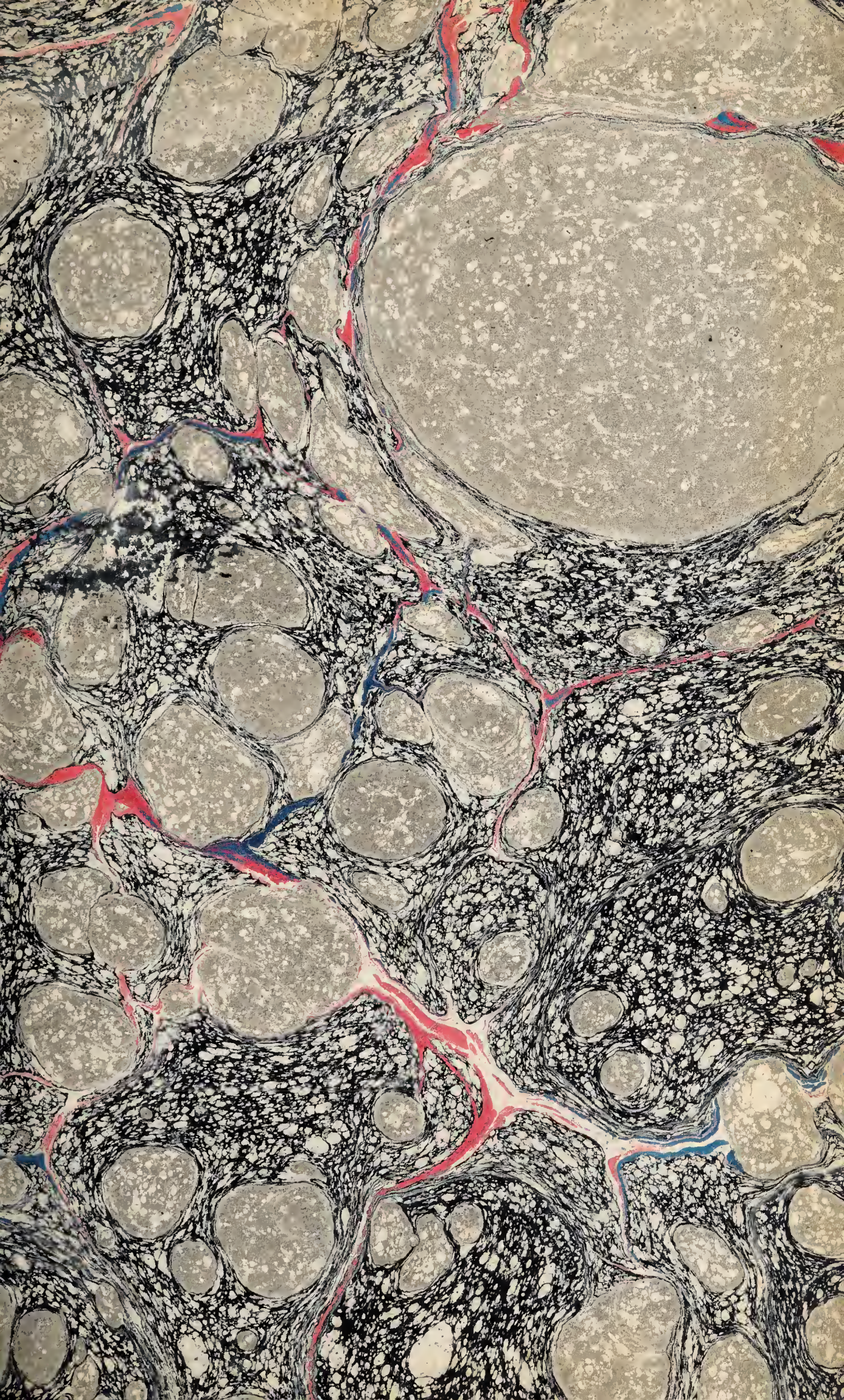




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BY THE REV. C. CRUTTWELL,
AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-RROW;
G. KEARSLEY, FLEET-STREET; AND
T. N. LONGMAN AND O. REES, PATERNOSTER-RROW.

1801.

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R. NOBLE, Printer, Old Bailey.

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T O U R

THROUGH

B R I T A I N.

London to Bath, through Andover.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Andover, Vol. II.			Brought up	80	4
p. 215. . .	63	4	Rushall . .	1	0
Weyhill . .	3	2	Charleton . .	0	6
Ludgershall . .	4	0	Conock . .	3	4
East Everleigh . .	4	4	Nurstead . .	3	0
West Everleigh . .	1	4	Devizes . .	1	0
Uphaven . .	3	6	Bath . .	18	4
	80	4	In the whole	108	2

LUDGERSHALL, or Luggershall, is an ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament. It is situated in the forest of Chute, and was formerly the residence of some of our kings, and had a castle, though now reduced to a village. The castle is now the seat of Mr. Astley. Three miles west from Ludgershall is Sidbury, or Chidbury Hill, one of the highest in the county, on which is an ancient fortification, supposed to be Danish. Everleigh was the residence of King Ina. Uphaven was anciently a market town; and here was a cell of Benedictine Monks, subject to the abbey of St. Vandrille, in Normandy. At Charleton was a priory of Premonstra-

tenfian Monks, cell to the abby of L'Isle Dieu, in Normandy. About a mile and a half to the south is an ancient camp, enclosing 60 acres, called Casterley. Two miles north-west from Charleton, is Merdon, supposed by some to be the place called Meredune, or Meretune, where a battle was fought between the Saxons under Ethelred and Alfred, and the Danes, in the year 871; and in the neighbouring parish of Be-chingstoke, or Beauchamstock, are marks of intrenchments, and a large barrow.

London to Bath, through Chippenham.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Beckhampton Inn*	81	4	Brought up	93	5
Cherril . . .	4	1	Pickwick . . .	4	2
Calne . . .	2	2	Box . . .	2	6
Studley . . .	2	6	Bath Easton . .	3	4
Derry Hill . .	0	3	Walcot . . .	1	3
Chippenham . .	2	5	Bath . . .	1	1
	93	5	In the whole . .	106	5

NEAR Cherril is an ancient square camp, with double works, called Oldbury Camp; and on the side of the hill, composed of chalk, is the representation of a horse cut through the turf, which may be seen at twenty miles distance. Calne is supposed to have risen out of an ancient Roman colony settled near Studley, where Roman coins are frequently found; and was the residence of the West Saxon kings, who had a palace here. The name of Castle-street makes it probable there was a castle, perhaps one and the same with the palace. The church is a large and

* For route to Beckhampton Inn, see Tour from *London to Bath*, in Vol. II.

handsome structure. It is a very ancient borough, sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Tuesday. Upon the controversy between the monks and priests about the celibacy of the clergy, a great council was called here, A. D. 977. In the midst of the dispute the floor of the council chamber, where the several orders were assembled, gave way by the breaking of the beams; and bishops, lords, and nobles fell together; many were hurt by the ruins, many killed; only Dunstan, who presided in the council, and was on the side of the monks, escaped unhurt; which miracle, as it was accounted in that age, is thought to have in an especial manner confirmed the monkish rule. A branch of a small river, called Marden, runs through the town into the Avon, near Chippenham. Here was an hospital of black canons. About two miles west of the town is Bow Wood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdown: and a little to the south is Comerford, where bishop Gibson supposes Ethelmund, earl of Mercia, about the year 800, crossed over to meet Weoxtan at the head of the men of Wiltshire, when the latter were victorious, but both generals killed. Six miles north from Calne, at Bradenstoke, or Bradnestoke, was a priory of black monks, founded by Walter d'Eureux, earl of Rosmar, in the year 1242, to which, after the death of his lady, he retired, and was buried in it. Four miles south from Calne is Heddington, or Edington, which appears to have been a Roman station, by the foundations of houses dug up for a mile together, and many coins, silver and copper, found there.

Chippenham was, in the time of Alfred, a royal town, and one of the strongest cities in the kingdom. It was taken and ravaged by the Danes, but surrendered up by them to Alfred in the year 879. It was incorporated by Queen Mary; and is governed by a bailiff and burgeses. The church, which is a large and handsome pile, is said by Camden to have been built by the Hungerfords, one of which family founded

a chantry in the reign of Henry VI. Here is a manufacture of superfine cloth, and a weekly market on Saturday. Three miles to the south is Spy Park, the seat of Sir Edward Baynton. At Laycock, three miles south from Chippenham, was a convent of Augustine nuns, founded by Ella, countess of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry III. now the seat of Mr. Talbot. At Stanley, about a mile to the east of Chippenham, was a Cistercian monastery, first founded at Lokeswell by the Empress Matilda, and brought hither by Henry II. At Kingston, three miles north from Chippenham, was a convent of Benedictine nuns. To the left of Pickwick is Corsham, a small town, consisting principally of one street, with a weekly market on Wednesday. King Ethelred had a palace here, and it afterwards became the residence of the earls of Cornwall. Here is a manufacture of cloth. Close to the town is a seat of Paul Methuen Esq. in which is a valuable collection of paintings. Near Box, at Middlehill, is a medicinal spring. About a mile north from Box is the village of Colern, the greatest part of which was burnt down in the year 1770.

London to Bristol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Chippenham, p. 2.	93	5	Brought up	105	5
Wraxhall . . .	8	0	Wick . . .	2	0
Marshfield, Gloucestershire . . .	1	0	Warmley . . .	2	0
Tug Hill . . .	3	0	St. George . . .	2	0
			Bristol . . .	2	0
	105	5	In the whole . . .	113	5

NEAR Wraxhall is Slaughterford, where, according to tradition, was a great slaughter of the

Danes. At two miles north-west from Wraxhall is Ebdow, in the parish of West Kingston, on which is an ancient camp, supposed to be Roman.

Marshfield, in Gloucestershire, consists principally of one street: it has a considerable trade in malt, and a market on Tuesday. Here is an alms-house, with a chapel, and a charity-school. At a place called the Rocks, near the town, are three shire stones for the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset, which all join there. Three miles north-west from Marshfield, in the road from Bath to Gloucester, is Dirham, where a bloody battle was fought between the Britons and the Saxons, under Ceaulin, in which the Britons were defeated, and three of their petty kings killed. Large ramparts remain evidences of a camp. Here is a feat of Mr. Blaithwaite. Two miles north from Wick is Pucklechurch, anciently called Pulcrecece, once a royal villa, where Edmund, king of England, attempting to make up a fray between his cup-bearer and Leof, a man of bad character, received a stab from the latter, of which he died. Here was once a market, long since disused. At Mangotsfield, two miles west from Pucklechurch, is an ancient camp, ascribed to Ostorius, called Bury Hill; another like it about a mile to the north, at Winterburn; where, Leland says, is a cloister, which he supposed to have been part of a nunnery. At Warmley are considerable copper-works; and from hence to Bristol is the forest of Kingswood, and a row of houses almost to Bristol, chiefly inhabited by colliers. A new church was erected here in the year 1752, dedicated to St. George.

Bristol, by the fabulous historians, is said to have been founded by Brennus, son of Malmutius, the first British king, near 400 years before Christ; and statues of the founder, and his brother Belinus, are fixed on the south side of the tower of St. John's church, but by whom, or when, is not known, though certainly of ancient date. The city was by the Britons called

Caer-Oder Nante Badon; that is, the city of Oder, in the valley of Badon. But Leland thinks this is a mistake for Nante Avon, from that river. By the Romans it was called Venta Belgarum, which was afterwards changed to Caer Brito, and again modified by the Saxons. Gildas, who lived in the sixth century, has set down Bristow as one of the strong cities when the Romans abandoned the island.

At the death of the conqueror, when Geoffry bishop of Constance, with his nephew, Robert Mowbray earl of Northumberland, rebelled against William Rufus, they made Bristol their head-quarters, and the castle became the depôt of all the plunder they collected in the country round. Camden, speaking of the castle, says, that it was founded by Robert earl of Gloucester; but he must have been mistaken, for King Henry I. who was the father of that earl, was but nineteen years old when the rebellion happened. However, although he was not the founder, yet he made considerable additions to the building and outworks; and also erected a palace and magnificent tower, scarcely to be equalled in England, and encompassed the whole with walls.

William of Worcester, who surveyed this castle about the fourteenth century, informs us, that it was 540 feet long, 300 feet broad, and stood on an area of three acres and three quarters of ground, besides houses, barracks, gardens, court-yards, and other accommodations within its wall for the officers and garrison.

The castle continued to be part of the county of Gloucester for two hundred and fifty-six years after Bristol had been separated from it; but in the year 1629, King Charles I. by charter, annexed the castle to the city; and eighteen months after sold it to the mayor and burgessees.

King Stephen was, after he was taken by Earl Robert at the battle of Lincoln, conducted to this castle, and there kept confined, until Earl Robert

was made a captive, as he was endeavouring to forward the empress's escape from Winchester. By this means, the queen having got the earl into her power, retaliated, and ordered that he should be treated with the same severity that the king was made to feel. This produced a negotiation, when it was agreed, that the king should be exchanged for Earl Robert, and that the queen herself should remain as an hostage till the terms of the treaty were complied with, and Earl Robert restored.

The Empress Matilda, being harassed by war, and often in danger, her son Prince Henry Plantagenet (afterwards King Henry II.) was conducted to Bristol as a place of the greatest safety, where he continued four years under the tuition of the best masters.

Prince Henry, the eldest son of King John (afterwards King Henry III.) likewise, on account of the troublesome wars in which his father had engaged with the barons, was placed in Bristol, during his minority, for safety. At this period it was ordered, "that Bristol should be governed by a mayor, to be chosen in the same manner as was done in London, with two grave sad worshipful men, who were to be called Prepositors."

In the unfortunate reign of Charles I. Bristol experienced many vicissitudes and troubles. On the breaking out of the unhappy civil war, it was garrisoned by the parliament's army, and colonel Nathaniel Fiennes was made governor. This was a place of great importance, as it awed all the western counties, and afforded accommodations for a large army. The king, sensible of the advantages attending so eligible a post, was desirous to have it in his possession. He had many friends in the city, who engaged to take it by stratagem; but their scheme being discovered, Alderman Yeamans and Mr. Bouchier, being the principal encouragers of the intended revolt, were tried by martial law, condemned, and immediately executed; the rest of the conspirators escaped. The king

finding his design frustrated, after the surrender of Bath to Prince Maurice and the earl of Hertford, ordered Prince Rupert to join them with a reinforcement from Oxford, and march to Bristol, where they arrived the 24th of July 1643. The garrison was well provided; and the besiegers seeing no probability of a speedy surrender, resolved to storm it; which they did in six different places so effectually, that the besieged were unable longer to resist, and therefore capitulated. This event was highly favourable to the royal cause, though it was dearly purchased, the king having lost many of his most valuable officers, and 500 of his best troops in reducing it. However, he was so well satisfied, that he ordered a public thanksgiving on the occasion; and on the 3d of August following, the king himself came to Bristol, with Prince Charles, the duke of York, and several of the nobility.

Bristol remained in the king's hands all the next year; but Sir William Waller being sent by the parliament with a large army into the west, the king began to be apprehensive for its fate, especially as he was not ignorant that most of the inhabitants were disaffected to his cause. He therefore dispatched an order to lord Hopton to use his utmost exertions in providing for its security: he also sent Prince Charles to inspect the fortifications, who arrived just in time to prevent a design which the inhabitants had formed of delivering up the city to the parliament's forces. The prince, with the assistance of lord Hopton, having put the city in such a state as to fear little from its enemies without, retired to Barnstaple, to avoid the pestilence which began to rage in Bristol.

After the king's defeat at Naseby, Prince Rupert repaired to Bristol, which place he found so well supplied with men, provisions, and ammunition, that he wrote to his majesty, assuring him that he could sustain a four months siege. From the known valour of the prince great expectations were formed, and every body concluded that a vigorous defence would be

made, but to the astonishment of the whole kingdom, when Sir Thomas Fairfax undertook the siege on the 21st of August, the prince capitulated, and gave up the place on the 11th of September following. The king was so chagrined at this loss, and at the trifling resistance made by the prince to preserve the city; that in the first transports of his anger he revoked all his commissions, and ordered him to quit the kingdom immediately.

In the year 1654, Cromwell, then lord protector, ordered Bristol Castle, with all its fortifications, to be pulled down, and razed to the ground; which was done so effectually, that only a few vestiges of the foundations are now to be seen incorporated with other buildings.

Bristol is situated on the banks of the river Avon, and formerly belonged partly to Somersetshire, and partly to Gloucestershire, but is now an independent county. The old town, which was within the inner wall, stands upon a narrow hill of about forty feet in height, the descents from which, in many places, were formerly very steep, but by late improvements they are rendered easy. This hill is bounded on the south by the Avon, on the north and west by the Frome, and on the east by a deep ditch or moat of the castle, which having been arched over at the lower end of Castle-street, and some other places, is there invisible. The valley is on the other side of the two rivers. On the north side of it is St. Michael's-hill, and Kingdown, the highest ground in the city. On the west side is College-green, a considerable eminence; and on the south side is Redcliff-hill. The whole of this extent is covered with public and private buildings, the summits of St. Michael's-hill, and Kingdown, being at least 200 feet higher than any other ground on which Bristol stands. Most of the houses there command a view of the city and country for several miles round; they are in general well built, convenient, and handsome. In the heart of the city, or old town, contain-

ing eight parishes, the inhabitants are crowded, but being seated on an hill, and the streets intersecting each other in several places, there is always a free current of air passing through the lowest part of the ground; the filth and noxious effluvia are in general carried away under covered drains and common sewers.

The city is built on a spot in which are plentiful springs of excellent water. The boundaries on the Gloucestershire side measure about four miles and an half, and on the Somersetshire side two miles and an half, which being added, the liberties of the city in circumference are seven miles; but by a late act of parliament the city bounds are now enlarged on the Gloucestershire side, the limits reaching to Rownham-ferry, near the Hotwell. These boundaries in many places extend further than the buildings, and in others the buildings extend far beyond the boundaries, therefore it would be difficult to ascertain its real dimensions. The site of the city is circular, and is about one mile and three quarters from north-east to south-west; and one mile and a half from north to south in breadth. This space contains upwards of 13000 houses; but such a rage for building prevailed some years since, especially in the extensive parish of St. James, that the parochial church, although a large one, was found insufficient for the inhabitants to assemble in for the purpose of divine worship; for which reason an act of parliament was obtained to divide the parish into two, and another church called St. Paul's erected in the centre of the east-side of Portland-square.

At Clifton, and near the Hotwell, the number of houses that have been erected, and those which are now building there is almost incredible; many of them are built with freestone, in the most superb manner; these readily find occupiers, from the great resort of strangers who daily arrive, and who, on account of the delightful situation, and salubrity of the air, make it their principal residence. Owing to this great increase of building, Clifton and the Hotwell are connected with Bristol; and the additional houses, which are at

least 3000, being added to the beforementioned 13,000, make in the whole 16,000 houses; and allowing on a medium five and a half persons to each house, (which has been found on trial to be a fair estimation), the number of inhabitants are 88,000.

The jurisdiction of Bristol by water extends to Kingroad, and from thence down the south side of the Bristol-channel, as low as the Flat and Steep Holms, and from thence directly eastward to the Denny-island, and so on again to Kingroad.

The government of Bristol is vested in the corporation, consisting of forty-three persons, of whom the mayor is the chief magistrate, twelve aldermen, including the recorder, who by virtue of his office is the first and senior, and the next in seniority is styled the father of the city; they are all justices of the peace. It has two sheriffs, twenty-eight common-council men, a town clerk, chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, sword-bearer, and under sheriff. The city is divided into twelve wards, each ward having an alderman to preside over it. The mayor is allowed 1000*l.* from the chamber of Bristol, to support his dignity during the year he continues in office, and the two sheriffs have 420*l.* each for the like purpose.

One of the two judges who go the western circuit, comes in the autumn of every year to Bristol, to hear and determine, at the Guildhall, law suits entirely respecting civil causes arising in Bristol, as a city and county. Also the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, hold assize in the same hall once in every year, most commonly in March, for the trial of capital offences committed in the jurisdiction of the city and county of Bristol, either by land or water. And the mayor and aldermen, with the town-clerk, (who presides as a judge,) hold a quarter-sessions, for trying less criminal causes.

The merchants of this city trade more independently of London than any other town in Britain; whatever exports they make to any part of the world, they are

able to bring back the returns to their own port, and can dispose of them there, which no other ports in Britain can do; for in general the merchants of other ports are obliged either to ship part of the effects they have aboard in ships bound to London, or else consign their own vessels there, to sell their cargoes and get a freight; but the Bristol merchants, as they have a very great foreign trade, so they have always buyers at home for their returns, and such buyers that no cargo is too large for them. The shop-keepers also are in general wholesale dealers, and have so great an inland trade, that they maintain riders and carriers in the same manner as the Londoners, to all the western counties, and principal towns, from Southampton to the Trent. Add to this as well by sea, as by the navigation of the two great rivers, the Severn and the Wye, they have the whole trade of South Wales, as it were, to themselves; with a great part of North Wales. Their Irish trade is likewise very considerable. There are about 300 sail of ships and vessels employed in foreign trade, belonging to Bristol only, (exclusive of those which arrive here from different parts of the world, either to dispose of their cargoes or get freight,) besides a great number of coasting vessels, trows, market-boats, and other craft: and the net revenue of the customs and excise is very large.

Although the chief dependance of Bristol is upon its foreign trade, yet there are almost all kinds of business carried on in this city; and in the shops are seen as great a display and choice of every sort of goods as are to be met with any where in the kingdom. There are also many capital works here, and in the neighbourhood, which are greatly assisted by the plenty and cheapness of coal, and other fuel, with the convenience of land and water carriage.

The brass works, at the distance of about one mile to the north-east of the city, situate on the river From, claim our attention, as this was the first place where brass was made in England, and the original workmen

were brought over from Holland for the purpose. The quantity made here is prodigious ; it is drawn into wire, formed into what they call battery, for the Guinea trade, and other purposes, from whence it is sent to London, Liverpool, and every part of the kingdom.

On the bank of the Avon, near Hanham, about two miles east from Bristol, are the spelter and brass works, where the contents of several large furnaces are in continual fusion. These works are said to produce some of the purest and most valuable brass manufactured.

In the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, are three iron founderies, for casting all kinds of iron work and artillery ; and here is a steam-engine, for boring cannon when run solid. And in the same parish are considerable lead works, where lead is smelted from the ore, and rolled or cast in sheets, pipes, and various articles for plumbers' use ; and adjoining the same, the proprietors have erected a house of great extent, for making white and red lead. It may not be amiss to remark, that Bristol is celebrated for its manufacture of small lead shot, which on account of the roundness and colour, are preferred abroad to any other.

The importation of sugar into Bristol, from the West-Indies, is very large, and there are many sugar houses in different parts of the city. The wine, cider, beer, and other liquors, together with the Hotwell water, exported from hence to most parts of the world, cause so great a demand for bottles, as to employ several houses for making them. Here are likewise two houses wherein they make white or flint glass ; and the distilleries are carried on here on a large scale, to supply the demand for spirits for the African trade, and internal consumption.

There are two fairs usually held in Bristol, which formerly began on the 25th of January, and 25th of July ; the first continued nine, and the last eight clear days, besides a day for what is termed the packing-penny. These fairs were formerly of very great importance, as traders almost in every line, and from all parts of Great-

Britain and Ireland, resorted to them for the purpose of buying or selling. The time of year for each being judged inconvenient, is now changed, the one being held on the 1st of March, in Temple-street, the other on the 1st of September, in St. James's church yard.

There are two principal markets in the city for butchers meat, poultry, butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, and all kinds of vegetables, held on Wednesday and Saturday in every week. A market for the sale of raw hides, calves skins, and all sorts of unwrought tanned leather, is held at the Back Hall, every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the year. And at the same place is held a market for tanned leather every Thursday. In the part of the city called the Back, there is a market-house erected for the mutual convenience of the inhabitants, and the people from Wales, who bring hither a variety of articles for sale every Wednesday.

Bristol, as well as all the country round, is in general supplied with coals from Kingswood, where there is an amazing number of pits. And the colliers' houses, when seen from St. Michael's-hill, Kingsdown, or any other eminence, seem to stand so close to each other for miles together, as to have the appearance of being a part of the suburbs of the city. Some of these pits are not more than two miles distant from the town, and to those who choose to fetch their own coals, they are sold there at 3d. per bushel for large, and 2d. per bushel for the small; they are brought in waggons and carts, but the most common way is on horses, there being several hundreds of them, that bring it in sacks every day; these are sold to the inhabitants, and delivered at 13d. the sack containing two bushels and an half. Coals are likewise brought hither by water from the forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, and other places, which are sold at the head of the quay, by the ton weight, which being all large coal, and making a cheerful fire, though not very durable, is chiefly used for burning in parlours and chambers.

Bristol

Bristol besides the cathedral contains seventeen parish churches, and many other places of public worship.

The cathedral was the collegiate church of the monastery of St. Augustine, which church, together with the monastery, was founded by Robert Fitz Harding, son of Harding, a younger son of the king of Denmark.

Henry II. confirmed this foundation, and contributed towards it, as we learn from an inscription over the gate at the west end of the cathedral, which was the usual entrance into the monastery, and is at present all that remains of it. This gate is esteemed one of the most curious pieces of architecture of the kind in England. It was not finished, or at least the inscription probably not placed there till after Henry came to the crown. The monastery was dedicated to St. Augustine by Robert of Worcester, Boniface bishop of Exeter, Gregory bishop of Afaph, and Nicholas bishop of Landaff. Robert Fitz Harding himself becoming a canon therein, a monument is erected to his memory, where he was buried between the abbot and prior's cells, which was anciently an entrance to the choirs, it is enclosed with iron rails, and on a marble table is the following inscription:

The Monument of

ROBERT FITZHARDING,
Lord of Berkeley, descended from
the King of Denmark, and Eva, his
Wife, by whom he had five Sons and
two Daughters: MAURICE his Eldest
Son, was the first of this family that
took the Name of BERKELEY: This
ROBERT FITZHARDING laid the
Foundation of this church and mona-
stery of St. Augustine, in the year
1140, the Fifth of King Stephen, dedi-
cated and endowed it in 1148. He

died in the year 1170, in the 17th of
King Henry the Second.

This Monument was Repaired

A. D. 1742.

From the said

ROBERT FITZHARDING, Lord of
BERKELEY, AUGUSTUS the present
Earl, is the two and twentieth
in Descent.

King Henry VIII. having suppressed all the monasteries in the kingdom, this underwent the general dissolution: the whole of it being destroyed except the gate before mentioned, which was the usual entrance; and all the west part of the collegiate church from the said gate to the great square tower in the centre, which is erected on four massive pillars, was pulled down and razed to the ground, and two of these pillars also were begun to be demolished, when the king suddenly changing his mind, put a stop to its further destruction, and ordered what was left standing to be repaired; he being determined to erect this place into a bishop's see: the revenue at its dissolution amounted to 767l. 15s. 3d. per annum, this he settled partly on the bishop and partly on the chapter, which consists of a dean and six prebendaries. He took the county of Dorset from the bishopric of Salisbury, and annexed it to this diocese, which, with the city of Bristol, and a few miles of its environs on the Gloucestershire side, containing in the whole 236 parishes (of which sixty-four are impropriated) limit the jurisdiction of the bishop of Bristol. The collegiate church from henceforth he commanded to be called the Cathedral of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of the city of Bristol; and in the year 1542, appointed Paul Bush the rector of Winterborn first bishop. This prelate was provincial of the Bonhomes, and was deprived for being married; he was buried in the north-aisle at the en-

trance of the choir, where a monument is erected to his memory.

This church also suffered so much in the great rebellion, that the whole of the edifice which is now left standing, is only the choir of the ancient cathedral; but the tower which is large, though not lofty, is of a noble bold construction: and on entering the church from the north door in the College-green down a flight of steps, the four massive pillars on which it stands, first present themselves to the eye; these with the spacious vaulted roof of the three aisles, which are of equal height, give it an air of pleasing majestic grandeur; and architects in general remark, that there is a beauty and singularity of style in the roof of the side aisles, not to be met with in any other Gothic building in the kingdom. The present choir is but small; the stalls are in the Gothic taste, and over the altar is a circular picture emblematic of the Trinity, surrounded with cherub's heads, painted in a very masterly style, by Vansomer. The great east window is of ancient stained glass, and the two windows at each end of the side aisles, are of enamelled glass, on which are delineated various pieces of scripture history: these two windows, are said to have been presented to the church by Nell Gwyn. We ascend to the altar by steps of black and white marble. The organ is a very fine one. There are several monuments of this cathedral worthy observation, and among the ornaments on the Gothic pillars, is a ram, with a remarkable long bow playing on a violin, and a shepherd sleeping while a wolf is devouring the sheep.

On the south-west side of the cathedral, are the cloisters, which have nothing remarkable or worth observation: and on the south-east corner of the cloisters is the bishop's palace, which was in great part rebuilt in the year 1744 by Bishop Butler, during which, the following extraordinary circumstance happened: a parcel of plate supposed to have been hidden

in the time of the civil wars, fell through the floor in a corner of one of the rooms ; this accident occasioned the floor to be taken up ; when to the surprise of those present a dungeon underneath was discovered, in which were found many human bones and instruments of iron for tortures ; at the same time was laid open a private passage to this dungeon, which passage was part of the original edifice ; it was an arched way, only large enough for one person to pass, and was made within the wall : one end led into the dungeon, and the other to an apartment of the house, which by appearance had been made use of for a court of judgment. Both the entrances of this mural passage were walled up, and so concealed, that no one could suspect the wall to be hollow.

Of the other churches we shall only notice St. Mary Redcliff, which is universally allowed to be the most beautiful Gothic structure for a parish church in England, although it is but a chapel of ease to Bedminster. The original foundation of this edifice was laid by Simon de Burton, in the year 1294, and in the 22d year of the reign of Edward I. ; which having received considerable damage, was taken down and begun to be rebuilt on its former site by William Canings, and completed by his grandson of the same name, who was a considerable merchant in the town of Bristol, of which place he was five times chosen mayor. Of this William Canings, we have the following particulars handed down to us ; that he was the middlemost of three sons, graceful in his person, and that in his youthful days he fell in love with a very amiable lady, but of no fortune, whom he married ; which greatly displeased his father and elder brother, though they were afterwards reconciled to him ; and at their decease bequeathed him large estates in land and money, leaving his younger brother John dependent on him : that he founded a chantry for their souls in the year 1456, and erected this superb edifice, which was only begun by his grandfather. He was rendered unhappy

by the death of his wife, which happened shortly after; and in 1467 on account of his great wealth, a second marriage was proposed by the king between him and a lady of the Wideville (the queen's) family; he to evade it, retired from the world, entered into priest's orders, and was ordained by the bishop of Worcester: he sung his first mass at our Lady of Redcliff, and was afterwards made dean of Westbury, the college of which, with the aid of Dr. Carpenter, he new built, and was a great benefactor thereto. He died the 7th of November 1474, and was buried in the south end of the cross aisle of this church, where are two monuments erected to his memory.

In the same aisle are two other monuments deserving attention. One is of Sir William Penn, knt. who was born at Bristol in 1621, and died at Wanstead in Essex, in 1670; he was father of the great Mr. Penn, one of the people called Quakers, and proprietor of Pennsylvania in America. The other is Mrs. Fortune Little, noticed for the inscription written by Miss Hannah More, and is as follows:

Near this Pillar
are deposited the Remains
of Mrs. Fortune Little,
Widow of Mr. John Little,
late of this Parish.

She died June 28, 1777,

Aged 57.

Oh! could this verse her bright example spread,
And teach the living while it prais'd the dead,
Then, reader, should it speak her hope divine,
Not to record her faith, but strengthen thine;
Then should her every virtue stand confels'd,
Till every virtue kindled in thy breast:
But if thou slight the monitory strain,
And she has liv'd to thee at least in vain;
Yet let her death an awful lesson give;
The dying christian speaks to all that live;
Enough for her that here her ashes rest;
Till God's own plaudit shall her worth attest,

There are many other monuments in this church, which not being particularly interesting, we shall pass by. Upon the tower there was formerly a spire of great height, which in the year 1445 was partly thrown down by lightning and never rebuilt; the lower part of it is yet standing. On viewing the outside of the building, we are struck with its majestic and venerable appearance; and on entering it the exquisite beauty and lightness of the fabric raise admiration, and we gaze on it with wonder and delight. The ground plan forms a cross, the usual figure adopted by the religious of those days. It consists of a middle and two side aisles, which run from east to west. Near the centre of the middle aisle on the south side opposite to the pulpit, is erected a throne, on which the mayor and corporation are seated when they in their formalities go in procession to this church, to hear divine service, once in every year,—on Whitsunday, on which day an ancient custom is continued of strewing the pavement of the church with rushes. The pillars which support the roof are very lofty and inimitably wrought into the most delicate mouldings; the roof is all of stone, abounding with devices and ornaments beautifully carved: the altar is very elegant and richly decorated: over it are three capital paintings by Hogarth; the middle picture is the largest and represents Christ's Ascension: the one on the left hand as you stand to view them, is the High Priest, with others sealing the tomb; and the other on the right, the woman coming to look for the body of Christ, and the angel who tells them "He is not here, he is risen." In the centre compartment of the altar is a picture of our Saviour restoring to life the daughter of Jairus, painted by Mr. Fresham, of the Royal Academy, at the request of his uncle, Sir Clifton Wintringham, bart. one of his Majesty's physicians, who presented it to this church.

In a room over the porch at the north entrance, the

late unfortunate Thomas Chatterton (whose productions have made so much noise in the literary world as to puzzle the ablest critics and antiquaries of the present age) asserted that he found in an old chest supposed to have been placed there by William Canings, soon after the building was finished, those poetical manuscripts of Thomas Rowley and others, written in the fifteenth century, which he transcribed, and published at different periods.

Thomas Chatterton was born at Bristol the 20th of November, 1752; he was a posthumous child. His father was master of the charity school in Pile Street, and one of the singing men at the cathedral; he was likewise sexton of St. Mary Redcliff Church, which office his ancestors had held for near a century and a half. In his early years he had no instruction, but from a Mr. Love, who succeeded his father as master of the charity-school. He was admitted into Colston's blue-coat school, on St. Augustine's Back, the 3d of August, 1760. There is nothing taught but writing and accounts, the school hours in the summer morning, are from seven till twelve, afternoon one till four; bed time all the year round at eight in the evening: allowed to be out of school Saturdays and Saints days only in the afternoons from one to seven o'clock, never on Sunday, that whole day being passed in public and private religious exercises. He left this school the 1st of August, 1767, was immediately taken into the office of Mr. Lambert an attorney, whose office hours were from seven in the morning till eight in the evening. He continued with Mr. Lambert till April 1770, when he went to London, where he died on the 21st of August following.

Other public buildings are, the Exchange, situated in Corn street, an elegant pile of freestone, consisting of four fronts, erected under the direction of Mr. Wood, at the expence of the chamber of Bristol, and is said to have cost near 50,000l. the first stone was laid on

the 10th of March, 1741, on the uppermost bed of which is cut the following inscription :

Regnante Georgio II.
PIO, FELICI, AUGUSTO
LIBERTATIS
ET

REI MERCATORIÆ

Domi Forisque

VINDICE

Primarium Lapidem hujusce Ædificii
Suffragio Civium et ære publico extructi.

POSUIT

HENRICUS COMBE, PRÆTOR.

A. C. MDCCXL.

The council-house, situate also in Corn-street, was erected in 1703; it is a plain stone building: the common-hall is on a level with the pavements of the street.

The Guildhall is an ancient Gothic structure, situate in Broad-street. In the front of this building are the arms of Edward I. over which in a niche is the statue of King Charles II. in his royal robes, with the crown on his head, bearing in his left hand the globe, and in his right the sceptre. In this hall are held the assizes, the court of Nisi Prius and quarter sessions; and during the time of electing members to serve the city in parliament, the hustings are kept here. Annexed to the hall is St. George's Chapel, where the mayor and sheriff are annually elected on the 15th of September.

The merchant's hall, in Princes-street, was built in the year 1701, and a few years since was much altered and improved. The assembly room is on the west side of Princes-street. The front is built with free-stone, and consists of a rustic basement, which supports four double columns of the Corinthian order, over which

is a pediment: on the frieze is inscribed *Curas Cithara Tollit.*

The City Library, in King-street, is a handsome free-stone building.

The Theatre is further on in the same street, which the late Mr. Garrick thought the most complete in Europe of its dimensions; it was opened in May 1766.

The Cooper's-hall, situate also in this street, east of the theatre, is a very elegant free-stone edifice, with a superb front of the Corinthian order upon a rustic basement.

The Custom-house stands near the centre of the north side of Queen-square. It is a large commodious brick building, with a piazza of free-stone pillars of the Ionic order, fronting the square.

The Excise-office is a brick building in the corner of the north-east side of the same square.

The Mansion-house is a handsome brick building, in the north-east corner of the same square; to which has been added a large elegant banqueting-room. There the mayor resides during the year he continues in office.

The City Grammar-school, in Unity-street, near the College-green, is a large commodious building, well adapted to the purpose, in a retired, airy, healthful situation.

St. Peter's Hospital, in St. Peter's-street, is the general hospital for the poor of the whole city: and vagrants who are found begging in the streets are taken up and sent hither.

Bristol Infirmary, situate in Marlborough-street, St. James's, has been rebuilt on a much larger scale.

Temple-gate, the principal entrance into the city from Bath, London, and other places, was built in 1734. It is an elegant structure of free-stone, consisting of a large arch of sufficient height for loaded carriages to pass under: over the centre, on the south side,

are the City arms; and on the north, next Temple-street, are the King's arms: and there is a postern on each side for foot passengers.

There are seven squares in Bristol, the principal of which, called Queen-square, is situated partly in the parish of St. Nicholas, and partly in the parish of St. Stephen; it includes seven acres and a quarter; the houses are all handsomely built, and have a good appearance. In the centre, upon a high pedestal, is an equestrian statue of King William III. habited as a Roman Caesar; his right arm is extended, and in his hand he holds a truncheon, which he points as if he were commanding. It is wholly of cast brass, done by Mr. Ryfbrack.

The quay is generally esteemed one of the finest mercantile havens in Europe. It is upwards of a mile in extent, reaching from St. Giles's-bridge to Bristol-bridge, and is all the way embanked by a firm wall coped with large hewn stones, from which to the front building is such a considerable breadth, without interruption, as to make it one continued wharf. It goes under several distinct names: that part of it from Bristol-bridge to the turn of the river opposite Redcliff-parade, is called the Backs; and from hence, following the course of the river downwards, is called the Grove. Here is a dock dug out from the river, which will contain ten large ships. Further on is also another similar dock; on the west side of this last is a building erected on fourteen pillars of cast iron, called the Great Crane, used for loading and unloading ships at this dock. From hence to the mouth of the river Froome, is called the Gibb. All these parts of the quay are formed on the banks of the main river called the Avon. What is called the Quay, and by no other name, is formed on the east bank of the river Froome.

Bristol-bridge, as it now is, is erected on the foundation of a former one, and was finished in 1768. It is of hewn stone brought from the quarries of Courtfield,

bordering on the river Wye, in Monmouthshire, and consists of three circular arches; the piers are forty-two feet long, and ten thick; the span of the centre arch is fifty feet, the two side arches are thirty-nine feet each. It has ballustrades of Portland-stone, seven feet high, and a raised way on each side for foot passengers, secured from the carriage-way by iron pillars and chains. At one end is a free-stone building for the collector who receives the tolls.

HOTWELLS.—The Hotwells are distant one mile and a half westward from the city of Bristol, on the Gloucestershire side of the river Avon, in the parish of Clifton. The river here is scarcely, if at all, broader than at Bristol, and is almost dry at low water; but on the full and change of the moon, the spring tides rise from the height of thirty to thirty-six feet perpendicular, so that there is sufficient depth of water for a seventy gun ship of war to pass up or down with safety. On each side of the river rises a most magnificent range of stupendous craggy rocks; those on the Hotwells side are called St. Vincent's, on the highest of which was anciently a chapel, dedicated to that saint, who was a native of Spain, and suffered martyrdom at Valencia, in 305; and the spring was formerly called St. Vincent's Well. These rocks for the most part, when broken up, are of a brown or chocolate-coloured marble, very hard, close grained, and on being struck with a hammer, emit a strong sulphureous stench. When sawed into slabs, it appears beautifully variegated throughout with veins of white, bluish grey, yellow, or faint red; and as it bears a polish equal to any foreign marble, it is frequently used for chimney-pieces, and other ornaments; but the greatest consumption is for making lime, for which purpose no stone in England is comparable with this and what is dug in the vicinity for strength and whiteness, which excellent properties occasion a very great demand from abroad. The smaller stones, which lie between the different strata of the rocks, are used as

ballast for ships, and for mending the streets and highways. There is a finer sort intermingled with shining spar, which being screened serves in lieu of gravel for walks in gardens and other places, and is superior to it in colour, and for uniting more firmly after rolling.

As these rocks on one side of the river so perfectly coincide with the opposite (the strata of which run in correspondent parallels) most people concur in opinion that they were once united in the same body, and have been separated by some violent convulsion of Nature. Possibly it may have happened at the general deluge. James Lacy, Esq. the designer of Ranelagh-house, was consulted on the project of building a bridge of one arch from rock to rock over the river Avon. He thought it practicable, and offered to make a plan and estimate of the expence of doing it, which, if ever put in execution and perfected, will be the noblest bridge of one arch in the world; and as Durdham-down and Leigh-down would thereby become connected, estates in the vicinity of the latter would be worth double their present value. Mr. Vick, an eminent wine-merchant of Bristol, who died about the middle of the eighteenth century, bequeathed 1000*l.* towards this undertaking.

Between the different strata of the rocks, in crevices and small cavities, are found those crystals called Bristol-stones, some of which are exceeding clear, colourless, and brilliant, and of so hard a nature as to cut glass, whence they were called Bristol-diamonds. Some of them have been set in rings in their natural state, which have the appearance of being as well cut, and have as high a polish and lustre, as if they had been wrought by the most skilful lapidary. Some few are found tinged purple, and others yellow; these may not improperly be called Bristol amethysts and topazes.

In passing the shops we see exposed for sale pieces of stone incrustured with clusters of glittering forms resembling crystals, which the venders call Bristol-stones;

but these are generally nothing but spar, different from the other, and burn in the fire to lime, while the true Bristol-stones suffer no alteration from fire: this spar however serves well enough for decorating grottos and the like purposes.

From the bottom of these cliffs, on the east brink of the river, issues the Bristol Hotwell-water, so deservedly esteemed for its efficacy in a variety of disorders. The spring rises out of an aperture in the solid rock, about ten feet above the surface of the river at low water, and is computed to discharge about forty gallons in a minute. Tradition tells us that it was first discovered by some sailors passing up and down the river in their boats, and that they used it outwardly for scorbutic complaints, and healing old sores; on this account it was that some persons made a kind of brick reservoir for it, which was paved at the bottom, and in this state it remained till the beginning of the seventeenth century. What first rendered this water so famous, was a circumstance that happened about the year 1680, when some person of consequence in Bristol afflicted with the diabetes, died, notwithstanding the faculty had tried every means in their power to conquer the disorder; therefore this terrible disease was deemed incurable. One William Gagg, a baker, who lived in Castle-street, being seized with it, was despaired of by all that knew him; but he one night dreamed that he drank plentifully of the Hotwell-water, and was wonderfully relieved by it. Following the impulse of his dream he next morning tried it, and found it to answer his wish so effectually that, on continuing the use of it a few days, he came abroad and recovered, to the great surprise of every body who knew him. From this time the virtue of the springs becoming more generally known, increased in reputation, and was much frequented by strangers.

Many experiments have been made to discover the distinguishing properties of this water by several eminent physicians and others. From repeated trials it

has been found that Farenheit's thermometer stood at fifty degrees in the common spring water of the neighbouring rock-house ; the water of the Hotwell, taken immediately from the pump, raised it to seventy-six degrees, warm milk from the cow to eighty-nine, and as the heat of a healthy person seldom exceeds the degree of ninety-six, it follows, that the Bristol water is little more than three-fourths of the human heat. The Hot-bath at Bath raised the thermometer to 114 degrees, and the Cross-bath there to 107.

Bristol water is recommended in consumptions, weakness of the lungs, and all cases attended with hectic fever and heat ; uterine and other internal hemorrhages, in diarrhæas, dysenteries, diabetes, &c.

On Clifton Downs are some ancient fortifications and intrenchments, where the remains of a windmill now stand ; and coins of the later Roman emperors have been often found about the camp. There are other intrenchments opposite, on the Somerset side of the Avon. They are all supposed to be the works of Roman soldiers under Ostorius, who caused fortifications to be raised in many places along that river above and below Bristol ; which was probably the reason why the Britons gave the name of *Caer Oder*, i. e. *Castrum Ostorii*, to that city. Beyond this beautiful spot we have a fine view of King-road, whence the Bristol ships generally take their departure, as those at London do from Gravesend ; and where they notify their arrival as those for London do in the Downs. The first lies within the Avon, the last in the Severn. From King's Weston, near this place, is also an exceeding fine view of King-road and the Bristol-channel ; a part of Wales on one side, Somersetshire on the other, and Denny-island in the middle ; below is the seat of lord Clifford, and on the right the mouth of the Severn. About two miles on the north, towards Gloucester, we lose sight of the Avon, and exchange it for an open view of the Severn-sea, on the west side, and which seems there

as broad as the ocean, except that there are two small islands in it on the north-west. Beyond this lies the coast of South Wales; the nearest of which is the shore of Monmouthshire. The shores then begin to draw towards one another, and the coasts lie parallel; so that the Severn appears to be a plain river, or an æstuary, somewhat like the Humber, or as the Thames is at the Nore, being from four to five and six miles over, and is indeed a most raging and furious kind of sea.

London to Bristol, by Bath.

	M.	F.
Bath, p. 1.	106	5
Twiverton or Twerton	2	0
Kaynsham	5	6
Brislington	3	0
Bristol	2	3

In the whole . . . 119 6

HENRY FIELDING is said to have resided at Twerton when he wrote his novel of *Tom Jones*, and to have taken the character of Alworthy from Mr. Allen, of Prior Park, in the neighbouring parish of Widcomb. Inglishcomb, a village between Twerton and the road from Bath to Wells, is said to have been the residence of some of the Saxon kings. The great rampart called Wansdike, crosses it from east to west. Here was a castle belonging to the Gournays, which stood on a break of a hill about a quarter of a mile to the east of the village; but little remains besides the fosse: part of the materials have been used in the construction of the tithe barn. The prince of Wales,

as duke of Cornwall, is the present lord of the manor. Kaynsham, or Cainsham, is situated on the south side of the Avon, and consists principally of one street a mile in length. It is a popular tradition, that this town owes its name to Keyna, a British virgin, who lived in the year 490, and was daughter to Braganus, a prince of that part of Wales which from him was called Brecknock, who retired hither from the world; and at the request of the prince of the country, miraculously transformed snakes and vipers into stones. Here was formerly a considerable woollen manufacture, but of late entirely dropped. Here is a market on Thursday. The Chew runs across the town into the Avon; and the tide of the latter comes up to the bridge, which affords a communication with Gloucestershire. Four miles south from Kaynsham is Pensford, called sometimes Publow St. Thomas, from a neighbouring village called Publow; to which the church of Pensford is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Here is a market on Tuesday. A little to the south-west of Pensford, at Stanton Drew, is the road to Chew Magna, in which is seen an immense stone, called Hautville's Coit; this stone was formerly supposed to weigh upwards of thirty tons, but many waggon loads have been broken off to mend the roads: it seems to have been part of a remarkable monument of antiquity, a little to the north-east of the church, which consists of four assemblages of huge ponderous stones, forming two circles, an oblong, and ellipsis. The first or largest circle, part of which is crossed by an old hedge-row, is westward from the other, and about 300 feet in diameter, composed of fourteen large stones, some of which lie flat on the ground; the second circle eastward, is eighty-four feet in diameter, and consists of eight stones; the oblong, consisting of five stones, is situated between the two circles; and at the south-east extremity is the ellipsis, composed of seven stones. The stones which form the second circle are the largest: one of

them, on a calculation, would weigh fifteen tons, and seems to be a composition of pebbles and other concrete matter, never hewn from the rock. Dr. Stukely contends that the whole was a temple of the Druids, and Mr. Wood sees in it the Pythagorean planetary system; but it might as probably have been raised to commemorate some important battle; and the many camps, military ways, and ancient reliques in this part of the country, are indications at least of armies having often been there. The common people called this monument the Wedding, from a tradition that a couple going to be married, they and all the attendants were metamorphosed into stones on account of their impiety. At Stanton Prior, a little to the east, is an ancient camp of thirty acres, called Stanton Bury. Two miles west-south-west from Pensford is Chew Magna, anciently a borough, and large clothing town, with a weekly market; neither of which it can now boast of, having only a small manufacture of edge-tools and stockings. Not far from the town are the vestiges of an ancient Roman camp, called Bowditch, of a circular form, with triple ramparts commanding a view of the Bristol-channel. At Chew-stoke, the adjoining parish to the south, was a small convent, founded for four nuns by Elizabeth de Sancta Cruce.

In the church-yard of Brislington is an old tomb, whereon is this inscription:

“ 1542.

Thomas Newman,

Aged 153.

“ This stone was new faced in the year 1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceased.”

Leaving Bristol to enter Somersetshire southerly, we pass through Bedminster, a very populous village, by the vast increase in buildings united to Bristol, and considered as a part of it. Five miles to the south is

Dundry, the church of which, situated on a hill, is seen at a great distance both by sea and land : in the adjoining parish of Norton Hauteville, is an ancient camp called May's Knoll, supposed to be Roman. Twelve miles from Bristol to the S. S. W. lies Wrington, a town pleasantly situated between hills to the north-east and south-west, containing about 165 houses, with a small market on Tuesdays. In the market-place are the remains of a cross. In the parishes of Congresbury and Puxton, situated to the west of Wrington, are two large pieces of common land, called East and West Dolemoors, which are divided into single acres, each bearing a peculiar and different mark cut in the turf, such as a horn, four oxen and a mare, two oxen and a mare, pole-axe, cross, dung fork, oven, duck's nest, hand-reel, and hare's tail. On the Sunday before Old Midsummer, several proprietors of estates in the parishes of Congresbury, Puxton, and Week St. Lawrence, or their tenants, assemble on the commons. A number of apples are previously prepared, marked in the same manner with the before-mentioned acres, which are distributed by a young lad to each of the commoners, from a bag or hat. At the close of the distribution, each person repairs to his allotment, as his apple directs him, and takes possession for the ensuing year. An adjournment then takes place to the house of the overseer of Dolemoors (an officer annually elected from the tenants) where four acres, reserved for the purpose of paying expences, are let by inch of candle, and the remainder of the day is spent in sociability and hearty mirth.

Congresbury, according to ancient legends, owes its name to St. Conger, son of an eastern emperor, who in the year 711, to avoid a disagreeable marriage, left his father's court, and arriving in England, lived many years a life of abstinence and prayer. Ina, king of the West Saxons, gave him a small territory, in which he founded a cell, and instituted twelve canons, after which he took a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he

died; but his body was brought back and buried at Congresbury. There was formerly a market here. In the village of Yatton, on opening a quarry of limestone in the year 1782, the bones of thirteen human skeletons were discovered, two feet and a half beneath the surface; one coffin seemed to be sunk into the bed of stone: many of the bones were of an extraordinary size and very fresh, but no inhabitant remembered, nor could any record be found of any burial ground near the spot. In this parish is an ancient camp called Cadbury, and two medicinal springs, both formerly celebrated in consumptions. Ten miles west from Wrington, near the Bristol Channel, is Weston Super Mare; it is situated at the western end of that immense ridge of rock called Worle Hill, and on its southern acclivity, commanding a beautiful prospect of land and water. The extreme point of this hill juts into the sea, forming a head-land known to mariners by the name of Anchor-head, with a huge disjointed rock, called Bearn-back, and sometimes the waves rage against these shores with uncommon violence. On the summit of the hill above the village, is a vast Roman encampment of a circular form, called Worle Berry, strongly fortified in some parts with one, and in others with two and three ditches, and a rampire of heaped stones in many places twenty feet in height. This was the last fortification the Romans had in this district westward, and if not the strongest, yet the most convenient they had in all these parts for surveying the motions of the enemy; and was probably one of their *castra aestiva*. In this parish is a remarkable well, which at ebb tide is full, but sinks as the tide comes in, and becomes quite empty at high water.

To the west of Weston Super Mare, in the Bristol channel, are situated the Steep and the Flat Holmes. The Steep Holm is a small island about midway between the coast of Somersetshire and Wales. This

island is a vast rock rising 400 feet above the level of the sea, and about a mile and a half in circumference, in many parts overhanging the water and inaccessible, except by two passages, which themselves are steep and dangerous. The top is a sandy unfruitful soil, bearing very little grass, or any other vegetables, except a few weeds, privet, elder, and brambles. Here are a few rabbits, and in the summer vast numbers of sea-fowl frequent the rocks, and build their nests in the crevices. In the year 1776, a house was built for the convenience of the fishermen. To this solitary island Gildas, the ancient British historian, retired when the country was overrun by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons, and wrote his treatise *de Excidio Britanniae*: but a band of pirates who fled thither as an asylum from justice, in a little time robbed him, and at length compelled him to leave the island and retire to Glastonbury. The Danes likewise took refuge here in the year 918. The Flat Holm is above a mile and a half in circumference, it bears good grass, burnet, wild thyme, and other plants. Nearly in the centre of the island is a farmhouse. At low water, there is a rough stony beach round the island, strewed thick with vast fragments of rock, which have fallen from the cliffs. In the little pools left by the tide, are vast numbers of sea anemones. On the highest point of the island, there is a light-house erected, as a guide to ships coming up the Channel.

Two miles and a half S. from Wrington, is an ancient rocky encampment, called Dolebury Castle, in the parish of Rowberrow, containing an area of thirty acres, and fortified with a double vallum: Roman and Saxon coins have been frequently dug up, as have likewise spear heads, pieces of swords, &c. and it has long been believed by the neighbourhood, that great treasures lie buried within its walls, according to an old rhyme:

If Dolbyri dyggyd ware
Of golde shuld be the share.

This village is chiefly inhabited by miners, as is Shipham, the next village, who are employed in raising lapis calaminaris. There are upwards of one hundred of these mines now working, many of which are in the street, in the yards, and some in the very houses. The usual depth of the shafts is from six to twelve fathoms. This calamine stone is a kind of fossilly bituminous earth, principally used in converting copper into brass. It lies in strata nearly perpendicular, and mostly in a direction from east to west. When the ore is first raised, it has the appearance of brownish yellow gravel, and is often intermixed with eyes or small veins of lead: when dug it is washed, or buddled (as the miners call it) in running water, which carries off the earthy parts, leaving the calamine, lead, and sparry concretion at the bottom. They then put it into a sieve, and shake it in the water, by which means the lead sinks lowest; the sparry parts rise on the top, and the calamine remains in the middle. Thus prepared, they bake it in an oven four or five times, the flame being so directed as to pass over it, by which means it is calcined. It is then picked and sifted, and sent in bags to Bristol, where it is ground as fine as flour, and mixed with powdered charcoal and water into a mass or paste: seven pounds of this calamine is put into a gallon melting pot, and on the top five pounds of copper. It is then let down into a wind furnace, and remains there about eleven or twelve hours, in which time the whole is converted into brass. After melting it, it is cast into plates or lumps: forty-five pounds of calamine produce thirty, when calcined, and sixty pounds of copper make with calamine one hundred pounds of brass. So very lucrative is this subterraneous occupation of the inhabitants of Shipham, that a miner with proper assiduity may earn a guinea a day.

At Banwell, four miles south-west from Wroughton, was a monastery founded by one of the Saxon kings, of

which Affer was appointed abbot by King Alfred. This monastery was destroyed by the Danes, and re-established. On Smaldon Hill, near Banwell, is a Roman camp. Eight miles north-west from Bristol is Portbury, supposed to have been an ancient Roman town, which had once a market. A Roman road ran from hence to Axbridge. Two miles west from Portbury, is Portishead, on the south side of a ridge of hills near the Bristol Channel, said to have been a sea-port before Bristol. Here are a few boats employed in carrying corn and other articles to Bristol, and bringing back timber, bricks, &c. A fort was erected on a point of land called Portishead Head, in the 17th century, to command this part of the Channel; now destroyed and the foundations only remaining. Eastward of Portishead, lies Pill, or Crockerne Pill, a village on the Avon, chiefly inhabited by mariners, and pilots employed to navigate vessels down the Channel. At Barrow Gournay, five miles south-south-west from Bristol, was a convent of nuns now converted into a mansion-house.

London to Wells, through Devizes and Bath.

	M.	F.
Bath	108	1
Dunkerton	4	0
Radstock	4	4
Chilcompton	3	5
Old Down	1	4
Embarrow	0	4
Wells	5	6
	128	0

ON the left of Dunkerton is the village of Comb Hay, situated in a deep valley; surrounded with hills:

the navigable canal from the coal pits to the Avon passes through this village ; and here is a caisson constructed for the purpose of raising and lowering the loaded boats, a fall of sixty feet. Near the church is a seat of Col. Smith. Wellow, a village two miles to the east of Dunkerton, is supposed to have been a Roman station or town, as no less than four tessellated pavements have been found there, and several other vestiges of antiquity.

Two miles beyond Dunkerton on the right is Camerton : near the church is the seat of Mr. Stephens, on whose estates are some coal-works. A little to the west are several parishes abounding in excellent coal, particularly Timbury and Paulton, and for the convenience of the country, a navigable canal has been cut from the pits to Bath, to communicate with the Avon, and farther on with the Kennet. At Radstock is a colliery. In the south part of the parish of Chilcompton is an ancient camp, supposed to be Roman. Two miles north-west from Embarrow is Chewton Mendip, so called from its situation under Mendip Hills : the village consists of one street, about a mile in length, and in it are many pits in which lead ore and lapis calaminaris have been dug, though only two or three mines of the latter are now wrought : it gives name to a hundred. Two miles and a half south from Embarrow is an ancient Roman camp, called Masbury Castle. Six miles north from Wells, and two north-west from Chewton Mendip, is East Harptree, situated in a valley : on a neighbouring hill there are several mines of lapis calaminaris, among which are found some manganese and beautiful sparry concretions. The stone here is a mass of pebbles rounded by water, from the size of a pea to that of an orange, in a strong cement, which takes a good polish. In a hill called the Lamb, above the village, is a remarkable cavern, the descent into which is by a perpendicular shaft, about seventy fathom in depth ; at the bottom is a large vault, ex-

tending in length about forty fathom. The floor is full of loose rocks; but the roof is firmly vaulted with rocks of lime stone, having flowers of arborescent marcasites hanging from it, which are very beautiful to the eye, being always kept moist by the dropping waters: the roof is very unequal in height, being in some parts five fathoms, and in others not five feet. The breadth is about three fathoms. This cavern crosses many veins of lead ore and lapis calaminaris (which in former times were raised here in great quantities) and has both in its middle and extreme parts, a continuation to other vaults of a similar description. That in the middle on the east side is fifty fathoms in length; and that at the end, lies at the depth of fourteen fathoms, and is about sixty fathoms in circumference, and twenty in height. This cavern opens into another, the roof of which is ten fathoms in height, and runs upwards of 100 fathoms in length.

Near East Harptree was Richmond Castle, an ancient fortress fortified for the Empress Matilda against King Stephen, by whom it was taken:—demolished in the reign of Henry VIII.

Two miles west from Wells is the Okey or Wookey, a village situated at the south-west bottom of Mendip Hills, and well watered by a clear rivulet, which turns several mills at a small distance from its source. This spring emerges from Mendip, at a very remarkable cavern, called Wookey Hole, about a mile and a half from the village. It appears on the side of a hill a semi-oval cave or recess, cut transversely about 200 feet from point to point; the central part is nearly 200 feet high, and is an assemblage of vast perpendicular rocks, almost covered with trees and shrubs. At the extremity of this cave is a natural arch thirty feet high, and forty broad, from which the torrent rapidly issues. A narrow entrance leads to a large and lofty vault, where, by the help of candles, a variety of sparry concretions are to be seen; beyond this is another vault, and still further another.

Bath to Frome.

	M.	F.
Midford - - -	3	3
Hinton - - -	2	0
Norton St. Philip - -	1	4
Beckington - - -	3	1
Frome - - -	3	0
In the whole	13	0

AT Midford is a house built by Mr. Roebuck, called Midford Castle. Hinton, distinguished by the appellation of Charterhouse, owes the latter name to a monastery of Carthusians, which William Longespé, or Longsword, earl of Salisbury, founded here in the reign of Henry III. At the Dissolution it was granted to John Bartlet, and afterwards came to the Hungerfords. The present manor-house was erected out of the ruins of the abbey, of which several parts remain, as the chapel, anti-chapel, charnel-house, and granary. Norton St. Philip, or Norton Comitis, is a small town. In Leland's time it was mostly maintained by clothiers, and had a market, but at present it is destitute of both. In the principal street is a large ancient building, formerly a grange belonging to the abbey of Hinton. In the year 1752, as some workmen were digging for stone, some human bones were found at the depth of nine feet beneath a rock. Beckington contains several streets, and though now only a village, was formerly very considerable for its manufacture of woollen cloths; and about seven hundred pieces are now made annually.

London to Windsor.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Slough	20	4	or Colnbrook	16	6
Eton	1	3	Datchet	2	2
Windsor	0	6	Windsor	2	4
	22	5		21	4

SLOUGH is the residence of the celebrated Herschel, who here pursues his astronomical studies, in an observatory erected and furnished with instruments for the purpose.

About a mile to the north of Slough lies Stoke Poges, where is an hospital founded in the reign of Queen Mary, by lord Hastings, who was buried in the chapel. The ancient building has lately been taken down and rebuilt. Not far from it is Stoke House, built by Henry earl of Huntingdon, nephew to the lord Hastings, who founded the hospital. It afterward became the residence of the Lord Chancellor Hatton; at whose death it came to sir Edward Coke, who was visited by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1601. Some time since, it was the seat of the viscountess Cobham, when it was frequently visited by poet Gray, whose aunt resided in the village. The estate has since been purchased by Mr. Penn, a descendant of the celebrated quaker, who pulled down the ancient house, and erected another on a more elevated spot. Gray made the church-yard the scene of his beautiful elegy; and lies interred there without any memorial.

Eton is situated on the left bank of the Thames, communicating with Windsor by means of a bridge, so as to appear one and the same town. It principally consists of one street, at the north end of which is the college, founded by Henry VI. in the year 1440, for a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar scholars, with a master to

teach them, and twenty-five poor old men: and though some of its endowment was taken away by Edward IV. yet, being particularly exempted in the act of dissolution, it still subsists in a flourishing state, with some small alteration in the number of the foundation; which now consists of a provost, seven fellows, two school-masters, two conductors, one organist, eight clerks, seventy king's scholars, ten choristers, besides officers, &c. of the college. It was valued in the reign of Henry VIII. at 1100 l. per annum, clear 886 l.

The school is divided into the upper and lower, and each into three classes; each school has one master, and each master four assistants or ushers. None are received into the upper school, till they can make Latin verses, and have a tolerable knowledge of the Greek. In the lower school, the children are received very young, and are initiated into learning.

Besides the 70 scholars upon the foundation, there are always abundance of children, generally speaking, of the best families, and of persons of distinction; who are boarded, either in the houses of the townsmen, or within the college. The election of scholars for the university, out of this school, is made annually, on the first Tuesday in August. In order to it, three persons are deputed from King's College in Cambridge; viz. the provost of that college, and one senior, and one junior posser, fellows of the same; who, being joined by the provost, vice provost, and head master of Eton College, call before them the scholars of the upper class; and, examining them in the several parts of their learning, choose out twelve such as they think best qualified, and enter them in a roll or list for the university. These youths are not immediately removed from the school, but must wait till vacancies fall in King's College; and as such happen, are then taken as they stand in seniority in the roll of election. When a scholar from Eton comes to King's College, he is received upon the foundation, and pursues his

studies there for three years ; after which he claims a fellowship, unless forfeited by marriage, accepting of ecclesiastical preferments, &c. according to the terms of the statutes.

The college consists of two neat quadrangles or courts. In the outermost are the schools, and lodgings for the masters and scholars ; and on the south is the college chapel ; on the front, or east side, is the part of the provost's lodgings, and a beautiful ancient tower or gateway, which divides the two courts : in the middle of the first court is a statue in brass, well executed, of the royal founder. The inner court is the lodging and apartments of the provost and fellows of the college ; on the south side is the college library, with a well chosen collection of the best authors.

Windsor, it is supposed, was by the Saxons called Windleshore, from the winding of the banks ; and is mentioned in the charters of Edward the Confessor, as given to the abbey of Westminster.

William the Norman was the first of our English monarchs who distinguished Windsor. That prince, who delighted much in hunting, finding it a situation proper for that purpose, and, as he said of it, a suitable place for the entertainment of kings, agreed with the abbot of Westminster for an exchange, and so took possession of it. He built a castle here, and had several little lodges, or hunting houses, in the forest adjoining ; and frequently lodged, for the conveniency of his sport, in an house which the monks before enjoyed, near or in the town of Windsor ; for the town is much more ancient than the present castle, and was an eminent pass upon the Thames in the reigns of the Saxon kings.

This castle was afterwards repaired and fortified by Henry I. who summoned all his nobility to attend him here, at Whitsuntide, in the 10th year of his reign. In the treaty of peace between King Stephen and Prince Henry, it is called Mota de Windsor ; and when Richard I. went to the Holy Land, and left

the government to the bishops of Ely and Durham, the former taking up his residence in the Tower of London, the latter occupied this place, as the next strongest hold in the kingdom. Eleanor, queen of Edward I. took great delight in it, and was here delivered of four of her children. Her grandson Edward III. his son William, and Henry VI. were also born here. It owes most of its present magnificence to the attachment of Edward III. as the place of his birth. He built the royal palace, with its chapel, and St. George's Hall, the lodgings on the east and south side of the inner court, the tower on the keep, the chapel of St. George, and the apartments for the dean and canons, with all the walls, towers, and gates, as they now stand.

Soon after the erection, the kings of France and Scotland were both confined here.

Edward III. caused the ancient building to be intirely taken down, inclosed the whole with a strong wall or rampart of stone, erected the present stately castle, and the chapel of St. George; and instituted and established the most noble Order of the Garter.

In succeeding times great additions were made to the buildings within the castle by several monarchs; in particular, by Henry II. Edward IV. Henry VII. and VIII. Queen Elizabeth, and lastly, by Charles II. who soon after the Restoration repaired the castle intirely; and, from the bad effects of plunder and rapine in the preceding times of national disorder, restored it to its ancient state and splendour.

It is certain, Windsor owes much to this prince, who, most part of his reign, kept his court here during the summer season, and spared no expence to render this princely castle worthy the royal residence; the face of the upper court was intirely changed, and brought into its present order and beauty; the royal lodgings were richly furnished, the windows enlarged, and made regular; a large magazine of arms was disposed in most beautiful order, and the several apart-

ments were greatly adorned and decorated by large and beautiful paintings: infomuch, that this castle, for its situation, state, and grandeur, may justly vie with the most boasted palaces of foreign princes, and has constantly been the admiration of all visitors.

The castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large keep or round tower between them, called the middle ward, being heretofore separated from the lower ward by a strong wall and draw-bridge. The whole is of a large extent, containing more than twelve acres of land, and has many towers and battlements.

The upper court or ward is a spacious regular square, and contains, on the north side, the royal apartments, and the chapel and hall of St. George; on the east and south sides are the several apartments of the prince of Wales, the royal family, and the great officers of the crown. In the area or middle of this court is erected, by a faithful and grateful subject, a noble equestrian statue in copper of King Charles II. in the habit of a Roman Cæsar, on a statuary marble pedestal, curiously carved in basso relievo, with various kinds of fruit, fish, shipping, and other ornaments, to great perfection.

The keep or round tower, which forms the west side of the upper court, is the lodging of the constable or governor, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the highest part of the mount; the ascent into these lodgings is by a flight of large stone steps; the apartments are fine and noble, and here is a guard room or magazine of arms, for the greater state of this officer, who has the intire government of the castle, and is an officer of great antiquity, honour, and power. This mount is neatly laid out in sloping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with shrubs and flowers.

The lower court is larger than the upper, and may be said to be divided into two parts by St. George's chapel, which stands in the middle. On the south

and west sides of the outer part of this court, are the houses of the alms or poor knights of Windsor. On the north or inner side, are the several houses and apartments of the dean and canons, minor canons, clerks, and other officers. In this ward are also several towers belonging to the officers of the crown when the court is at Windsor; also to the officers of the Order of the Garter, viz. the bishop of Winchester, prelate; the bishop of Salisbury, chancellor; and Garter, king at arms; but the tower of this last officer is at present in decay.

A company of foot guards constantly do duty here under the command of an officer, but at all times subject to the constable or governor of the castle, to whom alone pertains the sole command of the place or garrison here; as also of the magazine of arms, stores, and houses.

King Charles II. left little to be done to this castle, except the painting of the apartments, which was carried on by his successors, James II. and William III. in whose reign the whole was completed.

Queen Anne made several additions to this castle, particularly the flight of steps on the east side of the terrace; and though the court seldom resided at Windsor, in the reigns of their late Majesties George I. and II. the necessary repairs of this castle and the royal apartments were always continued.

His present Majesty George III. has of late made Windsor his summer residence, and by new-erected buildings and alterations, has added greatly to its splendour and magnificence.

The several foundations within the castle are as follows:

1. The royal college of St. George, which consists of a dean, twelve canons or prebendaries, seven minor canons, eleven clerks, one organist, one verger, and two sacrists.

2. The most noble Order of the Garter, which consists of the sovereign and twenty-five knights companions.

3. The alms knights, who are eighteen in number, viz. thirteen of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire in the reign of King James I.

The houses of the dean and canons are on the north side of the chapel, and consist of commodious and most pleasant apartments. The dean's house especially has many large and spacious chambers; and in the hall next the cloisters are the arms of the knights of the Garter, blazoned and ranged in regular order according to their installation.

The houses of the poor knights are on the south and west sides of the lower court, in the manner, Camden says, of the Grecian Prytaneum, or residence of those that had deserved well of their country, by a life spent in war, or in the service of the crown; which was the intention of the royal and warlike founder, King Edward III. though of late, and in time of peace, not so strictly attended to.

William of Wickham, afterwards bishop of Winchester, was principally employed by Edward III. in building this castle, which when he had finished, in one of the towers he caused to be cut this doubtful sentence,

"THIS MADE WICKHAM,"

which was reported to the king, as if that bishop assumed to himself the honour of building this royal castle; and had not the prelate, by a ready address, assured his majesty that he intended no meaning derogatory to his sovereign, but only an acknowledgment that this building had made him great in the favour of his prince, and was the cause of his present high station, the prelate had probably fallen under the displeasure of that monarch by this inscription, which possibly, in time, might have occasioned a double interpretation.

The castle is surrounded by a most noble terrace, faced on all sides with a noble and solid rampart of

free-stone, with beautiful and easy slopes to the lower part of the park underneath.

This terrace is a truly magnificent work: for, as it is raised on a steep declivity of the hill, it was necessarily cut down a very great depth, to bring the foundation to a flat equal to the breadth which was to be formed above. From the foundation it was raised by solid stone work of a vast thickness, with cross walls of stone, for banding the front, and preventing any thrust from the weight of earth within.

This noble walk is covered with fine gravel, and has cavities, with drains, to carry off the water; so that not a drop of rain will rest on the terrace, but it is dry, hard, and fit to walk on, immediately after the heaviest showers. The breadth of this walk is very spacious on the north side; on the east side it is narrower. Neither Versailles, nor any of the palaces in France, Naples, or Rome, can shew any thing like this. The Grand Seigneur's terrace, on the outer court of the seraglio next the sea, is what is thought to come the nearest; and yet is not equal to it, if we may believe the account of those who have seen both. At the end of this walk, leading into the park, King Charles I. built a gate.

At the north-east corner of this terrace, where it turns south, to run on by the east side of the castle, are steps, by which you go off upon the plain of the park, which is kept smooth as a carpet, and on the edge of which the prospect of the terrace is doubled by a vista, south over the park, and quite up to the great park, and towards the forest. Here also is a small seat, that will not contain above one, or two at most, with a high back, and cover for the head, which being fixed on a pin of iron or brass, the persons who sit in it may easily turn it from the wind, however it may blow, and enjoy a complete calm. This is said also to be Queen Elizabeth's invention, to avoid being ruffled with the wind; and it affords no less shelter from the sun.

Sir John Denham, in his poem called *Cooper's Hill*, says—

“Windsor, the next (where Mars with Venus dwells,
 Beauty with strength) above the valley swells
 Into my eye, and doth itself present
 With such an easy and unforc'd ascent,
 That no stupendous precipice denies
 Access, no horror turns away our eyes;
 But such a rise, as doth at once invite
 A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight.
 Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud
 To be the basis of that pompous load,
 Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears,
 But Atlas only, which supports the spheres.”

The castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large keep between, called the Round Tower. The upper ward is a spacious quadrangle, formed on the west side by the keep or round tower; on the north, by the royal apartments, St. George's-hall, and the chapel royal; and on the east and south sides, by the apartments of the Prince of Wales, the royal family, and the great officers of state. Nearly in the centre of this square, is an equestrian statue, in bronze, of King Charles II. in a Roman habit, and placed on a marble pedestal; on the south side of which are represented, in basso relievo, various figures expressive of navigation. Underneath is a curious engine to raise water for the castle.

The entrance into the royal apartments is by a handsome pair of iron gates, through a vestibule supported by columns of the Ionic order, with some antique busts in several niches; the principal are a Roman vestal and a slave in the action of picking a thorn out of his foot.

The staircase consists of three flights of stone steps, containing twelve in each flight, secured on the right hand by twisting iron balustrades. Here, within a dome, is represented the story of Phaeton petitioning Apollo to permit him to drive the Chariot of the Sun;

and at each corner of the ceiling, under the dome, is one of the four elements.

In the different parts of the ceiling are the Winds supporting the Clouds; and in the front is Aurora, with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. On the cornice are some of the signs of the zodiac, with baskets of flowers beautifully disposed.

Beneath the cornice are twelve azure columns painted, of the Corinthian order; and on each hand, in large compartments, is the Transformation of Phaeton's Sisters into Poplar Trees; and the Transformation of Cygnus into a Swan. Between each pillar is a niche, in which are represented Geography, Comedy, Tragedy, Epic Poetry, Sculpture, Painting, Music, and the Mathematics: all which are painted in umber, and heightened with gold, so that they appear to the eye like brass statues.

Over the door is a bust of Venus in black marble; and on the front of the staircase is an oval aperture, adorned with the Story of Cephalus and Procris. The painting of the whole staircase was designed and executed by Sir James Thornhill.

In the queen's Guard Chamber, the ceiling is adorned with Britannia in the person of Queen Catherine of Portugal, consort to Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, the Four Quarters of the Earth, and their respective symbols, attended by deities presenting their several offerings. The signs of the zodiac are on the outer part of this beautiful representation. In different parts of the ceiling are Mars, Venus, Juno, Minerva, and other heathen deities, with Zephyrs, Cupids, and other embellishments properly disposed.

Among other pictures is one of George Prince of Denmark on horseback, by Dahl; and views of shipping, by Vandeveldt. In this room are guns, bayonets, pikes, &c. disposed in various beautiful forms, with a star and garter, the royal cipher, and other ornaments intermixed, cut in lime wood.

In the queen's Presence Chamber the ceiling is adorned with the representation of Queen Catharine, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and the other Virtues; she is under a curtain spread by Time, and supported by Zephyrs, with Fame founding the happiness of Britain; underneath, Justice is seen driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil genii. Among the pictures of this room are three of the Cartoons, removed some years since from Hampton-Court; viz. the miraculous Draught of Fishes; Peter and John healing the Cripple at the gate of the Temple; St. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra. And the following portraits: King Edward the Third, by Belcamp; King James the First, by Vandycke; Edward the Black Prince, by Belcamp.

In the queen's Audience Chamber, on the ceiling, Britannia is represented in the person of Queen Catharine, seated in a triumphal car, drawn by swans to the Temple of Virtue, attended by Ceres, Pomona, Flora, &c. with other decorations heightened with gold. The tapestry of this room is of a rich gold ground, made at Coblenz, in Germany, and presented to King Henry VIII. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by Queen Anne. The paintings are William Prince of Orange, by Honthorst; James the First's Queen, Vanfomer; Frederick Henry Prince of Orange, Honthorst.

On the ceiling of the Ball Room, King Charles II. is represented giving freedom to Europe by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda. The tapestry, which represents the twelve months of the year, was made at Brussels, and set up by King Charles II. In this room is a large silver table and stands, with a glass in a correspondent frame.

The paintings are, William earl of Pembroke, Vanfomer; St. John, after Correggio; the countess of Dorset, after Vandycke; the duchess of Richmond, Vandycke; a Madona and the duke of Hamilton, Henneman.

On the ceiling of the queen's Drawing Room is represented an assembly of gods and goddesses, intermixed, and a variety of flowers heightened with gold. The room is hung with tapestry representing the Seasons of the year.

The paintings are, Judith and Holofernes, by Guido; a Magdalen, Sir P. Lely; Minerva and Lady Digby, Vandycke; De Bray and his family, De Bray; Killegrew and Carew, Vandycke.

In the queen's Bed Chamber, the ceiling is painted with the story of Endymion and Diana. The bed is said to have cost fourteen thousand pounds.

The paintings are, a portrait of the Queen at full length, with fourteen of the royal offspring in miniature, by West; six capital landscapes, by Zuccarelli; two flower pieces, by Young Baptist.

The Room of Beauties is thus named, from a collection of portraits of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of King Charles II.; all of which are originals, and chiefly painted by Sir Peter Lely.

Here are also thirteen portraits of ladies, after Vandycke, by Ruffel.

The queen's Dressing Room has lately been hung with a neat silk knotting on Manchester-stuff. Here are twelve elegant chairs, the seats of similar work with the hangings, and in a correspondent style. The only painting is Ann of Denmark, King James the First's queen, by Jansen.

Belonging to this room is a closet, in which is deposited the Banner of France, annually delivered here on the 2d of August, by the duke of Marlborough, by which he holds Blenheim.

Here is a portrait of Cardinal Wolsey, and other paintings; but this closet is not open for public inspection.

In Queen Elizabeth's, or the Picture Gallery, the collection consists of—

An Italian market,	-	-	by Bamboccio.
Wife Mens Offerings,	-	-	Paul Veronese.

Two Misers,	-	-	Quintin Matfys.
Boy with Puppies,	-	-	Murillo.
Our Saviour in the Garden,	-	-	Nicolo Pouffin.
Boy paring Fruit,	-	-	Michael Angelo.
Angel and Shepherds,	-	-	Pouffin.
The Battle of the Spurs,	-	-	
Titian and Senator of Venice,	-	-	Titian.
Our Saviour and St. John,	-	-	Vandycke.
Ascension of the Virgin,	-	-	Bassano.
Angel delivering Peter out of Prison,	-	-	Stenwyck.
Men playing at Bowls,	-	-	Teniers.
Conversation,	-	-	Ditto.

with several portraits and other pictures by Holbein, Lely, &c.

The China Closet is finely gilt, and filled with great variety of curious old china. Here is also a fine amber cabinet, presented to Queen Anne by Dr. Robinson bishop of Bristol, and plenipotentiary to the Congress at Utrecht.

The paintings are, Prince Arthur and his two Sisters, by Mabuse; a Woman with a Kitten; and a Woman squeezing Blood out of a Sponge.

On the ceiling of the king's Closet is painted the story of Jupiter and Leda.

The paintings are,

A Man's Head,	-	-	by Raphael.
St. Catharine,	-	-	Guido.
Woman's Head,	-	-	Parmegiano.
Landscape,	-	-	Brueghel.
Landscape,	-	-	Teniers.
Holy Family,	-	-	Van Uden.
The Creation,	-	-	Brueghel.
Queen Henrietta Maria,	-	-	Vandycke.
Landscape with Figures,	-	-	Brueghel.
Martin Luther,	-	-	Holbein, &c.

On the ceiling of the king's Dressing Room is represented the story of Jupiter and Danae.

Among the paintings are,

A Magdalen,	-	-	Carlo Dolci.
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Windsor Castle,	-	-	-	Wouverman.
Man's Head,	-	-	-	Leonardi da Vinci.
Landscape,	-	-	-	Wouverman.
Nero depositing the ashes of Britannicus,	-	-	-	Le Sueur.
Farrier's Shop,	-	-	-	Woverman.
Countess of Desmond,	-	-	-	Rembrandt.
Young Man's Head,	-	-	-	Holbein.
Herodius's Daughter,	-	-	-	Carlo Dolci.
King Charles II.	-	-	-	Ruffel.
James duke of York,	-	-	-	Ditto.

On the ceiling of the king's Bed Chamber, King Charles II. is represented in the robes of the Garter, seated on a throne under a canopy, supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a figure representing France, in a suppliant posture, at his feet: he is also attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, paying their obedience to him. The tapestry represents a part of the story of Hero and Leander.

The paintings are, King Charles the Second in armour, when prince, by Vandycke; and Henry duke of Gloucester, his brother.

The ceiling of the king's Drawing Room is an allegorical representation of the Restoration of King Charles II. who is seated in a triumphal car drawn by horses of the sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the Polite Arts: Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance, &c. Here is a most magnificent glass of English manufactory, eleven feet by six feet.

The paintings are,

Peter, James, and John,	-	-	-	M. Angelo.
Queen Mary,	-	-	-	Sir G. Kneller.
Queen Anne,	-	-	-	after Sir G. Kneller.
King William,	-	-	-	Sir G. Kneller:
Our Saviour before Pilate,	-	-	-	Schiavoni.
Her present Majesty,	-	-	-	Gainsborough du Pont.
His present Majesty,	-	-	-	Ditto,
St. John,	-	-	-	-
King George I.	-	-	-	after Sir G. Kneller.
St. Stephen stoned,	-	-	-	Rotterman.

Queen Caroline, when Princess
 of Wales, - - - Sir G. Kneller.
 King George II. when Prince
 of Wales, - - - Ditto.

In the king's public Dining Room, on the ceiling, is painted the Banquet of the Gods, with a great variety of fish and fowl on the several parts of the coving.

The paintings are,

Lacy, a Comedian, in three Characters,	Wright.
A Bohemian Family,	Pordinoni.
A Family singing by Candle Light,	Honthorst.
Divine Love,	Baglioni.
Nymphs and Satyrs,	Rubens and Snyders.
The Marriage of St. Catharine,	Dankers.
The Naval Triumph of Charles II.	Verrio.
The Birth of Venus,	Gennari.
Venus and Adonis,	Ditto.
Cephalus and Procris.	Ditto.
Hercules and Omphale,	Ditto.
A Sea Piece,	-
The hunting the Wild Boar,	Snyders.
Catching of Bears,	Basson.
A Piece of still-life, that is, a brass Pan, a Fawn, and a Bittern	Kalf.

On the ceiling of the king's Audience Chamber is a representation of the Re-establishment of the Church of England in the Restoration of Charles II. in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, and Charity, &c.

The furniture, paintings, and embellishments, (except the ceiling) are all new.

The paintings are by West, representing the Surrender of Calais to Edward III.; an Entertainment given by Edward III. after defeating the French in their attempt upon Calais; the Passage of Edward III. over the river Somme; the Interview between the King and the Black Prince after the Battle of Cressy, in 1346; the History of St. George; the Battle of Poictiers; the Battle of Neville's Cross; and

the first Installation of the Order of the Garter in St. George's Chapel.

On the ceiling of the king's Presence Chamber is painted a portrait of King Charles II. shewn by Mercury to the four Quarters of the World, who are introduced by Neptune, with emblematical figures.

The paintings are, Duns Scotus, by Spagnolet; Peter Czar of Muscovy, Sir G. Kneller; Prometheus, young Palma; four Cartoons, by Raphael, that were formerly at Hampton Court, viz. Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck blind; the Death of Ananias; our Saviour giving the charge to Peter; and Paul preaching at Athens.

In the king's Guard Chamber, the ceiling is much admired for the manner in which it is painted in water colours. In one circle are Peace and Plenty, in another Mars and Minerva; and in the dome is a representation of Mars, with helmets, shield, and trophies. In this room the knights of the Garter, in the absence of the sovereign, dine at an installation. The magazine of arms and warlike instruments deposited in this spacious room, are ingeniously disposed in colonnades, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices. Among the coats of mail is that of the renowned Edward the Black Prince, which is placed over the door leading to St. George's Hall.

The paintings are, Charles XI. King of Sweden, on Horseback, by Wyck; and eight Views of Battles, Sieges, &c. by Rugendas.

St. George's Hall, generally allowed to be one of the finest in Europe, is dedicated to the peculiar honour of the most noble order of the Garter.

In a large oval in the centre of the ceiling, King Charles II. is represented in the habit of the order of the Garter, with his right foot on a lion's head, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty holding the Crown of these Kingdoms over his head: on each side of the monarch are Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of War and Peace. In the

same oval is Regal Government, supported by Religion and Eternity; Justice, attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction: and among the evil genii, the painter is said to have introduced the earl of Sh——y, a statesman of that reign, dispersing libels.

Nearer the throne is an octagon, on which is St. George's Cross encircled with the garter, within a star of glory supported by cupids, with the motto,

Honi soit Qui Mal y Pense.

The Muses attended in full concert, and other embellishments expressive of the grandeur of the order.

On the back of the Sovereign's throne is painted a large canopy and drapery; on the latter of which is represented, as large as life, St. George encountering the Dragon; and on the lower border is inscribed,

Veniendo-Restituit Rem.

In English;

By coming he restored the State.

In allusion to King William III. who is seated under the above-mentioned canopy in the habit of the order, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The ascent to the throne is by five steps of fine marble, to which the painter has made an addition of five more in such perfection, that they agreeably deceive the sight, and almost induce the spectator to believe them equally real.

Over the music gallery is the collar of the order of the Garter, supported by Cupids, and encompassed with a variety of characters emblematic of this most illustrious order of knighthood.

On the north side of this superb chamber, extending 108 feet in length, is elegantly painted, the Triumph of Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III. founder of the order of the Garter, who is seated at the upper end, receiving John king of France, and

David king of Scotland, prisoners, under a canopy of green velvet. The Prince, crowned with laurels, is seated in a triumphal car in the midst of the procession, supported by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Liberty, Victory, and other ensigns of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed.

The painter has closed this procession with the countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady making garlands for the Prince; and a representation of Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*. In this last part of the group he has humorously introduced himself in a black hood and a scarlet cloak.

At the lower end of the hall is a music gallery, supported by four slaves beautifully carved in wood, bending as it were beneath their burden; representing a father and his three sons, whom the brave Black Prince is said to have made captives in his wars. Over the music gallery is the following inscription:

Antonius Verrio Neopolitanus,
Non Ignobili Stirpe Natus
Augustissimi Regis Caroli Secundi
Sancti et Georgii
Molem Hanc Fœlicissima Manu
Decoravit.

The meaning of which in English is,

This grand room, belonging to the most august King Charles II. and dedicated to St. George, was ornamented by Anthony Verrio, a Neapolitan nobleman.

The Keep, or Round Tower, which forms the west side of the upper court, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the highest part of the mount. The ascent into the upper apartments is by a flight of one hundred stone steps, at the top of which is planted a large piece of cannon, levelled at the entrance or bottom of these

steps. There are likewise seventeen pieces of cannon mounted round the curtain of the tower, which is the only battery now in the castle, though formerly the whole place was strongly fortified with cannon on each of the several towers, and two platforms in the lower ward. The apartments of this tower belong to the constable or governor. The entrance into it is through a square paved court, in which is a reservoir of water, erected in the reign of Charles II. to receive the drains from the upper leads. In 1784, an engine was constructed for raising water upwards of 370 feet, by the simple contrivance of a rope and a windlass.

In the Guard-Chamber is a small magazine of arms, curiously disposed, as matchlocks, the first ever made; whole, half, and quarter pikes, with bandoleers of various figures. Round the cornice is a number of breast-plates, with helmets over them, and several drums, in proper order. Over the chimney is carved in lime-wood the star and garter, in the form of an oval, crowned and encompassed with daggers and pistols. The pillars of the door leading to the dining-room are composed of pikes, on the top of which are two coats of mail, said to be those of John king of France, and David king of Scotland, who were prisoners here; they are both inlaid with gold, the former with fleurs-de-lis, and the latter with thistles.

The tapestry of the Dining-Room contains the history of Hero and Leander.

In the Bed-Chamber are six ebony chairs, studded with ivory. The tapestry is wrought with gold and silver, representing the story of Auroclotus, king of Phrygia, and his three daughters weeping to death by the side of the Helicon. In other parts of the tapestry are stories of Pandora's box, and different representations of Heathen mythology.

The tower commands a most delightful and extensive prospect, extending into the twelve following counties:—Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Berks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Suffex, Kent, and Bedford.

The royal standard is erected on this tower on state holidays, and at all times when the king is at Windsor.

The lower ward is far more spacious than the upper, and is divided into two parts by the collegiate church, or chapel, of St. George. On the north or inner side are the houses and apartments of the dean and canons, minor canons, clerks, vergers, and other officers of the foundation; and on the south and west sides of the outer parts of this court are the houses of the alms, or poor knights of Windsor.

In this ward are also several towers belonging to the officers of the crown, and order of the Garter, namely, to the bishop of Winchester, prelate, the bishop of Salisbury, chancellor; and formerly there was a tower belonging to Garter King at Arms; but very little is now remaining except the ruins. Here is also the store-tower, guard-chamber, and court of record.

In the inner cloisters are the houses of the several prebendaries; and at the lower end is the library belonging to the college, the inside of which is neat, though not elegant. It is well furnished with ecclesiastical writers, and books of polite literature; and received a considerable addition from the Earl of Ranelagh, who bequeathed his valuable library to the college. The houses command a most beautiful prospect of the river Thames, and of the adjoining country. Opposite the west end of the chapel of St. George, are the houses of the minor canons, and clerks or choristers, built in the form of a horse-shoe, and commonly called the Horse-Shoe Cloisters.

St. George's chapel, situated in the middle of the lower court, was originally dedicated to Edward the Confessor. Henry I. there placed eight secular priests pensionaries, for they were never incorporated. Edward III. refounded it in the year 1332, and established it as a collegiate church, in honour of the Virgin Mary, St. George, and St. Edward King and Confessor. It possessed a custos (dean), twelve great canons,

thirteen minor canons, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-six poor alms knights, &c. In the reign of Henry VIII. their revenues were 1602l. 2s. 1d. Edward VI. excepted this free chapel from the general abolition.

The structure owes its present form to Edward IV. and its completion to Henry VII. Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the Garter, and favourite of the monarch, finished the roof of the building.

Gothic architecture could display few things of greater celebrity than the stone roof of this building: it was elliptical, the ribs and groins from the clustered column supporting the ceiling.

Here lie interred, under the marble pavement of the choir, the bodies of Henry VI. Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Anne.

Adjoining to the east end of this chapel is a fair edifice of like building, erected by King Henry VII. for a burial place for himself and his successors, kings of England; but this prince, afterwards altering his purpose, began the more noble edifice at Westminster, and this fabric remained neglected till Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from his royal master, Henry VIII. and with a profusion of expence, unknown to former ages, designed and began here a most sumptuous monument for himself; whence this building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb-House; and by the inattention of historians, a mistaken opinion prevails that the whole building was at first erected by that cardinal. This monument was so glorious, as Lord Bacon observes, in his life of King Henry VIII. that it far exceeded that of King Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; and at the time of the cardinal's disgrace, the design was so far executed, that 4250 ducats had been paid to the statuary, and 380l. sterling to the gilder, for what had been in part done. But so illusive are human purposes, that the cardinal, dying soon after his retirement from court, was privately buried at Leicester, where he died, in his way to London in

custody; and at last (anno 1646) his monument remaining unfinished, became the plunder of the factious, and the statue and figures of gilt copper, of exquisite workmanship, made for the ornament of the tomb, sold to help carry on the civil war on the Parliament's side of the question.

King James II. converted this building into a chapel, for the service of Popery, and mass was publicly performed here; and Verrio, the famous painter, who had been many years employed in painting the royal apartments, painted this chapel also.

From the reign of James II. this chapel lay neglected till the reign of the present King George III. by whose direction it has undergone a complete repair, and been adorned with rich carvings in wood, representing some circumstances of the present reign; a new gallery, an organ, a beautiful altar piece, representing the Last Supper, by West; and in the great window, a representation of the Ascension, on painted glass, by Pearson, from a picture of West. The iron work, which formerly surrounded the tomb of Edward IV. and is now removed to the inside of the choir, was the work of Quintin Matsys, of Antwerp, a blacksmith by trade, but by love created a painter, of which the picture of the Two Misers, already mentioned, is evidence.

The idea of repairing this beautiful Gothic building, was first suggested by the king to Dr. Lockman, who, in consequence of that command, laid down a plan for putting it into execution, and ventured in the year 1782 to propose a subscription, by the sovereign and companions of the order, the dean and chapter of Windsor, and also the prelate and chancellor of the Garter.

This proposal was approved by the king, who immediately sent nine hundred guineas to Dr. L. viz. 500 for himself, 200 for the Prince of Wales, 100 for the Duke of York, and 100 for the Duke of Clarence, with permission to apply in his majesty's name, as wishing success to the plan proposed. The foreign princes who were knights of the Garter readily subscribed one

hundred guineas each, upon Dr. L's applying to their ministers or agents, and the other knights fifty guineas each; the dean and chapter five hundred guineas, and the prelate and chancellor fifty guineas each. His majesty has, since his first subscription, paid 300l. and 700l. to Mr. Jarvis, for alterations in the original design. The whole subscription received by Dr. L. amounted to 3347l. 10s.

Near the choir is the Royal Vault, in which are deposited the remains of Henry VIII. and his Queen, Jane Seymour; King Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Anne. Henry VI. and Edward IV. were also buried in this chapel; the former in the south, the latter in the north aisle, near the altar.

Windsor Castle being the seat of honour of the most illustrious order of the Garter, the ceremonies of the installation of each knight is performed in St. George's chapel, with great state and solemnity: and it is the peculiar privilege of this chapel, that the installation, by the heroic and warlike founder, is expressly appointed to be solemnized and held therein, either by the knights themselves in person, or, on allowance from the sovereign, by their proxy.

In former times the new or knights elect went in a solemn and stately procession to Windsor, attended by their friends, and servants in the richest liveries, with exceeding great pomp and cavalcade: also the procession of the knights from their lodgings in the castle, to the chapel of St. George, has sometimes been on horseback, but most frequently on foot, as is the present custom.

The installation, or inauguration of a knight of this most noble order, consists in a conjunction of many ceremonies, established by the royal founder, and succeeding sovereigns of the order, for the greater dignity and regularity of this illustrious society: and the sole ordering these ceremonies of installation belongs unto Garter King at Arms, a principal officer of the order, whose peculiar appointment is to maintain and support

the dignity, and preserve the honour, of this most noble order of knighthood.

On the morning of installation, the knights commissioners, appointed by the sovereign to instal the new or knights elect, meet in the great chamber, in the lodgings of the dean of Windsor, in the full habit of the order, where the officers attend in their habits; and the knights elect come hither in their under habits only, bearing their caps and feathers in their hands.

From the dean's hall the first procession of the knights is made into St. George's chapel, and the new knights there rest themselves in chairs behind the altar, and are respectively introduced into the chapter-house, and by the lords commissioners (garter and the other officers attending) are here invested with the surcoat, or upper habit of the order, which is buckled over with a girdle of crimson velvet; and the hanger and sword also girded on; the dean at the same time reading the several admonitions appointed by the laws and statutes of the order, which the knights elect here subscribe, and take the oaths required by the statutes.

The procession of each knight elect separately is afterwards made into the choir, attended by the lords commissioners, and other companions of the order, down the north aisle, and preceded by the poor knights, canons, heralds, pursuivants, and other officers of the order, in their several habits, Garter King at Arms bearing the robes, great collar, and George, of each knight, on a crimson velvet cushion.

On entering the choir, after reverence made to the altar, and sovereign's stall, the knights are conducted to their several seats or stalls, under their respective banners, and other ensigns of honour: and with great state and reverence this most solemn part of the installation is performed; and here the knight is completely dressed, and invested with the mantle of the order, and the great collar of St. George. After the solemnity of installation, the knights make their solemn offerings at the altar; and prayers being ended, the

grand procession of the knights from the choir, in the full habits of their order, with their caps and plumes of feathers on their heads, (which are frequently richly adorned and surrounded with diamonds) is made round the church, and passing out at the South door, the procession is continued in great state through the courts of the castle into St. George's hall, preceded by a band of music.

After the knights have for some time rested in the royal apartment, a sumptuous dinner or banquet is prepared in St. George's hall, if the sovereign be present, and in his absence in the great guard-chamber next adjoining; and the knights are introduced and dine in the habits of the order, and a band of music attending. Garter King at Arms, before dinner is ended, proclaims the style and dignity of each knight; after which the company retire, and the evening is closed with a ball for the ladies, in the royal lodgings.

The habit of a knight of the Garter, in richness and majesty, surpasses the dress of all other orders of knighthood, and is suitable to the high dignity of this illustrious society, which stands foremost in honour amongst the princes of Europe.

It may be proper to observe here, that the order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III. in the year 1349, for the improvement of military honour, and the reward of virtue. It is also called the order of St. George, the renowned patron of England, under whose banners the English army always marched to the field of battle; and the cross of St. George was appointed the ensign. At the same time the sovereign appointed the Garter to be the principal mark of distinction of the order, and to be worn by the knights on the left leg; not from any regard to a lady's garter, as has idly prevailed among the vulgar, and improved by the fancy of poets and painters, contrary to truth and history, but as a tie or band of association in honour, and military virtue, to bind the knights companions strictly to himself and each other, in friend-

ship and true agreement, and as an ensign or badge of unity and combination to promote the honour of God, and the glory and interest of their prince and sovereign.

Further, King Edward being at that time engaged in prosecuting by right his right to the crown of France, caused the following French motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, to be wrought in letters of gold round the garter, declaring thereby the purity and equity of his intention in this institution, and at the same time to retort shame and defiance upon him that should dare to think ill of his intent in this noble institution of honour, and of the just enterprize he had undertaken for the support of his right to that crown.

But for a more general account of the order of the Garter, the reader is referred to the history and antiquities of Windsor Castle, published in quarto, wherein the institution, laws, and ceremonies, of this most noble establishment of honour are treated of at large, with the statutes of the order, and a catalogue of the knights companions from the first foundation to the present time, by which it is evident that there is no royal or princely family in Europe but has been of the company of this most illustrious society; which, from its first institution, now more than four hundred years since, has flourished with great splendour and glory, and been the most distinguished mark of honour among the princes of Europe, the reward of merit and heroic actions.

A knight of the Garter may be elected; but according to the statutes of the order, they are not deemed knights companions, nor are they intitled to the full honours of the order till they have been installed with the ceremonies of honour in St. George's-chapel at Windsor; as in the case of the late earl of Halifax, who was elected a knight-companion April 23, 1764, but dying before his installation, is not inserted in the catalogue of knights-companions. When a knight is found guilty of violating the statutes of the order, he

may be degraded, as the duke of Ormond was in the reign of George I.

The following jeu d'esprit was written on the installation which took place in 1742, and said to have been from the pen of the earl of Chesterfield :

As Anstis was trotting away from the chapter,
Extremely in drink, and extremely in rapture,
Scarce able his bible and statutes to carry;
Up started the spectre of jolly King Harry.
As on march'd the nobles he ey'd them all o'er,
When seeing such knights as he ne'er saw before,
With things on their shoulders, and things at their knees,
"Ha! ha!" cried the king, "what companions are these!
Are they such from their colours who never have fled?
Are they honestly born, are they honestly bred?
Have they honestly-liv'd, without blame or disgrace?
Odds flesh! Master Garter, I like not their face!"
Please your grace, quoth the squire, how can we keep rules?
We must make April knights, or else April fools!
But, faith! of the first I can tell you no more
Than that he's the son of a son of a whore.
The next who shall censure for lewdness of life,
Has no man but he hurt another man's wife?
His cordon of France was a pitiful thing;
But England affords him a much finer string;
The third of these knights, as he changed once before,
We have made him true blue, that he ne'er may change more.
And now cross his shoulder the collar is drawn,
That his grace may have one thing he never can pawn:
That short bit of ribbon, for man never meant,
May serve little Portland,—it serv'd little Kent:
Tho' stain'd, and defil'd by that nasty old bug,
What ty'd an old monkey may tie a young pug.
The times, Sir, are alter'd, and riches are all,
And honours—folks now take them up as they fall:
They pay, like good fellows, the charge of their string,
The king saves his money, and—God save the king!

Windsor has received an additional beauty by the new erected building or palace at the entrance into

the Little Park, named the Queen's Lodge. This building is on an easy ascent or spot of ground, opposite the upper court of the castle on the south side, and commands a most pleasing prospect over the parks and neighbouring country.

This royal lodge stands opposite the great gate of the castle, with the offices on the east side. In front is a beautiful verdure, inclosed by a range of iron pallisades. The garden is elegant, and much enlarged by the addition of the gardens and house of the duke of St. Alban's, purchased by his Majesty, and which make a part of the royal residence.

Material alterations have been also made in several parts of the castle and terrace. The castle ditch has been filled up and made level round the lower walls; the more hilly or rising ground of the adjoining park on the east side of the castle has been lowered several feet, by which a more enlarged view, and a freer air is given to the castle and these new buildings.

The beautiful park, which lies round the royal castle, is no small ornament to Windsor; it is called the Little or House Park, to distinguish it from another adjoining of much larger extent. This park, computed to be four miles in circumference, and containing near five hundred acres of land, was enlarged and enclosed by a brick wall in the reign of William III. and is most delightful for its natural beauty, and the many shady walks, especially that called Queen Elizabeth's Walk; which, on the summer evenings, is frequented by much company.

On the point or brow of the hill, is the like extensive prospect over the same most beautiful and well cultivated country, and the river Thames.

The lower part of this park, under the terrace on the north side of the castle, was designed and laid out for a garden in the reign of Queen Ann; but, on the demise of that princess, or the interference of other public concerns, the design was laid aside, and this

spot of under-ground waits the royal attention; and, by a regular plantation of trees, and other embellishments, might improve the pleasing prospect which nature here offers to the eye. In this park is constantly kept a good stock of deer and other game.

The Great Park lies on the south side of the town, and opens by a most noble road, called the Long Walk, in a direct line to the top of a delightful hill, at the distance of near three miles. This road, through a double plantation of trees on each side, leads to the ranger or keeper's lodge. The park is fourteen miles in circumference, and is well stocked with deer and other game.

As for the town of Windsor it has belonged to the Crown ever since the conquest. It contains several streets, some of which lie about the castle; but the principal looks southward. It arose out of the ruins of Old Windsor, which decayed in proportion as the new one advanced, under site of the royal palace and castle. It was constituted a free borough by King Edward I. with many privileges, which it enjoys at present. The corporation consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight others, chosen out of the inhabitants; thirteen of whom are called fellows or benchers of the Guildhall; and ten of these are styled aldermen, or chief benchers, out of whom the mayor and bailiffs are chosen. This town returns two members to parliament.

The parish church is a spacious ancient building, situated in the high-street of the town, in which also is erected the Guildhall or town-house, a neat regular edifice, built in 1686, supported and adorned with columns and arches of Portland stone. The hall is a handsome large room, well adapted for the meeting of the mayor and corporation, for the business of the borough.

In the year 1707, the corporation, out of a singular regard to Queen Anne (who constantly made Windsor her summer residence,) erected in a niche, at the north

end of the town-house, the statue of that princess, vested in her royal robes, with the globe, and other ensigns of regalia: and underneath, in the frieze of the entablature of the lesser columns and arches, is the following inscription, in letters of gold:

Anno Regni sui VI^o.

Dom. 1707.

Arte tuâ, Sculptor, non est imitabilis ANNA;

ANNÆ vis similem sculpere? Sculpe Deum.

S. Chapman, Prætor.

And in a like niche, on the south side, is the statue of her Majesty's royal consort, Prince George of Denmark, in a Roman military habit, and underneath is the following inscription:

Serenissimo Principi

GEORGIO Principi Daniæ,

Heroi omni sæculo venerando,

Christophorus Wren. Arm.

Posuit. M.DCC.XIII.

In the area underneath this town-hall, is kept a weekly market, on every Saturday, which is plentifully supplied with corn, meat, fish, and all other provisions.

There are at Windsor barracks for a thousand infantry, besides another building for cavalry; and some years a military hospital was erected, consisting of two wards and offices.

In the neighbourhood of Windsor is Cranbourn Lodge, belonging to Prince William of Gloucester as ranger of Windsor Forest; and on Winkfield Plain, not far from the lodge, is a free-school, founded by the late earl of Ranelagh. St. Leonard's Hill, or Gloucester Lodge, some years since was the residence of the duke of Gloucester.

Old Windsor, a little to the east of the present town, was formerly a place of note, and the residence of several of our Saxon monarchs before the time of

William I. who fixed upon the adjacent hill for his residence; and by this means, together with the castle, in a short time was raised a new town, while this once royal residence went to decay, and retained little more than the honour of its antiquity, and giving name to the whole country round. Here are several elegant houses, agreeably situated on the banks of the river Thames.

Datchet is a pleasant village on the side of the Thames, in Buckinghamshire, opposite to Windsor Little Park. The bridge has lately been taken down. At Ditton, in the parish of Datchet, is a seat of Lord Beaulieu, built by Sir Ralph Winwood, secretary of state to James I.

At Horton, about a mile east from Datchet, lived Milton's father, in the manor-house; where our great poet resided for some years after he left the university.

Frogmore, in the road to Datchet, was formerly the seat of Sir Edward Walpole, and afterwards Mrs. Egerton held under lease from the crown. In the year 1792, the lease was purchased by the Queen, and considerable alterations were made to the house and gardens; the latter of which have been greatly enlarged by the addition of those formerly belonging to a house adjoining, some years since the seat of Mrs. Macartney.

London to Marlow.

Maidenhead	26
Marlow	5
In the whole	31

MARLOW; or Great Marlow, is situated on the left bank of the Thames, in Buckinghamshire, at the

foot of the Chiltern Hills. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday, but is not incorporated. The chief manufactures are black silk lace and paper. A new bridge was built across the Thames in the year 1789.

The Chiltern Hills extend along the southern part of the county of Buckingham, from Tring in Hertfordshire, to Henley in Oxfordshire. These hills were so called from the word *cealt*, *cylt*, or *chilt*, which, in the Saxon, or the old English language, signifies chalk. They were formerly so covered with thickets, and woods of beech, as to be almost impassable, till they were cut down by order of Leufftan, abbot of St. Alban's, for giving harbour to robbers.

To these hills, which were probably at one time a forest, is annexed the nominal office of steward, under the crown, by the acceptance of which a member's seat in the British parliament becomes vacated.

Near Marlow are Temple Mills, where is a large manufacture of copper, brass, and brass wire; a mill for making thimbles, and another for pressing oil from rape and linseed.

At Little Marlow, about a mile and a half to the north-east, was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by Geoffry Lord Spencer in the reign of Henry III.

Three miles west from Marlow, in the road to Henley, is Medmenham, where there was an abbey of Cistercian monks, cell to Wooburn, founded by an ancestor of the Earl of Suffolk, in the year 1204. The abbot was epistolar to the order of the Garter.

The walls of the north side of the church are still standing. It seems to have been a neat, stately building, well wrought with ashler work; the windows high and spacious. It probably consisted of a body and two side aisles, and chancel, and had a tower at the west end. The house, which is now called the abbey-house, seems to have been patched up after the Dissolution. Since Browne Willis wrote, most of the remains he mentions, have fallen, or been taken down, the adja-

cent grounds elegantly laid out and planted, and the abbey-house repaired, and made again conventual, by a society of gentlemen, who lived together in a kind of monastic state. Their abbot was a noble peer. The rules observed by these monks have not been published; but from some of them which have transpired, we may venture to suppose they were not quite so rigid as those of their brethren of La Trappe. This was in some measure indicated by their motto over the door, which, carved in large letters, still stands thus—*Fay ce que voudras*.

Between Medmenham and Marlow, near the Thames, is Harleyford, the seat of Sir William Clayton.

At Bisham, a village on the Berkshire side of the Thames, opposite Marlow, there was an abbey, first given by Robert de Ferrars to the Knights Templars, in the reign of King Stephen, from whom it came to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and afterwards to William Montacute, first Earl of Salisbury, who in the year 1338, founded a priory of Augustine canons, which being surrendered to Henry VIII. in the year 1536, was refounded in the year 1537, and endowed with the lands of Chertsey, and other abbeys, but finally suppressed four years after.

At the Dissolution it came to the Hobbys, several of which family lie buried in Bisham church. There are no remains of the abbey. Mr. Vanfittart has a seat here, called Bisham Abbey.

London to East-Ilfley.

	M.	F.
Reading	38	7
Pangbourn	6	0
Bafildon	1	4
Aldworth	3	4
Compton	2	4
East-Ilfley	2	0
In the whole	54	3

AT Bafildon is a seat of Sir Francis Sykes.

A mile and an half north from Bafildon, is Streatley, a village on the side of the Thames, over which is a bridge into Oxfordshire; and opposite to it is Goring, where was a convent of Augustine nuns, founded by Henry II. which, at the Dissolution, was first granted by Henry VIII. to the duke of Suffolk, and six years after to Sir Thomas Pope.

The Ickenild-street here crosses the Thames from Oxfordshire into Berkshire.

At Aldworth was anciently a castle and mansion belonging to the family of De la Beche, whose male line is supposed to have become extinct in the reign of Edward III. The church contains many monuments of this family; and in the church-yard is a remarkably large yew tree. There is now a place called Beech Farm, which probably is the site of the ancient mansion.

East Ilfley is situated a little to the south of Cuck-hamsley Hills, which cross the county to the borders of Wiltshire. East-Ilfley has a market on Wednesday.

Six miles west-south-west from East-Ilfley, in the parish of Chaddleworth, was Poghley Priory, founded for Augustine friars, by Ralph Chaddleworth, in the year 1160.

At Little Fawley, two miles to the north of Chad-dleworth, was a seat of Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor.

London to Oxford, by Henley.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
			Brought up . . .	43	7
Maidenhead . . .	26	0	Benfington . . .	2	2
Hurley Bottom . . .	4	5	Shillingford . . .	1	3
Henley upon Thames . . .	4	4	Dorchester . . .	1	5
Bix . . .	2	4	Nuneham Courtney . . .	3	4
Nettlebed . . .	2	2	Sandford . . .	1	7
Nuffield Heath . . .	1	3	Littlemore . . .	0	7
Beggars Bush . . .	2	5	Oxford . . .	2	5
Carried up . . .	43	7	In the whole . . .	58	0

ON the right of Hurley Bottom, by the side of the Thames, is the village of Hurley, where was a priory of black monks, founded by Geoffry de Magnaville, in the year 1086. On the site a mansion was built by — Lovelace, who accompanied Sir Francis Drake, in his expedition against the Spaniards, in South America. A descendant of this Lovelace was created baron Hurley, by Charles I. and during the succeeding reigns the family lived in great splendour, of which two or three ceilings, painted by Verrio, probably at the same time with those in Windsor Castle, and above all the landscapes of Salvator Rosa, which fill the great room, and also it is said a lesser room, are proofs still remaining here.

During the reign of James II. private meetings of some of the chief nobility were held in the subterraneous vault, under the great hall, for the purpose of calling in the prince of Orange; and it is said that the principal papers which brought about the revolution, were signed in the dark recess at the end of that vault. It is certain that after the prince of Orange became king, he visited lord Lovelace in this house, and descended with him to view that dark recess. Some traces of the ancient abbey are still visible.

Near Henley is Park-place, the beautiful seat late in possession of Lord Malmesbury, and before of General Conway.

Cross the Thames to Henley, in Oxfordshire, a town corporate, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and town clerk. The ancient name was *Hanleganz*, according to Camden, who tells us the inhabitants chiefly lived by carrying wood to London, and bringing back corn. It formerly belonged to the Hungerfords.

In Camden's time it had a wooden bridge, but one more anciently of stone, and arched; but whether it was the place where, according to Dio, the Romans crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons, it was not easy to determine.

Dr. Plot supposes Henley to be the most ancient town in the county, and derives its name from *hen*, old, and *ley*, place; and perhaps it might be the capital of the Ancalites, whom Gale considers the same as the Attrebates.

It was anciently a borough, but has long omitted sending members. There is a large trade carried on in malt, grain, and flour, carried to London by barges. Here is a free grammar school founded and endowed by James I. two other charity schools, and an alms-house founded by Longland, bishop of Lincoln. A new bridge of stone has been lately built, in the room of the wooden one. Here is a weekly market on Thursday.

At Nettlebed is a windmill, which may be seen at a great distance.

Five miles and three quarters from Nettlebed, towards the north, lies Watlington, situated on the Chiltern Hills, with a weekly market on Saturday. At Sherbourn, about a mile from Watlington, was an ancient castle of the Quatremains, now a seat of the Earl of Macclesfield.

Two miles west from Nettlebed, is Tuffield, or

Thusfield, where was a house of Trinitarian friars, founded before the 33d year of King Edward III.

Benfington, or Benfon, now a village, was once a royal town, taken from the Britons by Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons, in the year 572; it was afterwards united to the kingdom of Mercia, by Offa, who had a palace at Ewelme, or Newelme, about a mile to the east, which Camden speaks of as decaying with age. It belonged to the Chaucers, from whom by marriage it came to the De la Poles. Here was an hospital, founded by William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VI. who, with his duchess, lie buried in the church. This hospital was called God's House, and still exists. The mastership is given to the regius professor of physic, at Oxford.

Here is a seat of Sir Richard Cope. An urn full of Roman coins was found in this parish some years since.

Two miles south from Benfington, at Crowmarsh, there is a bridge over the Thames to Wallingford.

There was an hospital formerly at Crowmarsh, for a master and six brethren, which at the Dissolution was granted to Thomas Gratewick, and Anselm Lamb.

At Shillingford is a bridge across the Thames into Berkshire.

Dorchester is situated on the Tame, near its junction with the Thames, according to Bede anciently called *Civitas Dorcinia*. Leland calls it *Hydropolis*.

It was anciently a Roman station, and afterwards the see of a bishop, founded by Birinus, the apostle of the West Saxons, in the year 636, after he had baptised their king Cinigils. This bishoprick continued till the Norman conquest, when it was removed by bishop Remigius to Lincoln.

Besides the cathedral, there were three parish churches, and an abbey of Augustine canons, founded by Birinus, in the year 635. The present and only church, anciently the cathedral, is a large and venerable structure, with a low tower. From the re-

moval of the see it began gradually to decline, and now scarce deserves the name of a town.

A little to the south is an ancient intrenchment called Dike Hills.

Nineham Courtney, together with the church, was rebuilt by the late earl of Harcourt, in the year 1764. The village consists of one street, or rather two rows of houses uniformly built, with a public-house at the upper end.

At Sandford was a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded first at Temple Cowley, a neighbouring village, by Matilda, wife of King Stephen.

At Littlemore was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded before the reign of Henry II. of which there are some remains in the Minshery, now a farm-house.

About three quarters of a mile from Littlemore, on the side of the Thames, is Ifley, a small village. The church is of great antiquity, in the style denominated Saxon. The west door is richly ornamented; and the south door, which is blocked up by a porch, may be called very beautiful. Within the church there are several fine circular arches. The font is remarkable: the upper part consists of a large block of black marble, polished in some places; its surface is square, each side measuring three feet seven inches, containing a basin three feet in diameter, lined with lead; it is supported by four short thick pillars, three fluted in a waving line, the other plain. Near to Ifley is the island of Osney, where a priory for black canons was founded by Robert D'Oyley, lord of Oxford, in the reign of Henry I. It was afterwards erected into an abbey; and in the year 1542, it was converted into a cathedral by Henry VIII. with a dean and six prebendaries, who were to form a chapter for the bishop of Oxford, whose palace was at Gloucester-hall. In three or four years the see was removed to Christ-Church by the king; and the abbot, who was bishop of Osney, was likewise made bishop of Oxford. All the remains at present are the walls of a mill and a barn.

Oxford is situated in the midst of meadows, on a gentle rising ground, at the union of the Cherwell and the Thames; and was anciently surrounded with walls, of which considerable remains are yet to be seen. It was the residence of Alfred and his three sons, and the latter struck money here. It was burnt by the Danes, in the year 979; and a few years after, in the year 1002, the Danes were destroyed in the general massacre, for which they again burnt the city in 1009; and Sweyn, in the year 1013, laid waste the country, and frightened the citizens into a surrender, taking hostages of them. The Danes burnt it a fourth time, in the year 1032. Harold Harefoot was crowned here in the year 1036, and in his three years reign did all the mischief he could to this place.

The conqueror meeting with a refusal to his summons, and other affronts here, stormed the city on the north side, in the year 1067, and gave it to Robert D'Oyley, by whom the walls were probably built or raised on an older foundation. This same D'Oyley erected the castle in the year 1071, which from its ruins appears to have been a work of great extent and strength. The empress Maud was so closely besieged in this castle by Stephen, that she was forced to escape by night across the frozen Thames, through his army, six miles on foot, in a deep snow. All its remains are the tower, diminishing as it ascends, and serving for a county gaol; the mount, with a large vaulted magazine, now a store cellar; and part of a wall, ten feet thick. In the court are the remains of the hall, where was held, in 1577, the Black Affize, so called from an infectious distemper brought by the prisoners, whereof near 100 persons died.

King Henry I. built a palace here, on a spot called Beaumont, where Richard, surnamed Cœur de Lion, was born. The city thus embellished with buildings, numbers began to flock hither, as to the common mart of learning and virtue; and literature flourished so well that in the reign of John, there were 3000 stu-

dents in this city, who all to a man on a sudden left the place. This secession to Reading, Cambridge, Maidstone, Salisbury, &c. in the year 1269, was occasioned by the king's severity, in ordering to be instantly hanged without the walls, two scholars, who were imprisoned by the citizens on suspicion, for one who had accidentally killed a woman as he walked *colligendi animi gratia*. But the inhabitants being soon sensible of their loss, sued for pardon on their knees at Westminster, before Nicholas the pope's legate, and submitted to public penance in all the churches of Oxford. Upon which, the scholars, after five years absence, returned, and obtained new privileges for their more effectual protection.

The origin of the university is involved in obscurity. According to Camden, even in the times of the Britons, Oxford was the seat of learning. Some students removing hither from Cricklade, a monastery was founded by St. Frideswide, in the time of the Saxons, which was burned, and rebuilt by King Ethelred. When the Danes were reduced by Alfred, that prince is said to have founded three colleges, one for philosophy, another for grammar, and a third for divinity, in the year 886, so that on this consideration Alfred seems rather the restorer than the founder. But however that may be, Mr. Camden himself gives the precedence in point of time to Baliol college, in the year 1269, by which is probably understood to mean the first endowed with a regular and permanent income.

The university is governed by a chancellor, usually a nobleman, chosen by the students for life; a high steward, named by the chancellor, and approved by the university, who is also for life, and to assist the chancellor, &c. a vice-chancellor, one always in orders, and the head of a college, who exercises the chancellor's power, keeps the officers and students to their duty, and chooses four pro-vice-chancellors, out of the heads of colleges, to officiate in his absence; two proctors, who are masters of arts, chosen yearly

out of the several colleges in turn, to keep the peace, punish disorders, oversee weights and measures, order scholastic exercises, and the admission to degrees; a public orator, who writes letters by order of convocation, and harangues princes, and other great men, who visit the university; a keeper of its archives; a register, who records all transactions of the convocation, &c.; three esquire-beadles, with gilt silver maces, and three yeoman-beadles, with plain ones, who attend the vice-chancellor in public, execute his orders for apprehending delinquents, publish the courts of convocation, and conduct the preachers to church, and lecturers to school; a verger, who, on solemn occasions, walks with the beadles before the vice-chancellor, and carries a silver rod.

Oxford contains twenty colleges, and five halls.

1. Baliol College, founded in the year 1269, by John Baliol, father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, in great part rebuilt in the reigns of Henry VI. and VII.; it consists of a master, twelve fellows, fourteen scholars, and eighteen exhibitioners.

A handsome Gothic gateway leads us into the first court, part of which is finished in the style in which it is intended to rebuild the whole college. On the north is the chapel, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. It is adorned with some beautiful pieces of painted glass. A new building has lately been added to the south-west angle of this college, erected by the donation of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, late fellow of this society.

Sir John Baliol, of Bernard Castle, in Yorkshire, father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, A. D. 1268, began the foundation of this college. He appointed certain exhibitions for students, and intended to provide a house for their reception, but was prevented by death. However, his widow, Devorguilla, not only completed, but improved his design. She obtained a charter of incorporation, settled the benefaction of her husband on sixteen fellows; and conveyed to them

a messuage, on the spot where the college stands at present, for their perpetual habitation, A. D. 1284. Their stipends were eight-pence a week to each fellow: so that the whole original endowment amounted to no more than 27l. 9s. 4d. per year.

It appears that the number of fellows was afterwards reduced; for, about the year 1507, it was ordained that the society should consist only of one master and ten fellows; but this number has been since increased.

2. Merton College. Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester and lord chancellor of England, transferred to Oxford, in the year 1267, a college which he had built at Maldon, in Surry, three years before. At first he seems to have only intended this for such of his chaplains and scholars as should choose to come hither from the other; but in 1274 both were united by the founder. It consists of a warden, twenty-four fellows, fourteen postmasters, &c.

The chapel, which is also the parish-church of St. John, is an august Gothic edifice, with a tower, in which are eight bells. Its choir, or inner chapel, is the longest of any in the university, that of New College excepted. It had once an organ, yet without any regular institution for choir service, before the present stalls and wainscot were put up. There is something elegant in the painted glass, and the design of the east window, which is of a modern hand.

South of the church or chapel is a small old quadrangle, the south side of it forms the library, built in the year 1369, which still contains many curious manuscripts; notwithstanding, as we are told by Wood, a cart load of manuscripts was taken from it, which were dispersed or destroyed by the visitors in the reign of Edward VI.

The new or second quadrangle was erected in the year 1610; from whose apartments on the south there is a beautiful prospect over the meadows.

The terrace, formed on the city-wall in the gardens of this college, is no less finely situated for a delightful view ; and the gardens in general have a pleasing variety.

3. University College. The largest of Alfred's three halls before mentioned, is by some supposed to have been University College. But however that be, it is more certain that the restoration of this old house is owing to the legacy of William, archdeacon of Durham, who died in the year 1249, and left 310 marks to the chancellor and university, for the maintenance of eleven or twelve masters, wherewith a society was established in the year 1260, and their statutes settled by the university, in the year 1292, and the endowment of Walter Skerlaw, bishop of Durham, Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and other benefactors. It was valued at 78l. per annum, and consists now of a master, twelve fellows, thirteen scholars, &c. This college has been much enlarged by the generous benefaction of Dr. John Radcliff, who left 5000l. for building the master's lodge, and chambers for two new fellows, by him instituted for the study of physic, with a handsome salary for ten years, half of which time at least they are to travel beyond the seas for their better improvement, as his will expresses it.

In the common room is an excellent bust in statuary marble of King Alfred, the first founder of this college, executed by Mr. Wilton from an admirable model by Mr. Rysbrack. This is supposed to be one of the best pieces of modern sculpture in the university, and deserves the attention of the curious. It was presented to the college by Lord Viscount Folkestone.

4. Exeter College, founded by William Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, in the year 1314. It consisted at first of only thirteen fellows or scholars, of whom twelve were to be born within the diocese of Exeter.

Its revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII. at 81l. It has now a rector, twenty-two fellows, &c.

5. Oriel College, founded in the year 1324, by Adam de Brome, almoner to Edward II. Edward III. gave it a tenement called *Le Oriele*, whence probably the name. It now maintains a provost, eighteen fellows, and fourteen exhibitioners.

Edward II. is generally esteemed the founder; but he appears to have acquired this title, merely because *Le Brome*, in hopes that his master would increase its small revenues, and more effectually secure its foundation, had surrendered his society into the king's hands. In fact, Edward conferred little or nothing more on the college than a charter of incorporation, and certain privileges.

The members were at first placed in a building, purchased by *Le Brome*, where *St. Mary Hall* now stands; but they were soon removed from thence to a messuage called *Le Oriel*, given to them by Edward III. The said king likewise granted to the college, the hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, near Oxford. The number of fellows hath been since increased by various benefactors.

6. Queen's College, the foundation of which was ascribed to queen *Philippa*, but is really due to her chaplain, *Robert de Eglesfield*, rector of *Burg on Stanmore*, in the year 1340, for a provost, twelve fellows, and seventy scholars. It now consists of a provost, twenty-two fellows, &c.

The present edifice was begun in 1672, by Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Knt. who was a most munificent contributor; and being continued by the liberality of several intermediate benefactors, was at length completed by the noble legacy of *Mr. Mitchell*, of *Richmond*, who likewise founded eight fellowships, and four scholarships. These fellows and scholars have handsome apartments appropriated to them in the *New Buildings*, besides an annual stipend of 50l. to each of

the former, and 30l. per annum to each of the latter. This foundation was first filled up by election from other colleges of the university on the 26th of October 1764.

The custom of ushering in the Boar's Head with a song, on Christmas-day, is at present peculiar to this college; but it was formerly practised all over the kingdom; and the carol here sung on this occasion, is literally the same with that which was once universally used, except some few local alterations.

Edward the Black Prince had lodgings in this college, and Henry V. studied in the same room.

7. New College, or Winchester College, or as it should seem, St. Mary's College of Winchester in Oxford, was founded by the great William Wykeham, in the year 1379, with endowment for a warden and seventy fellows, &c. The excellent body of statutes, which the founder himself drew up, has been considered as the most judicious and complete, and has been followed by most succeeding founders of colleges.

The chapel of this college is superior to any other in the university. The ante-chapel, which is supported by two pillars of fine proportion, turns at right angles to the choir, and is eighty feet long, and thirty broad. The choir, which we enter by a Gothic screen of beautiful construction, is one hundred feet long, thirty-five broad, and sixty-five high.

Over the communion table is an original painting of Annibal Carracci, presented to this college by the earl of Radnor. The subject of this piece is the Shepherds coming to Christ immediately after the Nativity. The altar itself is approached by a noble flight of marble steps. It is enclosed by a well-wrought rail of iron-work, the gift of Mr. Terry, formerly fellow; and is covered with a rich pall of crimson velvet, given by Dr. Burton, the late headmaster of Winchester School. From this situation, the organ, with the stall-work underneath, has a

striking effect; nor are the stalls, with their ornaments, on either side, unworthy the rest, being remarkably elegant in the style of the light Gothic.

But the painted windows are the principal ornament. All the windows of the ante-chapel (the west excepted) are nearly, if not quite, as old as the chapel itself; and contain the portraits of patriarchs, prophets, saints, martyrs, &c. to the number of sixty-four, as large as life, and fifty smaller above them; curious for their antiquity, but for little else, being drawn without perspective.

The windows on the north side of the chapel contain, in the lower range, the chief persons recorded in the Old Testament, from Adam to Moses; in the upper, twelve of the prophets. The two other windows are filled with our Blessed Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve apostles, by Mr. Peckitt of York. The windows opposite to these, on the south side of the chapel, were painted by Mr. Price, the son, in the year 1740. Each window represents eight figures of saints and martyrs, with their respective symbols and insignia.

The west window of the ante-chapel consists of two ranges; in the lower are seven compartments, each near three feet wide and twelve high. In these stand seven allegorical figures, representing the four cardinal and three christian virtues; Temperance, Fortitude, Faith, Hope, Justice, Prudence, and Charity. Over them, in a space, ten feet wide and eighteen high, is represented the Nativity of Jesus Christ, a composition of thirteen human figures, beside other animals. The portraits of the two artists, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Jarvis, are here introduced in the characters of shepherds paying adoration to the newborn Saviour.

In the chapel is shewn the crozier of the founder, one of the noblest curiosities, and almost the only one of its kind now remaining in this kingdom. It is nearly seven feet in height, is of silver gilt, embel-

lished with variety of the richest Gothic workmanship, and charged with figures of angels, and the tutelar saints of the cathedral church at Winchester, executed with an elegance equal to that of more modern age. It is finely preserved, and from a length of almost 400 years, has lost but little of its original splendour and beauty.

8. Trinity College. Richard Horton, prior, and the monks at Durham, purchased ground, in the year 1290, for a college here, which was afterwards increased and farther endowed by Richard de Bury, the learned bishop of that see. At the Dissolution, this college was sequestered, and by Edward VI. sold to Dr. Owen, a physician; and afterwards came into the possession of sir Thomas Pope, who, on its site founded Trinity College, for a president, twelve fellows, and twelve scholars. Dr. Ralph Bathurst, president, adorned it with new buildings, and a beautiful chapel, consecrated in the year 1694, and was otherwise an eminent benefactor.

In the library is shewn a valuable manuscript of Euclid, being a translation from the Arabic into Latin, before the discovery of the original Greek, by Adelardus Bathoniensis, in the year 1130. It is extremely fair, and contains all the books. It was given by the founder, together with several other manuscripts; who likewise furnished this library with many costly printed volumes, chiefly in folio, at that time esteemed no mean collection. In the library windows are many compartments of old painted glass, but much injured by the Presbyterians in the grand rebellion.

The painted glass in the original chapel of this college, which is reported to have been remarkably fine, was entirely destroyed by the same spirit of sacrilegious and barbarous zeal, still farther exasperated at the following inscription, written in the great east window, over the altar:—"Orate pro anima Domini Thomæ Pope militis aurati Fundatoris hujus Col-

“legii;” i. e. “Pray for the soul of Sir Thomas Pope, Knt. founder of this college.”

9 Lincoln College. Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, obtained licence of Henry VI. in the year 1427, to make All Saints Church collegiate, and to found a college for a rector, and seven scholars; finished and endowed in the year 1475, by Thomas Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln, and archbishop of York, and now consisting of a rector, twelve fellows, &c.

The chapel was built by John Williams, bishop of Lincoln, in the year 1631. The windows are of painted glass, complete, and well preserved, done in the year 1632. Those on the north represent twelve of the prophets; and those on the south, the twelve apostles, large as life. The east window exhibits a view of the types relative to our Saviour, with their respective completion; viz. 1. From the left hand, the Nativity; and under it, the History of the Creation, its antitype. 2. Our Lord's Baptism; and under it, the passing of the Israelites through the Red Sea. 3. The Jewish Passover; and under it, the Institution of the Lord's Supper. 4. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness, corresponding to Christ on the Cross. 5. Jonah delivered from the Whale's Belly, expressive of Christ's Resurrection. 6. Elijah in the fiery Chariot, with our Lord's Ascension.

The roof consists of compartments in cedar, embellished with the arms of the different founders and benefactors, and interchangeably enriched with cherubims, palm branches, and festoons, diversified with painting and gilding.

There is an admirable proportion and elegance of execution in the eight figures of cedar which are respectively placed at each end of the desks, and represents Moses, Aaron, the four Evangelists, St. Peter, and St. Paul.

10. Worcester College, was founded, in the year 1714, by the benefaction of sir Thomas Coke, of Bentley, in Worcestershire, for one provost, six fel-

lows, and six scholars. To these have since been added two fellowships, and two scholarships, by Dr. Finney; and two exhibitions for Charter-house scholars, by Lady Holford. But the principal benefactors have been Mrs. Eaton, daughter of Dr. Eaton, principal of Gloucester-hall, who founded six fellowships in the year 1735; and Dr. Clarke, fellow of All Souls College, who gave six fellowships, and three scholarships, in the year 1736, besides other considerable bequests. This house was originally called Gloucester College, being a seminary for educating the novices of Gloucester monastery, as it was likewise for those of other religious houses. It was founded, in the year 1283, by John Giffard, baron of Brimsfield. When suppressed at the Reformation, it was converted into a palace for the bishop of Oxford; but was soon afterwards erected into an academical hall, by Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College, in which state it continued, till it at length received a charter of incorporation, and a small endowment from Sir Thomas Coke. Here are one provost, twenty fellows, seventeen scholars, &c. the whole number about forty.

II. St. John's College. This college was founded in the year 1557, by Sir Thomas White, alderman and merchant taylor of London, for the maintenance of one president, fifty fellows, three chaplains, three clerks, and six choristers, &c. This college was founded on the site of Bernard's College, erected in the year 1437, by archbishop Chicheley.

It chiefly consists of two courts. In the first are the chapel and hall, on the north, and the president's lodgings on the east. The chapel is decently furnished. The screen and altar are finished in the Corinthian order. Over the communion table is a beautiful piece of tapestry, representing our Lord breaking Bread with two Disciples at Emmaus, from a famous original of Titian. The organ formerly stood on the north side; but a new one has lately been erected over the screen.

The eagle, which supports the bible, is a piece of curious workmanship, executed by Mr. Snetzler, of Oxford, and was the gift of Thomas Eskourt, Esq. late a gentleman commoner of this house. Choir service is here performed twice every day, at eleven and five.

On the north wall of this chapel, eastward of the organ, is a singular curiosity: a marble urn containing the heart of Dr. Rawlinson, enclosed in a silver vessel, which was placed here according to the directions in his last will.

The hall is fitted up in the modern taste, with great elegance. The screen is of Portland-stone, in the Ionic order; and the wainscot, in the same order, is remarkably beautiful. The roof and floor are correspondent to the rest. The chimney-piece is magnificent, of variegated marble, over which is a picture of St. John the Baptist, by Titian. It is likewise adorned with several other excellent pieces, a whole length portrait of the founder, &c.

The second court, which we enter through a passage on the east side of the first, is the design of Inigo Jones, and built in the year 1635. The east and west sides exhibit each a beautiful Doric colonnade; whose columns consist of a remarkable species of stone, said to be dug at Fifield, in Berks.

In the centre of each colonnade are formed two porticos, charged with a profusion of embellishments. Over these, on each side, are two good statues in brass of Charles I. and his Queen, cast by Francis Fanelli, a Florentine.

The upper stories of the south and east sides form the library; the first division consists of printed books, the second of manuscripts, chiefly given by Archbishop Laud.

The east window of this library is adorned with the coats of arms of the founder, the company of merchant taylor, and of several benefactors to the college, in curious and well-painted glass.

Sir William Paddy, Knt. founded and endowed the present choir; that originally established by the founder having been dissolved by unanimous consent of the society, A. D. 1577, the revenues of the college being found insufficient for its maintenance.

Archbishop Laud erected the second court, its south side excepted, which was built A. D. 1595, with the stones of the Carmelite Friary, in Gloucester-green; the company of Merchant Taylors in London, among several other benefactions, contributing 200l.; Archbishop Juxon gave 7000l. to augment the fellowships; Dr. Holmes, formerly president, with his Lady, gave 15,000l. for improving the salaries of the officers, and other purposes; and Dr. Rawlinson, above-mentioned, granted the reversion of a large estate in fee-farm rents.

The college has likewise largely experienced the beneficence of many others, who have liberally contributed towards the improvement of its building and revenues.

12. All Souls College, founded in the year 1438, by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, for a warden and forty fellows, besides two chaplains, nine clerks, and choristers.

For the more liberal endowment of this society, the founder procured of Henry VI. a grant of the revenues of many of the dissolved alien priories. He expended, beside purchase money for the site, &c. the sum of 4545l. 15s. 5d. in the building of his college; namely, the present old court, and the original refectory, which, with a cloister since removed, enclosed part of the area of the new quadrangle. At his decease he bequeathed it 134l. 6s. 8d. and one thousand marks. In his statutes he gives a preference in elections to those candidates who shall prove themselves to be of his blood and kindred. These have multiplied so fast, within the space of 400 years, that it is probable the time is not far off when the society will be entirely filled with his own relations. It appears by the Stem-

mata Chichleana, or pedigrees of the Chichele family, published in the year 1765, and from the supplement to that collection, published in the year 1775, that upwards of one hundred and twenty of the families of the English peerage, between fifty and sixty of the Scotch and Irish, more than one hundred and thirty of the English baronetage, with many hundreds of the gentry and commonalty of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may now derive themselves from the same stock with the founder of All Souls, viz. from his father Thomas Chichele, of Higham Ferrers.

The chapel is a stately pile. The ante-chapel, in which are some remarkable monuments, is seventy feet long, and thirty broad. We enter the inner chapel, which is of the same dimensions, by a grand flight of marble steps, through a screen constructed by Sir Christopher Wren.

The spacious environ of the altar consists of the richest red-vein marble. Above is a fine assumption-piece of the founder, by Sir James Thornhill.

The compartment immediately over the communion table, is filled with a picture painted at Rome, in the year 1771, by the celebrated Mr. Mengs: the subject of this piece is, our Saviour's first Appearance to Mary Magdalen after his Resurrection; which is generally called by the painters, a *noli me tangere*, in allusion to the first words of Christ's speech to her, "*Touch me not.*"

On the right and left, at our approach to the altar, are two inimitable urns by Sir James Thornhill, respectively representing, in their bas relief, the Institution of the two sacraments. Between the windows on each side, are figures of saints in *claro obscuro*, bigger than the life: four of these represent St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, St. Austin, and St. Gregory. The ceiling is disposed into compartments, embellished with carving and gilding. The whole has an air of much splendour and dignity, and is viewed to the best advantage from the screen. The library is two hun-

dred feet in length, thirty in breadth, and forty in height, and finished in the most splendid and elegant manner. Its outside, in correspondence to the rest of the court, is Gothic. The room itself is furnished with two noble arrangements of book-cases, one above the other, supported by Doric and Ionic pilasters. The upper class is formed in a superb gallery, which surrounds three sides. About the middle of the room, on the north side, is a recess equal to the breadth of the whole room; and in its area is placed the statue of Colonel Codrington, the founder of the library. The ceiling, and spaces between the windows, are ornamented with the richest stucco. Over the gallery a series of bronzes is interchangeably disposed, consisting of vases and the busts of many eminent men, formerly fellows of this house.

The portrait of Henry VI. and of the founder, in the windows of a small room adjoining to the library, are curious remains of ancient painted glass, and are coeval with the foundation of the college, having been removed hither from the old library.

We must not omit a remarkable ceremony which is annually celebrated in this college—the solemn commemoration of the discovery of a mallard, of an extraordinary size, in a drain or sewer, at the time of digging for the foundation of the walls. This peculiar custom we are rather induced to mention, as it has given occasion to a pamphlet of infinite wit and humour, entitled “A complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls College, &c.”

That learned antiquarian, the reverend Mr. Pointer, rector of Slapton, in Northamptonshire, had insinuated that this mallard was in fact a goose. A suggestion not less false than injurious, and which the author of our pamphlet has clearly confuted, from the authentic account which Thomas of Walsingham has given of every circumstance relating to the original detection of this wonderful bird, in a manuscript said to be repositied in the Bodleian library.

Whatever the real truth of the controversy may be, it is well known that every year, on the 14th of January, an entertainment is provided in the evening, and an excellent old ballad, adapted to ancient music, is sung, in remembrance of the mallard. This is called the Mallard Night.

13. Magdalen College, founded in the year 1458, by William Patten, alias Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, for a president, forty fellows, thirty scholars or demies, a divinity lecturer, a school-master, four chaplains, &c. It is adorned with five small but elegant figures; that on the right represents the founder; the next is William of Wykeham, in whose college at Winchester the founder was schoolmaster; the third is St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the college is dedicated; the fourth is Henry III. who founded the hospital, since converted into this college; and the last, St. John the Baptist, by whose name the said hospital was called.

The ante-chapel is spacious, supported with two fluted pillars, extremely light, where a new pulpit, of elegant workmanship, in the Gothic style, together with seats on each side, have lately been erected. In the west window are some fine remains of glass, painted in *claro obscuro*; the subject is the Resurrection. The design is after one invented and executed by Schwartz, for the wife of William, duke of Bavaria, more than two hundred years since, which was afterwards engraved by Sadeler. The choir is solemn, and handsomely decorated. The windows, each of which contains six figures, almost as large as life, of primitive fathers, saints, martyrs, and apostles. These windows formerly belonged to the ante-chapel; the two near the altar excepted, which were lately done, being all removed hither A. D. 1741.

In the confusion of the civil wars, the original choir windows were taken down and concealed. They did not however, escape the rage of fanaticism and ignorance; they were unluckily discovered by a party of

Cromwell's troopers, who spreading them along the cloisters, jumped upon them in their jack-boots with the utmost satisfaction, and entirely destroyed them.

The altar-piece was performed by Isaac Fuller, about a century ago. It represents the Resurrection. This painting is elegantly celebrated by Mr. Addison, formerly a student of this house, in a Latin poem, printed in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*. Under this piece is another admirable picture of our Lord bearing the cross, supposed to be the work of Guido. It was taken at Vigo, and being brought into England by the late duke of Ormond, came into the possession of William Freeman, Esq. of Hamels, in Hertfordshire, who gave it to the society.

Through the centre of this building, we pass into a grove or paddock, which is formed into many delightful walks and lawns, and stocked with about thirty or forty head of deer.

Besides the grove there is a meadow within the college precincts, consisting of about thirteen acres, surrounded by a pleasant walk, called the Water-walk. The whole circuit of the walk is washed by branches of the Cherwell, and has pretty rural prospects, one of which from the east commands the New Bridge. This walk is shaded with hedges, and lofty trees, which in one part grow wild, and in the other are cut and disposed regularly. Here is a very venerable oak, which is supposed to have existed in the founder's time, of uncommon size.

A beautiful opening has lately been made on the west side, into the College-grove, by demolishing the old embattled wall on the banks of the river.

14. Brazen-Nose College. This college was founded in the year 1509, by Richard Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, of Presbury, in Cheshire, knight, for the maintenance of one principal, and fifteen fellows. To this number succeeding benefactions have added five fellows, thirty-two scholars, and four exhibitioners.

Over the portico are two antique busts, the one Alfred, who built Little University Hall, or King's Hall, the site on which the present college is partly founded; and the other of John Erigena, a Scotchman, who first read lectures in the said hall, in the year 882.

Over the door leading to the Common Room, which was originally the chapel, is the following inscription,

“A^o. Xti 1509, et Reg. Hen. 8. pri^o.”

“Nomine divino Lyncoln præsul, quoque Sutton,

“Hanc posuere petram Regis ad imperium.”

i. e. “In the name of God, the bishop of Lincoln, and Sutton, laid this stone, at the command of the King.”

In this court is a statue of Cain and Abel. The east window of the Chapel is enriched by compartments of painted glass, finely executed by Pearson, from a painting of the late celebrated Mr. Mortimer.

With regard to the very singular name of this college, it appears that the founders erected their house on the site of two ancient hostels, or halls, Little University Hall, mentioned above, and Brazen Nose Hall. The latter of these acquired its name from some students, removed to it from a seminary, in the temporary University of Stamford, so denominated on account of an iron ring, fixed in the nose of brass, and serving as a knocker to the gate.

15. Corpus Christi College. This college was founded in the year 1516, by Richard Fox, who was successively bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester; and lord privy seal to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. for the maintenance of one president, twenty fellows, twenty scholars, &c.

The library, which is well furnished in general, is remarkable for a collection of pamphlets from the Reformation to the Revolution; an English Bible, supposed to be of higher antiquity than that of Wickliffe; and a vellum roll, which exhibits the pedigree

of the royal family, with the collateral branches, from Alfred to Edward I. richly decorated, with their arms blazoned, and signed by the kings at arms.

The most striking curiosity is an ancient manuscript history of the Bible in French, illuminated with a series of beautiful paintings, illustrating the sacred story. It was given by General Oglethorpe, formerly a member of this house.

Here is shewn also the crozier of the founder, which, although a fine specimen of antique workmanship, is by no means equal to that of Wykeham, at New College. Here is also preserved part of the founder's chapel plate, consisting of two platters, a golden chalice of very elegant form, and a vase of silver gilt, with its cover curiously wrought, and enriched with an amethyst and pendent pearls, together with his episcopal ring.

16. Christ Church, originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey on the site of St. Frideswide's priory, in the year 1525, for the support of a dean, a sub-dean, 100 canons, &c. But while the cardinal was completing this design, having actually admitted eighteen canons, about the year 1529, he fell into disgrace; when King Henry VIII. seized upon the foundation, which he suspended till the year 1532, and then re-established it under the name of Henry the Eighth's College, for one dean, and twelve canons. This foundation, however, the same king suppressed in the year 1545. But the next year he removed hither the episcopal see, first established in Osney Abbey, a dissolved Augustine monastery, near the suburbs of Oxford, in the year 1542. At the same time, on part of Wolsey's original revenue, he constituted a dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight clerks, eight choristers, and an organist; together with sixty students, and forty grammar-schoolars, a schoolmaster, and usher. In this form the foundation has remained ever since; except, that Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1561, converted the forty grammar scholars into academical students; or-

dering, at the same time, that their vacancies should be supplied from Westminster-school. Thus, 100 students were established, to which number William Thurstone, Esq. in the year 1663, added one.

It consists of four quadrangles. The front is extended to the length of 382 feet, and terminates at either end by two corresponding turrets. In the centre is the grand entrance, whose Gothic proportions and ornaments are remarkably magnificent. Over it is a beautiful tower, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and erected by Bishop Fell. It contains the great bell called Tom, on the sound of which every night at nine, the students of the university are enjoined, by statute, to repair to their respective societies.

The grand quadrangle is 264 by 261 feet in the clear; the east, north, and west sides, with part of the south, consist of the lodgings of the dean, the canons, and the students, &c.

The greater part of the south side is formed by the hall, which is considerably elevated above the rest of the buildings, and, taken as a detached structure, is a noble specimen of ancient magnificence.

The south, east, and part of the west side, were erected by Cardinal Wolsey, as was the kitchen to the south of the hall, which is every way proportionable to the rest of the college.

Round the whole area is a spacious terrace-walk, and in the centre a basin and fountain, with a statue of Mercury.

On the inside, over the grand entrance, is a statue of Queen Anne; over the arch in the north-east angle, another of bishop Fell; and opposite to that, at the south-east, a statue of Cardinal Wolsey.

Under this statue of the cardinal we enter the hall by a spacious and stately staircase of stone, covered by a beautiful roof, built in the year 1630, which, though very broad, is supported by a small single pillar of fine proportion. This hall is probably the largest, and

and certainly the most superb of any college hall in the kingdom. It has eight windows on each side, is 180 feet in length, and its cieling 80 feet high. This room has been refitted at a large expence, and is adorned with the portraits of eminent persons educated at, or related to the college. The roof is a noble frame of rafter-work, beautified with near 300 coats of arms, properly blazoned, and enriched with other decorations of painting, carving, and gilding, in the Gothic taste. The church of this college, which is the cathedral church of the bishop of Oxford, is situated to the east of the grand quadrangle. It is an ancient venerable structure, and was originally the church of St. Frideswide's monastery, on or near the site of which the college is erected: it was finished before the year 1200.

The roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of stonework, put up by Cardinal Wolsey; who likewise rebuilt, or refitted, the spire as it now stands; the original one was much loftier. The east window is elegantly painted by Mr. Price, senior, from a design of sir James Thornhill, representing the Epiphany. The aisle on the north side of the choir, was the Dormitory of St. Frideswide: in which an ancient monument is shewn, said to be the tomb of that saint. She died A. D. 739.

At the west end of the same aisle is a window, painted in a masterly manner by John Oliver, in the 80th year of his age, which was given by him to the college in the year 1700. The subject is St. Peter delivered out of Prison by the Angel. There is great expression in the attitudes of the sleeping soldiers.

Many remains of painted glass appear in different parts of the church, remarkable for strength and brilliancy of colour; the windows having been for the most part destroyed A. D. 1651. But some of these fragments have been lately collected, and with great taste disposed into complete windows or compartments.

The tower contains ten musical bells, brought hither from Osney Abbey ; as was the great bell, called Tom.

In the chapter-house, which is a beautiful Gothic room, are two portraits admirably painted, and in the most perfect preservation, which certainly belonged to King Henry the Eighth.

Peckwater Court, to the north-east of the great quadrangle, is perhaps the most elegant edifice in the University : it consists of three sides, each of which has fifteen windows in front ; its principal founder was Dr. Radcliffe, a canon of this church, assisted by other contributions.

Opposite to it is a sumptuous library, 141 feet in length, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order. It was first intended to have placed this structure on piazzas, which would have given it a lighter air ; in the place of which apartments are formed for the reception of General Guise's valuable collection of paintings, bequeathed to the College, and for the residue of the books which could not be placed in the upper rooms.

East of this quadrangle stands Canterbury Court, originally Canterbury College, a distinct college, founded in the year 1363, by Islip Archbishop of Canterbury ; but afterwards dissolved, and taken into this foundation.

The ancient buildings of this court which were falling into decay have been lately taken down, and by the munificence of Dr. Robinson, primate of Ireland, and other liberal benefactors, the whole court and gateway has been elegantly rebuilt, after a design, and under the direction of Mr. Wyatt.

There is besides, the chaplain's court to the south-east of Wolfey's quadrangle ; on the south side of which is a light Gothic edifice, formerly belonging to St. Frideswide's monastery, and named St. Lucia's Chapel. It was lately used for a library, but is now converted into chambers for the use of the society.

17. *Jesus College*, founded in the year 1571, by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed by Hugh Price, LL. D. a native of the county of Brecknock, and treasurer of St. David, for a principal, eight fellows, and eight scholars; by other benefactors raised to nineteen fellows and eighteen scholars, with many exhibitioners.

18. *Wadham College*. This college was designed by Nicholas Wadham, esquire, of Merisfield in Somersetshire, and executed in pursuance of his last will, by Dorothy, his widow, in 1613, for the maintenance of one warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The statutes direct, that the warden shall quit the college in case of marriage: that the fellows shall enjoy the benefit of the society, no longer than eighteen years after their regency in arts.

The east window of the chapel is admirably painted by Van Ling, representing the passion of our Saviour, a present of Sir John Strangeways.

The altar-piece is singular; the painting is on cloth, which being of an ash-colour, serves for the medium; the lines and shades are done with a brown crayon, and the lights and heightening with a white one. These dry colours being pressed with hot irons, which produce an exsudation from the cloth, are so incorporated into its texture and substance, that they are proof against a brush, or even the harshest touch. The figures are finely drawn, and have a wonderful effect: it is the workmanship of Isaac Fuller.

The subject of the front is the Lord's supper; on the north side, Abraham and Melchisedeck; and on the south, the Children of Israel gathering manna, are represented.

19. *Pembroke College*. This college was founded in the year 1620, by the joint benefaction of Thomas Tesdale, of Glympton, in Oxfordshire, and Richard Wightwick, S. T. B. rector of Illey, Berks; for

one master, ten fellows, and ten scholars. The society has since been much enlarged by the addition of several fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions. This college was originally Broadgate Hall, famous for the study of the civil law, a flourishing house of learning, in which, to mention no more, Camden received part of his education. It obtained the name of Pembroke College, from the memorable earl of Pembroke, who was chancellor of the university when the college was founded, and whose interest was particularly instrumental in its establishment.

20. Hertford College, formerly called Hartford or Hart Hall, founded by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, in the year 1312, and belonged to Exeter College. Having received a charter of incorporation from Dr. Richard Newton, a late learned and public-spirited principal, who also consigned an estate towards its endowments, this ancient hôtel was converted into a college, September 8, 1740. The foundation consists of a principal, four senior fellows or tutors, and junior fellows or assistants, beside a certain number of students or scholars.

Of the numerous halls, hostels, or inns, which were the only academical houses originally possessed by the students of Oxford, only five subsist at present. These societies are neither endowed nor incorporated. They are subject to their respective principals, whose salary arises from the room-rent of the house. The principals are appointed by the chancellor of the university; that of Edmund Hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's College, under whose patronage Edmund Hall still remains. The rest were formerly dependant on particular colleges.

1. Alban Hall. This hall is contiguous to Merton College on the east. It appears to have been a house of learning in the reign of Edward I. and received its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford, who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this tenement to the nuns of Littlemore.

2. *St. Edmund's Hall.* This hall is situated to the east of *Queen's College*. It was first established about the reign of *Edward III.* and was consigned to *Queen's College*, in the year 1557.

3. *St. Mary hall.* This was long the parsonage-house of the rectors of *St. Mary* which church being appropriated by *Edward III.* to *Oriel College*, the house also came into their possession, and was appropriated to the residence of students.

4. *New-Inn Hall*, granted to students by *John Trillock*, Bishop of *Hereford*, in the year 1545.

5. *Magdalen Hall.* This hall is almost contiguous to *Magdalen College* on the west. A very considerable part of it is the grammar-school for the choristers of *Magdalen College*, erected, with the college by the founder, *William of Wainfleet*, for that purpose alone. To this structure other buildings being added, it grew by degrees into an academical hall.

Oxford, with its suburbs and liberties, contains fourteen parish churches, of which four only deserve notice: *St. John's*, already mentioned as the chapel of *Merton College*. The others are; *All-Saints*, *St. Peter's*, and *St. Mary's*.

All-Saints Church, situated in *High-Street*, is an elegant modern structure, much in the style of many of the new churches in *London*. It is beautified both within and without with *Corinthian pilasters*, and finished with an attic story and ballustrade. There is no pillar in the church, though it is seventy-two feet long, forty-two wide, and fifty high. The cieling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed. The steeple is remarkable in the modern manner: its architect was *Dr. Aldrich*, formerly Dean of *Christ Church*.

The church of *St. Peter* in the east, standing near the *High-street*, was partly built by *St. Grymbald*, 800 years ago; and is reported to be the first church of stone that appeared in this part of *England*.

It was formerly the *University Church*; and even at present, with a view of ascertaining their original claim,

the University attend their sermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon, during Lent. The tower and east end are curious pieces of antiquity. In the year 1760 this church was beautified and new-pewed at the expence of the parish.

The church of St. Mary, in which the public sermons of the University are preached on Sundays and holidays, is situated about the middle of the north side of High-street. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. as it appears at present. It consists of three aisles with a spacious choir or chancel. The pulpit is placed in the centre of the middle aisle. At the west end of the same aisle is situated the Vice-Chancellor's throne, at the foot of which are seated the two proctors. The seats which descend on either side are appointed for the doctors and heads of houses, and those beneath, for the young noblemen. The area consists of benches for the Masters of Arts. On the west end, with a return to the north and south, are galleries for the under graduates and Bachelors of Arts.

The tower, with its spire, is a noble and beautiful fabric, 180 feet in height, and richly ornamented with pinnacles, niches, and statues, which as Plott informs us, were added by King, the first Bishop of Oxford, in the reign of Henry VIII. It contains six remarkably large bells, by which the proper notice is given for scholastic exercises, convocations, and congregations.

On the south side is a portal of more modern structure, erected by Dr. Morgan Owen, chaplain to Archbishop Laud, A. D. 1637. Over it is a statue of the Virgin, with an infant Christ holding a small crucifix: which last circumstance was formed into an article of impeachment against the archbishop by the Presbyterians, and urged as a corroborative proof of his attachment to popery. The choir abovementioned, was built by Walter Hart, Bishop of Norwich, about the year 1462. The room on the north side of this choir, formerly a library has lately been converted into a law school, for the lectures of the Vinerian professor; and

being refitted in the style of the rest, is no small ornament to this part of the church galleries.

Other public buildings are, the Theatre, which was built at the expence of Archbishop Sheldon, chancellor of the university, 1668, who gave 2000*l.* to purchase lands for its repairs. It is extremely magnificent, of the form of the Roman theatre, not circular but having one flat side, and the roof eighty feet by seventy, rests on the walls without pillars. Ashmole's Museum, the lower part of which is an elaboratory, and the upper story a repository of natural and artificial rarities, principally given by Elias Ashmole, who lodged here the collection of MSS. made by his father-in-law, Sir William Dugdale, Anthony Wood, Sir Henry Savile, and himself.

The Printing-house, built in the year 1712, with the profits of the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the perpetual impresson of which he gave to the university.

Round the wall that formerly inclosed the theatre, stood the Arundelian marbles, now removed into the schools. These monuments collected in Greece and Asia, by Thomas Earl of Arundel and Sir William Petty, were given by the said Earl; others by Mr. Selden, Sir George Wheler, Dr. Shaw, Messrs. Dawkins and Wood, and Dr. Rawlinson.

To this collection, in the year 1755, were added, by the gift of the Countess of Pomfret, above 100 statues, busts, &c. purchased by her late husband's father, Lord Lempster, out of the Arundelian collection.

The whole collection now at Oxford, consists of 167 marbles, that is, statues, busts, bas-reliefs, and fragments of sculpture; 100 inscriptions, Greek, Egyptian, and Palmyrene; and 145 Roman and others.

The public schools, which form a magnificent quadrangle, part of which is appropriated for the reception of the celebrated Bodleian library.

The Radcliff library founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, and finished in the year 1749. A stupendous

Astronomical Observatory has lately been erected at the north-west corner of the city, at the expence of near 30,000*l.* begun in the year 1771, by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's estate. The Physic-garden was founded by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, in the year 1632, and endowed with an annual revenue. Dr. Sherard built the present library, furnished the garden with most of its curious plants, and at the expence of 3000*l.* endowed the professorship.

The unfortunate Charles I. held his court at Oxford during the civil war.

The corporation consists of a mayor, high-steward, recorder, four aldermen, eight assistants, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, all that have served the office of bailiff and chamberlain, and twenty-four common-council-men. The mayor, for the time being, officiates at a coronation, in the buttery, and has for his fee a large gilt-bowl and cover. It was made a bishop's see by King Henry VIII.

This city has often been the seat of our kings and parliaments: in one of which, held here by reason of the plague at London, in 1665, the votes were first printed. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. The city and the university send each two members to the British parliament. Without the town there are many ruins of the fortifications erected in the civil wars. It has lately been embellished with a noble market-place, and a magnificent bridge.

London to Wallingford and Wantage.

	M.	F.
Nettlebed, p. 74.	39	7
Wallingford, Berks	5	3
Brightwell	2	0
Harwell	6	0
Wantage	6	0
	59	2

WALLINGFORD, in Berkshire, situated on the Thames, was the chief town of the Attrebatii, and by Antoninus, called Gallewa; by Ptolemy Galeva; but this Camden thinks is a mistake for Gallena, which he derives from the British words *gual ben*, the old fortification, from whence with the addition of ford, the present name is produced. Wallingford was a place of considerable note in the time of the Saxons and Danes; by the latter of whom it is said to have been destroyed in the beginning of the eleventh century. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was counted a borough, and had a castle. A peace was concluded between Stephen and Prince, afterwards King Henry, at this place. There were formerly twelve churches, though three were only remaining at the time of Richard II. Here are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. The principal trade is making of malt. It is separated from Oxfordshire only by the river, over which is a bridge 300 yards in length. It sends two members to Parliament.

Camden says, "It was formerly surrounded with walls which were a mile in compass. The castle stands on the river side, spacious, and formerly so strong as to encourage the defenders by its impregnable appearance. Accordingly we find that in the universal confusion that reigned in the kingdom, Stephen besieged it in vain. Its size and magnificence used to strike me

with astonishment when I came hither a lad from Oxford, it being a retreat for the student of Christ Church. It is environed with a double wall and double ditch, and in the middle, on a high artificial hill, stands the citadel, in the ascent to which, by steps, I have seen a well of immense depth. The inhabitants believe it was built by the Danes; I rather think it was begun by the Romans, and afterwards destroyed by the Saxons and Danes, when Sweyne ravaged the country hereabouts; and that it afterwards revived under William I. is clear from Domesday book, which mentions eight *bagæ*, or houses demolished to make way for the castle. About the time of the dreadful plague which followed the junction of Saturn and Mars in Capricorn, and ravaged all over Europe, in the year 1348, so many persons died here, that from being a populous town, and having twelve churches, it has now but one or two. The inhabitants, indeed, refer this desertion to the bridges built at Abingdon and Dorchester, over which the road was turned."

Here was a priory of Black Monks, cell to the Abbey of St. Albans founded in the reign of William the Conqueror; an hospital for poor women was founded in the reign of Edward I. and in the castle was a college, or free chapel, founded for a dean and prebendaries; at least as early as the reign of King John.

Leland records, that Richard of Wallingford, Abbot of St. Albans, was born here. He was a famous mathematician, and the inventor of a clock that shewed not only the course of the sun, moon, and fixed stars, but the ebbing and flowing of the sea.

At Aston, about three miles south-south-west from Wallingford, Bishop Gibson supposes the Danes were defeated by Alfred in the year 871, which other historians place at Ashdown.

At Cholseley, two miles south from Wallingford, was one of the three old monasteries, referred to in Henry I's. foundation-charter of Reading, as long before destroyed; perhaps, when the Danes burnt Read-

ing, Wallingford, and Ccolesia. It was founded by King Ethelred, about 986, to atone for the murder of his brother King Edward the Martyr. The manor and impropriation of Cholseley belonged to Reading Abbey; and a fine country-house here, called the Abbot of Reading's Place, was granted to sir Francis Englefield, in the reign of Queen Mary. Cholseley-farm, reckoned the largest in England, being all compact together, and let for 1000l. a year, belonged lately to the earls of Warwick. There is a barn on it 100 feet long.

At Brightwell was a castle built by Prince (afterwards King Henry II.) a little before his peace with King Stephen. Near it is Sinodun Hill, anciently fortified.

Wantage is situated near a brook which runs into the Ock: it was once a royal villa, and the birth-place of the great Alfred. The appearance of a vallum on the south side of the brook, gives reason to suppose that it was a Roman station. It has a weekly market on Saturday.

Near Wantage is an inclosure, called Limborough, where Roman coins have been found.

East Hendred, between Harwell and Wantage, was formerly a market-town.

At Steventon, two miles north from East Hendred, was a priory of black monks, cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy.

Three miles south-south-west from Wantage is an ancient camp, called Letcombe castle.

The vale of the White Horse, situated to the west of Wantage, takes its name from the representation of a horse cut on a high steep hill six miles from Wantage, facing the north-west, in a galloping posture, which covers near an acre of ground. His head, neck, body, tail, and legs, consist each of one white line or trench cut in the chalk, about two or three feet deep, and ten broad; the rays of the afternoon sun darting on it makes it visible for twelve miles round at least. The

neighbouring inhabitants of several villages have a custom of scouring the horse, as they call it, at certain times, about which they hold a festival, and perform certain manly games for prizes.

This horse is, with great probability, supposed to be a memorial of Alfred's victory over the Danes at Ashdown, near Ashbury Park, lord Craven's seat, in this neighbourhood, in the year 871. The burial-place of Bacseg, the Danish chief, who was slain in this fight, is distinguished by a parcel of stones, less than a mile from the hill, set on edge, inclosing a piece of ground somewhat raised.

On the east side of the southern extremity stand three squarish flat stones, of about four or five feet over each way, supporting a fourth larger, flat on them, like a cromlech; and now called by the vulgar Wayland Smith, from an idle tradition about an invisible smith replacing lost horse-shoes here.

Aubery says, these stones, though now in confusion, must have been laid there by design. The seven barrows, a mile further, may belong to the five counts mentioned by Asser, and the other king and count slain, by Ingulfus, to have been slain at the same time; and there are near twenty more barrows in an extent of six or seven hundred yards.

On the top of the hill whereon the horse is cut, is a large Roman intrenchment, oblong, single trenched, called Uffington or Woolston Castle, from overlooking a town and farm of those names in the vale, probably made use of by the Danes, who Asser says, possessed themselves of the upper ground.

About half a mile lower westward, on the brow of the hill nearer Ashbury, overlooking a farm-house called Hardwell, is a camp, fortified seemingly after the Saxon manner, with a double ditch, and called Hardwell Camp, where probably Alfred's brother, King Ethelred, lay the night before the battle, as Alfred did in a hasty, slight, single, roundish camp,

100 paces diameter, about one mile hence, behind the wood of Ashdown Park.

Mr. Aubery indeed took this last to be Danish; and says, it was almost spoiled by digging for Sarsden-stone for lord Craven's house in the park. These two are probably what he called Barbury or Badbury Castles, on the ridge of White Horse Hill.

Below the horse, and between this hill and Ickelton Way, is a barrow called Dragon-Hill, probably British. Aubery calls this a mausoleum of earth like Silbury Hill, and supposes it the tumulus of Uther Pendragon. He refers the White Horse to Hengist.

London to Gloucester.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dorchester, p. 74.	49	1	Brought up	76	0
Burcot . . .	1	4	Fairford . . .	4	3
Clifton . . .	1	2	Poultton, Wiltsh' . .	3	6
Culham Bridge . .	2	6	Easington, Gloucestersh' .	1	0
Abingdon . . .	1	0	Amney Crucis . . .	1	1
Shippon . . .	2	0	Cirencester . . .	2	7
Tubney Warren . .	2	0	Birdlip . . .	10	0
Fisfield . . .	1	4	Whitcomb . . .	2	0
Kingston Inn . . .	1	2	Brockworth . . .	1	0
Pusey Furze . . .	3	0	Hucklecot . . .	1	0
Farringdon . . .	4	6	Barnewood . . .	1	0
Buscot . . .	4	0	Wotton . . .	1	0
Lechlade . . .	1	7	Gloucester . . .	1	0
	76	0	In the whole . . .	106	0

ABINGDON is situated at the conflux of the Ock and the Thames. Its ancient name was Seovesham, which was changed on account of an abbey founded there by Cissa, king of the West Saxons. But this

abbey had not flourished long, before it was suddenly destroyed by the Danes. It recovered itself, however, presently by the liberality of King Edgar, and afterwards by the assistance of its Norman abbots, attained gradually to that degree of splendor as to have scarce an equal in Britain for wealth or extent.

“The abbey,” says Leland, “was first began at Bagley Wood, in Berkshire, two miles higher on the Ile than Abingdon now is; afterwards translated to Seusham, and there finished, most by the costes of King Cissa, that thereafter was buried; but the very place and tombe of his burial never known syns the Danes defaced Abingdon.”

At Seovesham was founded the famous cross made of the nails of the cross which struck dead all who forswore themselves on it. One Eanus, a noble Saxon, began to build a little monastery by the permission of Cissa, his master, king of the Saxons, at a place called Bagley Wood, or Chiesewel, two miles north-north-east from Abingdon. The place after not being thought convenient, it was translated to Seusham, whereupon the new monastery being built, it was called Abbandune, i. e. Abbatis oppidum.

The abbey rose again after its destruction by the Danes; “but it was a pore thing until such time as King Edgar, by the counsel of Ethelwolde, bishop of Winchester, 953, afterwards abbot here, richly increased it.” All that now remains is the gate-house, converted into a gaol, and St. Nicholas’s Church adjoining, built by abbot Nicholas in the years 1289 and 1307; whose west door is adorned with Saxon zigzag. The Norman abbots rebuilt the church and other buildings, of which the east part remained in Leland’s time. The west part was built by abbots Aschendune and Sante, in the years 1435 and 1495. Opposite the church, and without the gate, is the hospital of St. John Baptist, founded by one of the abbots, for twelve poor men (for so many were there in Le-

land's time), under a master. It still subsists under the corporation, and maintains six men.

Abingdon is a place of considerable trade, much assisted by the river Thames, navigable for barges, which carry goods, especially malt and corn to London. Here is likewise a manufacture of sail-cloth and facking. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, contains two parish churches, besides places of worship for dissenters; and has two markets weekly, on Monday and Friday toll-free. The summer assizes for the county of Berks are held here, and the poll taken for knights of the shire. It sends only one member to parliament.

Here was formerly a convent of black nuns, called Helenstow, founded in the year 680, by Cilla, sister of Cadwalla, king of Wesssex, destroyed by the Danes, and afterwards removed to Witham, about ten miles north from Abingdon, where the foundress presided as abbess. In the war between Offa and Kenulph, the nuns left it; and a castle was built there by Offa, who defeated Kenulph, and made himself master of his dominions. The house at Abingdon was refounded in the year 1553, by sir John Mason, for thirteen poor men and women, and named Christ's Hospital. The market-house is a stately building. In the market-place, which is a handsome square, was formerly an elegant cross, built by the brotherhood in the reign of Henry VI. and demolished in the civil wars.

About a quarter of a mile to the north-east of Abingdon, is an ancient camp called Serpen Hill, where it is said a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes; and a little to the west of the town is another camp, called Barrow.

At Cumnor, about six miles north-north-west from Abingdon, is a medicinal spring.

Two miles west from Fifeild is the village of Longworth, the native place of Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford, who was born in the year 1625.

At Pusey is a seat belonging to an ancient family of the same name, whose estate, according to tradition, is held by a horn presented to William Pewse by King Canute, and now possessed by his descendants.

The horn given by King Canute to William Pewse, is a large horn of some buffalo or ox, of a dark brown tortoiseshell colour, mounted at each end with rings of silver, and on a third, round the middle, to which are fixed two feet, is this inscription, but in characters of much later date than the time of Canute:

Kyng Knowd gave Wyllyam Pewsy
Yys horne to holde by thy lond.

The same kind of letters are on the horn at Queen's College, Oxford. The stopper is a dog's head.

Four miles and three quarters north from Pusey, crossing the Thames at Rodcot Bridge, (where, in the reign of Richard II. the duke of Ireland was defeated by the earl of Derby,) is Bampton, in Oxfordshire, on a brook which runs into the Thames. Here are the remains of a castle. The market, formerly held on Wednesday, is now discontinued. About a mile and half to the east of Pusey is a circular camp, called Cherbury Castle, where it is said Canute had a palace; and at Hinton Walridge, about a mile from it, there are traces of another camp.

Faringdon is situated on the side of a hill. Here was anciently a castle, built by Robert earl of Gloucester, in the reign of King Stephen, which was taken and destroyed by the king. In the year 1202, King John founded an abbey for Cistercian monks, on the site, which was afterwards made subject to Beaulieu Abbey, in Hampshire.

In the year 1771, as some labourers were digging stones in a field, called the Lamb Close, they discovered six human skeletons lying three in a row. Under the heads of two of them were found some pieces

of silver coin of James I. and Charles I. ; and one of the skulls appeared to have had a bullet gone quite through it. By the size of the bones, and soundness of the teeth, they were probably young men, and soldiers that had been slain in the troublesome reign of Charles I. The town is governed by a bailiff, &c.; and has a weekly market on Tuesday.

At Buscot is a seat of Mr. Loveden.

Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, is situated at the union of a small river called Leche with the Thames, which is here navigable for boats of forty or fifty tons ; and the canal of communication between the Severn and the Thames, joins the latter near the town, by which means a trade is opened to London, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, &c.

Here was a priory, founded in the reign of Henry III. converted into a chantry by Edward IV.

There is a legendary tradition, that here was once a Latin university. Lechlade has a weekly market on Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the great tithes by the will of Lawrence Bathurst, dated September 10, 1670.

Near the bridge over the Thames there was an hospital, dedicated to St. John Baptist, founded by Lady Isabella Ferrars, before the 30th of Henry III. ; but this house being decayed, the revenues were employed to endow a perpetual chantry of three priests. In the reign of Henry VII. dean Underwood continued to place two of these priests at Wallingford, leaving only one at Lechlade. A tessellated pavement was dug up at Latton, two miles north from Cricklade, in the year 1670.

Fairford is situated at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, on the river Coln, which rises a few miles to the north-west, and runs into the Thames near Lechlade. From medals and urns dug up, and some barrows near, it seems to be ancient. The church, an object of great curiosity, was built by John and Edmund Tame. The history is this :

John Tame, a merchant of London, purchased this manor of King Henry VIII. (to whom it descended from the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick); and having taken a prize-ship bound for Rome, wherein he found a great quantity of painted glass, he brought both the glass and workmen into England. Mr. Tame built this church, which is in length 125 feet, and 55 in breadth; and has a nave and two aisles, a good vestry, and a noble tower arising from the midst of it, adorned with pinnacles; and the windows of the church, twenty-eight in number, he caused to be glazed with this invaluable prize, which remain entire to this day.

Mrs. Farmer (a daughter of lord Lemster) gave 200l. to be laid out in mending and wiring the windows; this has preserved them from accidents; and in the grand rebellion, the impropiator, Mr. Oldworth, and others, took down the glass, and securing it in some secret place, thereby preserved it from popular fury. The painting was the design of the famous Albert Durer; and the colouring in the drapery, and some of the figures, are so well performed, that Vandycke affirmed the pencil could not exceed it. The subjects are scriptural, or relating to the history of the church.

Near the church is a handsome-built free-school, endowed for sixty boys. Here is a weekly market on Thursday.

Cirencester is situated on the side of the river Churn, which rises near Coberley, and joins the Thames at Cricklade. This town is situated on the Roman road to Gloucester, at the intersection of the Fosse, and is by Ptolemy called *Corinium*; by Antoninus, *Duro-cornovium*; and by the Britons, *Caer Cori*, or *Caer Ceri*. The present name is Saxon, and probably derived from the river.

It was a considerable town in the time of the Romans, as is manifest from the great number of anti-

quities found, such as hypocaust, coins, tessellated pavements, &c. ; and was surrounded with walls, vestiges of which are yet visible. The British annals relate that this city was burnt by one Gurmund, an African tyrant, by means of sparrows, whence Giraldus calls it the City of Sparrows; and after them, Necham says Gurmund is mistaken for Godrum, the Danish chieftain, baptized by Alfred, who came with his army, in the year 879, from Chippenham to Cirencester. Canute called a council here in the year 1020, at which Ethelwold was outlawed.

The inhabitants shew below the city a hill thrown up, as they say, by Gurmund, though they call it Grifmond's Tower. Marianus, an ancient historian of credit, says, Ceaulin took this city from the Britains, when he routed their forces at Deorham, and reduced Gloucester. It was after that subject to the West Saxons: for we find that Penda, the Mercian, was routed by Cinegils king of the West Saxons, while he was besieging this place with a great army. It came, however, at length into the hands of the Mercians, with the whole country; and so remained till the establishment of the English monarchy. Under that it suffered grievous calamities from the Danes.

King Henry IV. granted the inhabitants some privileges for their services against Thomas Holland earl of Kent, John Holland earl of Huntingdon, John Montacute earl of Salisbury, Thomas De Spencer earl of Gloucester, and others, who having been deprived of their honours by him, had conspired against him, and being here intercepted by the towns people, were some of them killed on the spot, and the rest beheaded. The castle was destroyed by Stephen, and again by Henry III.

Here have been three parish churches, dedicated to St. Cecilia, St. Lawrence, and St. John; the first is a private house, the second an hospital for poor women, and the third alone remains a very fair one, and is the present parish church, having five chapels,

wherefore St. Mary's was very considerable; and of its perquisites, a large account may be seen among Dugdale's MSS. at Oxford.

Cirencester suffered much in the baron's wars, and the civil wars of the seventeenth century. Leland tells us, that before the conquest here was a fair and rich college of prebendaries, but of what Saxon foundation no man can tell, which was by King Henry I. converted into a monastery for black canons, the abbot of which was mitred; now the seat of Mr. Masters, to whose ancestors it was granted at the Dissolution. Here was likewise an hospital, founded by Henry I. Cirencester sends two members to parliament; and has two weekly markets on Monday and Friday.

Ten miles west from Cirencester is Minchin Hampton, a small clothing town; with a weekly market on Tuesday. The celebrated Roger Bacon is said to have resided at a place called St. Mary's Mill, in this parish.

At Chalford, an adjoining village, is a petrifying spring.

Minchin Hampton is said to be so called, from being the property of the Minchens, or nuns of Caen and Sion. Near it are large intrenchments, supposed to be thrown up in the Danish wars; in the parish is a romantic valley, called the Golden Vale.

Three miles south from Minchin Hampton lies Avening, a clothing village, in the neighbourhood of which are some barrows.

Three miles south-west is Horsley, or Horkeley, where a priory was founded for Benedictine monks, by Roger de Montgomery earl of Shrewsbury, a cell to the abbey of St. Martin, at Trouard, in Normandy, and afterwards made subject to Bruton, in Somersetshire, with which it was granted to sir Walter Denys.

At North Corney, four miles north from Cirencester, is a large camp.

Chedworth, seven miles north-north-west from Cirencester, gives the title of baron to a branch of the Howe family. In the year 1760, a Roman hypocaust was discovered in this parish.

Some Roman antiquities have been discovered at Bibury, seven miles north-east from Cirencester.

Two miles before we reach Birdlip, on the left, is Brimpsfield, which had once a market. Here was a castle and a priory, cell to the Benedictine abbey at Fontenay, in Normandy.

Gloucester, the capital of the county to which it gives name, is a city situated on the left bank of the Severn, called by the Britons, *Caer Glovi*; by Antoninus, *Clevum* and *Glevum*; by the Saxons, *Gleaucester*; and in modern Latin, *Glovernia* or *Claudiocestria*. It is thought to have been built to awe the Silures, by the Romans, who settled here a colony called *Colonia Glevum*.

It was formerly surrounded with walls, and defended with a castle built in the reign of William the Conqueror, which was decayed in Camden's time, though both the walls and castle were standing when Leland was there.

Gloucester was taken from the Britons about the year 570, by Ceaulin first king of the West Saxons, after which it fell to the Mercians.

In the year 700, Osrick king of Northumberland, with consent of the king of Mercia, founded here a convent for nuns, over whom Kineburga, Eadburga, and Eva, queens of Mercia, successively presided. Edelfleda, the famous lady of the Mercians, adorned this city with that church in which she is buried. Not long after, when the Danes had ravaged the whole country, those holy virgins were turned out; and the Danes, in the year 878, according to the old historian Ethelwerd, "fixed their tents in the town of Glevcester, after various tours." At which time the older church being destroyed, Aldred archbishop of York, and bishop of Worcester, built the monks

another, now the cathedral, having a dean and six prebendaries. The south side was repaired with the offerings of the people at the tomb of king Edward II. buried here under a monument of alabaster; and not far from him, the unfortunate Robert Curthose duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I. in the middle of the choir, in a wooden tomb.

Over the choir in the roof of this church, the wall is built in a semicircle, with angles, in such an artful manner, that if a person speaks ever so low at one end, and another puts his ear against the other, though at a great distance, he will easily hear every syllable.

The church is 420 feet from east to west, and 144 from north to south; and body and side aisles 84. The square tower 222 feet high, is beautifully adorned with pinnacles and interlaced arches; and over the great south window, which is Saxon, are two towers and a pediment. The pillars of the nave are of an extraordinary circumference; and on a late attempt to flute them, were found filled up with loose irregular stones. Those in the choir were the same, but lessened and sided with smaller ones by abbot Seabroke.

In the choir are monuments for King Osric, King Edward II., Parker last abbot, bishop Aldred, and abbot Seabroke. In the south aisle, Humphry Bohun earl of Hereford, who died in the year 1367, and his lady.

Abbot Frowcester procured the mitre for this abbey. Henry VIII. converted it into a bishopric, though it is generally accounted one of the old British sees; and that Eldred sat here in the year 490, and Theonus before the year 542: and in the *Monasticon Anglicanum* it is styled an archbishopric.

Gloucester was anciently an hundred of itself, probably till Edward III. It had a mint before the Conquest.

The honour of Gloucester was in the Saxon times. King John made Gloucester a borough, governed by two bailiffs; and Henry III. who was crowned here,

made it a corporation. Edward I. erected on the south side of the abbey, a noble gate, still called after him; repaired by the last abbot, but almost demolished in the civil wars. Richard II. gave his sword and cap of maintenance to this city. During the barons wars Gloucester was plundered by Prince Edward, son of Henry III. In the year 1643, Gloucester declared for the parliament, being supported by a garrison, under the command of colonel Massey. King Charles I. laid siege to it in person; but, for want of sufficient necessaries, was not able to take the town before the earl of Essex was sent to its relief, on which the king was compelled to retire.

During the siege six churches were destroyed out of eleven; so that Gloucester now contains five churches and a cathedral. The city contains four principal streets, besides several smaller, well paved, and in general well built. It was erected into a borough by King John, and a charter of corporation granted by King Henry III. The trade is considerable on account of the Severn. In the reign of William the Conqueror, and before, the principal trade consisted in manufacturing iron. Their tribute, as appears in *Domesday Book*, demanded by the king, was 26 icres of iron, and 100 iron bars, for the use of the king's fleets, and a few pints of honey: (an icre is ten bars). The principal manufacture now is making of pins.

Besides the churches for established religion, there are places of worship for dissenters and quakers, with several charity schools, and a county infirmary. Two markets are held weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. Gloucester sends two members to parliament. By the last charter, granted by King Charles II. the corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, town-clerk, and two sheriffs, &c.

Here was an house of Augustin canons, founded in the year 1153; another of black friars, founded in

1139, made a drapering-house by one sir Thomas Bell, whose rebus is on its front; a third of grey friars, founded by one of the Berkeley's, before the year 1268; and a fourth of white friars, founded by Henry III. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded or augmented by Henry III. maintains fifty-four poor, with a minister, physician, and surgeon, and has a revenue of near 500l. per annum. St. Mary Magdalen, now called St. James's Hospital, maintains nineteen poor people, and has a chapel.

Sir Thomas Rich, a native of the town, left 6000l. for a blue-coat hospital, for twenty boys and twenty poor persons. Besides these, there are many other benefactions to encourage young tradesmen by loans, and to put out apprentices. The cross in the centre of the four streets, adorned with figures of our kings and queens, and engraved by the society of antiquarians, was taken down in the year 1750, to widen the streets. The town-hall, called the Booth-hall, was an ancient timber building, but rebuilt in the year 1606. Behind the grey friars is the old bed of the Severn, whose course was turned by order of Charles II.

Here are three large suburbs; and in the southern was Lantony Abbey, founded in the year 1136, by Milo earl of Hereford, for the monks driven from an abbey of that name in Monmouthshire, by the Welch. Some of the Bohuns, his successors, were buried here. Its revenue was 748l. per annum. This house was at first only intended as a temporary residence, cell to the other, till more settled times. But the monks afterwards could not be prevailed on to return altogether to their old abode, so that the new house, dedicated to St. Mary, became superior to the mother church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The shell of the whole quadrangle remains, and the gate, with the royal and Bohun arms; part is converted into a farm-house and offices.

A canal has lately been made from Gloucester to Berkeley, capable of carrying vessels of two hundred

tons without a lock, except at each end, by which means the most difficult part of the navigation of the Severn below the city is avoided; and a basin is constructed capable of receiving 150 vessels.

Near Gloucester, in the Severn, is the island of Alney, famous for the single combat between Edmund king of England, and Canute the Dane, when, after a doubtful contest, it was agreed to divide England between them.

Four miles south from Gloucester is Painswick, a clothing town, with an inconsiderable market on Tuesday; and three miles south from Painswick is Stroud, situated on an eminence, at the bottom of which runs a river, called Stroud Water, which empties itself in the Severn; with a weekly market on Friday. The clothing trade here is very considerable; and the water of the river is particularly celebrated for dying scarlet cloth, so that many fulling mills are erected on it; and a canal has been made from Walbrook, near Stroud, to the Severn.

At Standish, four miles north-west from Stroud, is a medicinal spring.

At Woodchester, two miles south-west from Stroud, about six feet below the surface of the church-yard, a large Roman pavement was found, with figures of beasts, birds, and flowers; and in the year 1684, many Roman coins were dug up. According to tradition here was a religious house, founded by Girtha, wife of earl Godwin, to atone for her son's impiety at Berkeley Abbey. Lord Ducie has a seat here.

Two miles east from Stroud is Bisley, a small town, but an extensive and populous parish, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. The canal communication between the Severn and the Thames crosses this parish, and near it is the celebrated tunnel, in which the water is conveyed two miles and five furlongs under the ground of Sapperton Hill.

London to Dursley.

	M.	F.
Cirencester, p. 110.	89	10
Tetbury	10	2
Dursley	8	4

In the whole . 107 . 6

TETBURY is situated in Gloucestershire, on the edge of Wiltshire, and contains near five hundred houses; with a weekly market on Wednesday, the chief article at which is yarn.

In the year 1770, the church was undermined by a flood, when the roof fell in, and so much damage done, that it was rebuilt, and opened for service in the year 1781. Here was anciently a castle, said to have been built by a British king. Roman coins have been dug up several times in and near the town. Annual races are run on a common about a mile to the east. The river Avon rises in the neighbourhood, which runs by Bath and Bristol into the mouth of the Severn. North of the town is a petrifying spring.

Dr. Trapp was born at Cherington, a village just by, and educated in the free-school at Tetbury. On the east side of the town was a camp, levelled not long since, when many arrows and spear heads, spurs, and coins of Edward the Confessor, Stephen, and Henry III. were found, as likewise some Roman antiquities.

Five miles north from Tetbury, at Haseldon, in the parish of Rodmarton, was a Cistercian abbey, removed to Tetbury, and afterwards to Kingswood; the abbey-barn is now remaining. At Rodmarton also is an ancient manor-house, said to have been the villa of the abbots of Cirencester; it is inhabited by a farmer; the great hall is used as a granary.

In the neighbouring parish, called Cotes, one of the branches of the Isis or Thames rises, and joins the

Churn about a mile from Cricklade. That branch, called the Churn, rises in the parish of Coberley, about three miles south from Cheltenham, from seven springs, called the Seven Wells, in a hollow of a high hill. Another branch rises in a farm-yard, about a mile and half beyond, which is called the Thames-head.

At Beverstone, anciently Bureston, three miles north-west from Tedbury, anciently a market-town, now only a village with less than forty houses, are the remains of a castle. This castle appears to have been first fortified by Maurice de Gaunt, in the reign of King Henry II. ; and having done it without the royal licence, he was prosecuted for the offence by Henry III. In the latter end of the reign of Edward III. it was purchased by Thomas lord Berkeley, who beautified and greatly enlarged, if not then rebuilt it. It was square, and moated on all sides, with a tower at each corner. One of the towers is still remaining. The earls Godwin, Swegen, and Harold, are said to have met at Beverstone, under the pretence of assisting Edward the Confessor against the Welch ; but they entered into a conspiracy against him, for which they were compelled to leave the kingdom. A market was granted by Edward I. but it has long been discontinued.

During the civil wars the castle was in possession of both parties, and by them severally made a garrison. Part of it is now used as a farm-house.

Kingscot, five miles north-west from Tetbury, was a Roman station.

Dursley is a considerable clothing town, with a weekly market on Thursday. It was formerly a borough, and sent members to parliament.

Cambridge, a village, three miles north from Dursley, on a small river called the Cam, which runs into the Severn, is remarkable for a battle fought between the Danes and Saxons, in the reign of Edward the Elder, in which the former were defeated.

Alderley, two miles south from Dursley, is the native place of sir Matthew Hale, lord chief justice of the king's bench.

At Kinley, or Kinline, in the parish of Nimpsfield, was a priory, afterwards converted to a college of secular priests.

Four miles south-south-west from Dursley is Wootton-Underedge, a populous town, governed by a mayor and aldermen; with a weekly market on Friday. The clothing manufacture in the town and neighbourhood is very extensive. Here is an alms-house for six men and six women, founded by Hugh Perry, alderman of London, in the year 1632.

Two miles south-west from Wootton-Underedge is the village of Kingswood, belonging to Wiltshire, but several miles from the rest of the county. Here was an abbey of Cistercians, founded by William de Berkeley, in the year 1193, first at Haseldon, in Rodmarton, from whence it was removed to Tedbury, and finally to Kingswood.

Five miles west from Wootton-Underedge is Wickwar, a corporation town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, with a weekly market on Monday, of little account. Berkeley is six miles west from Dursley, on a river called the Little Avon, a corporation town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, with a weekly market on Tuesday. Here is said to have been a convent of nuns, under a noble abbess, into which it is said the son of earl Godwin was introduced by treachery, and debauched the whole convent. Berkeley Castle, first built in the reign of Henry I. is situated on an eminence near the town, and is now a magnificent seat of the earl of Berkeley, though much reduced by the civil wars. Edward II. is said to have been murdered here. The parish is the largest in the county, and comprehends twenty-four tithings; it gives name to an hundred, which includes thirty-three parishes, besides the town. The cheese made in this hundred is

in much repute. There is a navigable canal from Berkeley to Gloucester, and several small vessels are kept here.

At Tortsworth was a remarkable chefnut-tree, in the reign of king Stephen, called the Great Chefnut of Tamworth, which in the year 1766, at five feet from the ground, measured fifty feet in circumference, and three feet from the ground fifty-two feet. Tortsworth was formerly a clothing town.

At Longbridge, in the parish of Berkeley, there was a priory or hospital, founded by Maurice lord Berkeley, in the reign of Henry II.

Leonards Stanley, six miles north-east from Dursley, is a small clothing town. It had once a market, but a dreadful fire so reduced it, in the reign of James II. that it has never recovered. Here was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Roger de Berkeley, in the year 1146, of which there are some small remains. The church tower is of a singular construction, having a double wall, with a passage and recesses between them. The site, as parcel of Gloucester Abbey, was given to Sir Anthony Kingston.

Kings Stanley, adjoining, was formerly the residence of one of the king's of Mercia, and a borough endowed with some privileges. Here is an ancient Roman camp.

London to Old or Aust Passage.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
			Brought up	103	4
Faringdon, p. 110.	70	1	Acton Turville, Glo'	3	4
Coleshill	3	7	Cross Hands Inn	3	1
Highworh	2	3	Old Sodbury	1	0
Cold Harbour Inn	3	6	Chipping Sodbury	2	6
Cricklade	3	7	Yate	1	0
Charlton	9	5	Iron Acton	2	3
Malmisbury	2	2	Alyaston	4	0
Eastern Gray	3	4	Rudgway	0	6
Sherston	2	2	Olveston	2	0
Lackington	1	7	Old Passage Inn	2	7
Carried up	103	4	In the whole	126	7

NEAR Coleshill is an ancient camp called Binbury.

Highworth is in Wiltshire; it was formerly a borough. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday.

Cricklade is a place of great antiquity, and the name is said to have been originally Ceriwald, which in British signifies a stony place. Some derive the name from the Saxon word *Craecca*, a brook, and *ladian*, to empty, because the small river Churn and Rey here run into the Thames. Another derivation of the name from an ancient Greek school, afterwards removed to Oxford, appears too absurd to gain the least credit. The Thames is navigable by boats to this town. The town contains two churches, and about 250 houses. It is governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament, but the right of voting, on account of corruption, has been extended to the freeholders of the five hundreds, or divisions of Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmisbury. Here is a weekly market on Saturday.

A tessellated pavement was dug up at Latton, two miles north from Cricklade, in the year 1670.

Malmsbury has at different periods borne the following appellations—*Caer Bladon*, *Ingleborn*, *Mardulphi Urbs*, *Aldhelmsberig*, *Medunum* and *Medunesburgh*, derived chiefly from the names of the pious men and abbots who have at different times governed or resided here. The first monastic institution at this place, appears by an extract in Leland's *Collectanea*, to have been a house of British nuns, under the direction of the famous Dinoth, Abbot of Banchor, who flourished in the year 603. These nuns, as it is said, living in a constant state of incontinence with the soldiers of the neighbouring castle of Ingleborne, were suppressed by St. Austin, archbishop of the Saxons. This nunnery, according to tradition, was situated near the South bridge, without the town, in the way to Chippenham, at a village then called Ilanburgh, in Saxon Burchton, where was in aftertimes an hospital for lepers. About thirty or forty years after this dissolution, one Maldulphus, a Scottish monk, whose devotions had been disturbed in his own country by the frequent inroads of thieves and freebooters, after travelling about for some time, at length came to this place, where, taken with the pleasantness of the spot, he begged a piece of ground at the bottom of the castle hill, on which he erected himself an hermitage, and taught a school for his subsistence, gathering together first a company of scholars, and afterwards of persons disposed to live under regular discipline, he began a small monastery. From this Maldulphus the place took the name of Madulfsburg, and Maldulphi Urbs, and by contraction Malmsbury. He was succeeded in his pious work by Aldhelm, one of his scholars, brought up by him from his infancy, who had also made a journey into Kent, and studied under Adrian, the philosopher, afterwards a bishop. This Aldhelm became famous throughout Christendom for his learning, and by the help of Eleutherius, bishop of Winchester, who sat in the year 670, turned this little society into a stately abbey, of which he became the first abbot. His reputation was so great that this place

was for awhile called after him Aldhelmsburg, but was soon laid aside; there, however, remained many memorials of him in the town, almost till the Reformation, such as St. Aldhelm's mead, psalter, robe, and bell. He is said to have died in the year 709; and to have been buried by Egwin, an holy monk, in a chapel of his own erection, dedicated to the honour of God and St. Michael. It was afterwards enriched by grants and benefactions of kings and bishops, but the greatest gift to this monastery was that of king Athelstan, who began his reign in 924; he having received as a present from Hugh king of France, a piece of the wood of the true cross, and a portion of the crown of thorns with which Christ was crowned by the soldiers, bestowed part of them on this monastery. These were presents that never failed in those days to attract the devotion and benefactions of the pious. In the days of king Edwin, the monks were expelled the monastery, and secular priests placed in their stead; but about twenty years afterwards they were restored by king Edgar, his successor, who much increased their possessions. In the year 1065, king Edward the Confessor confirmed all former donations, and upon the death of the abbot Brickwald, had granted leave to Harman, bishop of Wiltshire, to remove the episcopal see from Ramsbury to this abbey, but it was revoked by the interest of the monks with earl Godwin. In the year 1248, pope Innocent ordained that the rule of St. Benedict should always be observed in this monastery. At the general suppression the site was granted to William Stump, a rich clothier.

“The abbey church,” says Leland, “is a right magnificent thing, where were two steeples, one that had a mighty high pyramis, and fell dangerously down in *hominum memoria*. It stood in the middle of the church, and was a mark to all the country about. The other steeple is a great square tower, at the west end of the church. There were in the abbey church-yard two

other churches, one of which was a little church, joining to the south side of the abbey church; the other stands at some distance." After the Dissolution, the same author tells us, that one Stump, an exceeding rich clothier, bought the lodging of the abbey of the king, and that all the offices were full of looms, to weave cloth; and that he intended to make a street or two for clothiers, of the vacant ground of the abbey. This Stump, he also informs us, was the chief causer and contributor to have the abbey church made a parish church. The remains of this noble abbey church, though not above a third part of it, plainly shew it to have been a most goodly structure, and equal, if not superior, to most of our cathedrals in England. The abbacy, and other offices, are much ruined, the whole town decayed, and the market in a great measure lost; it, however, returns two members to parliament. The chief ornament of the place, next to the church, is the market cross, erected by the townsmen, in the reign of Henry VII.

The abbey consisted of a very large, spacious body, with a fine western front or tower, a large steeple in the middle cross aisle and choir, &c. the steeples both furnished with large bells, ten in the middle tower, and two in the western tower. On one of the bells was the following distich—

Elysiæ cœli nunquam conscendat ad aulam,
Qui furat hanc nolam Aldelmi sede beati.

"May he never go to heaven whoever shall steal this bell from the seat of the blessed Aldhelm." Notwithstanding which there are none left in the abbey, and those which serve for the use of the parish are in a lone spire steeple, of one of the two ancient churches, at the end of the cemetery to the church, lately converted into a dwelling house. The inhabitants put up an effigy of king Athelstan, carved in stone, in the

abbey church, but whether it be the same that belonged to his tomb is uncertain.

The town of Malmſbury has produced ſeveral men of conſiderable eminence, particularly William of Malmſbury, the hiſtorian; Oliver of Malmſbury, by ſome called Elmer and Egelmer, a mathematician; and Thomas Hobbs, the philoſopher. As the mathematician here attempted an art lately much cultivated, I mean the art of flying, a ſhort account of him will probably be agreeable to the reader. Oliver of Malmſbury, otherwiſe Elmer or Egelmer, was born within the precincts of the monastery of this place, of which he became a member as ſoon as he was qualified by age and education. After his ſtudies in humanity, he applied himſelf to the mathematics and judicial aſtrology; of his proficiency in the latter, he is ſaid to have given proof by his judgment upon a comet, which appearing ſuddenly, he thus ſaluted it in Latin—“*Veniſti, &c.*” In Engliſh—“Art thou come? Thou art an evil to be lamented by many mothers, threatening England with utter deſtruction.” Nor did he miſs the truth therein, though he lived not to ſee the accompliſhment of his prediction, for ſoon after William the Norman entered England with his victorious ſword, depriving many of their lives, more of their lands, and all for a time of their laws and liberties. But though he thus clearly foreſaw the fate of others, he could not foreſee his own, for taking a fancy that, like Dædalus, he could fly, he made himſelf wings, and having raiſed himſelf upon one of the higheſt towers in Malmſbury, he took flight from thence, and flew, as it is ſaid, a furlong, but then falling, he broke both his thighs, and ſoon after died, in the year 1060, five years before the coming of William the Conqueror. He is ſaid to have written ſome books of aſtrology, geometry, and other parts of the mathematics.

Near Malmſbury, on the ſame river, lies the village of Dantſey, which, though but an obſcure place, has

given title of honour to many eminent persons, and among the rest to Henry Danvers, created baron of this place by king James I. though by king Charles I. made earl of Danby. He had distinguished himself in queen Elizabeth's Irish wars, was as good as he was great, and died with glory; but his brother and heir, having sat, ungratefully, a judge on that very king who made his brother earl, was, at the Restoration, attainted of high treason, and this, his manor of Dantsey, given to James, then duke of York, who settled it in dowry on his second consort. On his abdication it became a second time forfeited, and king William conferred it on Charles lord Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, in whose family it still remains.

The whole parish of Dantsey consists of this manor only, and not a foot of ground in it belongs to any other person; it is altogether pasture, and, indeed, very rich. The inhabitants, who are all tenants of the manor, make excellent cheese, not at all inferior to that of Cheddar, which is the only commodity in the place; for the late lord would not permit the grounds to be plowed up; and I believe there is not an acre of arable land in the parish.

Nor would his lordship, for some years before his death, renew a life upon it, either by lease or copyhold, except as many of the last as would keep up the homage, and the rights of the manor. And the reason of this was, not only to get a clear rack-rent estate in it, but to prevent the cheats and impositions which the copyhold tenants of the manor put upon their lord. For as every widow has her life in her husband's copyhold after his death, if she continued sole and continent, it was a very common thing there for an old man on his death-bed to marry a young woman, who privately contracted to give part of the profits of the copyhold, or some consideration for it, to the husband's relations.

Two miles north-north-west from Malmesbury, is

the village of Brokenbridge, or Brokenborough, by the side of the Avon, anciently called *Caer dur burge*, where some of the Saxon kings had a palace. Sherston appears by its situation, and a number of coins found there, to have been a Roman station, and is probably the same place where Edmund fought the Danes, in the year 1016. There are several barrows near. At Acton Turville, are the remains of a building formerly a sanctuary, said to have been founded by one of the Saxon kings; and a little to the right of Acton Turville lies Badminton, the seat of the duke of Beaufort. The road from Bath to Gloucester passes by the Cross Hands. There are three places of the name of Sodbury, with the epithets Chipping, Old, and Little. Chipping Sodbury was endowed by King Stephen, with the same privileges as Bristol; and a charter of incorporation was granted by Charles II. which, at the request of the inhabitants, was annulled by proclamation. The chief trade is in cheese. The market is held on Thursday. Old Sodbury, though only a village, is the mother church. On the brow of a hill in Little Sodbury there is an oblong camp, 320 yards long and 200 broad: it is not known by whom it was made, nor have any coins been found there. Edward IV. lay here with his army a little before the battle of Tewkesbury.

Iron Acton receives its name from the great quantity of iron ore and cinders dug up, which indicate that there had been iron works in times past. Here is a beautiful ancient cross, probably built as a pulpit for preaching friars.

At Alveston is a large camp on the edge of a hill, called the Old Abbey; another at Titherington, a neighbouring village; and another at Almondbury, three miles to the south-west.

Three miles north from Rudgway is Thornbury, about two miles from the Severn, a borough by prescription, governed by a mayor, but not sending members to parliament. There is a market weekly on

Saturday. It was given by William I. to the famous Fitz-Hamon. The situation of the town is low, but healthy: it consists of an irregular street, near half a mile in length; and though in general the buildings are old, yet it contains several good houses. The church is spacious, and built in form of a cathedral, with a high and beautiful tower. Here are a free-school and four alms-houses. But what chiefly claims attention in Thornbury is its castle, which was begun but never finished by Edward duke of Buckingham, in the second year of the reign of Henry VIII. This nobleman was prevented from completing it, and also a large navigable canal to communicate with the Severn, distant nearly two miles, part of which is yet visible, by his attainder and death in the thirteenth year of Henry VIII. The beautiful arched gateway, which is the principal entrance into the castle, remains entire, and is greatly admired for the excellency of its workmanship. Over the arch is the following inscription, extremely well cut in Saxon characters raised above the surface:

This Gate was begun in the yere of our Lorde Gode
MCCCCCXI. the 11th yere of the reyne of Kyng
Henrie the VIIIth. By me EDW. duc of Buck-
inghā Erlle of Harforde, Stafforde, and Northamptō.

Upon a label are the words,

DORENTE SAVANTE.

Great part of the castle walls, with the outer wall that encloses the whole, are now standing; and some of the rooms are occupied as a farm-house. The design of this building shews it to have been noble and magnificent, though imperfectly executed. Here is a remarkable echo, which continues to reverberate the sound of the voice very distinctly for a considerable length of time. It is the property of Mr. Howard, a relation of the duke of Norfolk. One part is inha-

bited, and commands an extensive view of the Severn and South Wales. The parish is twenty miles in circumference. The clothing business formerly flourished here, but has long been lost, and the town has now very little trade. In the Booth-hall is held the court of the honour of Gloucester. A very small weekly market is held on Saturday.

Two miles east from Thornbury, at Cromhall, it is supposed the Romans had a fort. Two miles west from Thornbury is Oldbury, where are vestiges of a Roman camp.

Aust, anciently Aust Clive, situated on a craggy and high cliff, has long been celebrated for the passage into Wales. A remarkable event is said to have taken place here: Edward the Elder came to Aust Clive, and Leolin, petty prince of Wales, to Bethesley, or Beachley, on the opposite shore; and the latter being backward to confer, and not crossing the Severn, Edward went over to him. As soon as Leolin saw him, and knew him, he threw off his robe of state, and went into the water up to his breast, and embracing the boat, said, "Most wise king, your condescension has overcome my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly; tread upon that neck which I had foolishly lifted up against you, and so you shall enter the land which your goodness has this day made your own." He then took him on his shoulders, and made him sit there on his robe, and did him homage with his hands joined.

Near Beachley is Tudenham, once a town which gave name to the hundred. Here Offa's Dyke begins,

London to Wotton Bassett.

	M.	F.
Highworth, p. 2.	76	3
Stratton	4	4
Swindon	2	0
Wotton Bassett	6	4
In the whole	89	3

SWINDON has a weekly market on Monday. Wanborough, or Banbury, near Swindon, has the appearance of antiquity, and may probably be the same as Wodensbury, where the West Saxons, under Ceaulin, were defeated by the united forces of the Britons and Saxons, in the year 590; and where another battle was fought between the West Saxons under Ina, and the Mercians under Ceolred.

Wotton Bassett takes the name of Bassett from its ancient lords. It is a mean place, but a corporation, with a mayor and aldermen; and sends two members to parliament. Here is a weekly market on Thursday.

*London to Milford Haven, by Oxford—
From Tyburn Turnpike.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Kenfington Gravel Pits	1	4	Brought up	7	3
Shepherd's Bush	1	3	Southal	1	7
Acton	1	7	Hayes	2	7
Ealing	2	5	Hillingdon	1	3
	7	3	Carry over	13	4

		F.			M.	F.
Brought over	13	4	Brought up	121	6	
Uxbridge . . .	1	2	Pencraig . . .	2	7	
Tatling End, Bucks	3	2	Goodrich Cross . .	1	1	
Gerard's Cross . .	1	6	Whitchurch . . .	1	5	
Beaconsfield . . .	3	3	Monmouth . . .	4	2	
Loudwater . . .	2	7	Winaflow . . .	2	7	
Wycomb Marsh . .	1	1	Dynyflow . . .	1	1	
High Wycomb . . .	1	5	Tregare . . .	2	6	
West Wycomb . . .	2	4	Llangattock . . .	6	1	
Stoken Church, Ox-			Abergavenny . . .	4	0	
fordshire . . .	4	7	Pentra . . .	1	4	
Tetfworth . . .	6	0	Llangranach . . .	2	6	
Wheatley Bridge . .	5	2	Crickhowell . . .	1	7	
Wheatley . . .	0	6	Bwlch . . .	5	2	
Oxford . . .	6	2	Llanfahfraidd . . .	2	4	
Botley Bridge . . .	1	4	Skethrog . . .	1	4	
Eynsham . . .	4	3	Llanhamlog . . .	1	3	
Witney . . .	5	4	Brecknock . . .	3	2	
Burford . . .	7	2	Llanfpyddad . . .	2	2	
Barrington, Glouces-			Penbont . . .	2	6	
tershire. . .	3	1	Reed-Brue . . .	3	3	
Northleach . . .	5	7	Trecaſtle . . .	2	3	
Frogmill Inn . . .	6	6	Llwyel . . .	1	1	
Dowdeswell . . .	2	0	Valindra, Caerm. . .	7	3	
Cheltenham . . .	4	2	Llanymddovry . . .	0	6	
Bedlam . . .	1	5	Mafegood Inn . . .	7	5	
Heydon's Elm . . .	1	6	Cledvulch . . .	3	7	
Wotton . . .	5	0	Rosmana . . .	1	5	
Glouceſter . . .	1	0	Llandilo Vawr . . .	1	2	
Highnam . . .	2	2	Rhuradar . . .	2	4	
Churcham . . .	1	7	Croſs Inn . . .	2	3	
Birdwood . . .	1	7	Cromy Bridge . . .	3	4	
Huntley . . .	1	3	White Mill . . .	2	5	
Longhope . . .	3	1	Abergwilly . . .	1	5	
Lea . . .	1	4	Caermarthen . . .	1	7	
Weſton, Herefordſhire	2	3	Stony Bridge . . .	1	3	
Rofs . . .	2	2	St. Clare . . .	8	1	
Wilton . . .	0	6	Llandowror . . .	2	0	
	121	6	Carry up	228	7	

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought up	228	7	Brought up	244	7
Tavernspite .	5	0	Harness Hill .	1	3
Cold Blow .	3	7	Haverfordwest .	3	7
Narbeth .	1	6	Merl n's Bridge .	0	6
Robbeston Wathen	1	7	Tier's Cross .	4	0
Caniston Bridge .	1	1	Milford Haven .	4	3
Mid-County House	2	3			
			In the whole .	259	1
	244	7			

ACTON is supposed to derive its name from the numbers of oak trees growing there : *ac* in the Saxon language signifying an oak. About a mile to the north are some medicinal springs, called Acton Wells, which, about the middle of the eighteenth century, were in much repute, and an assembly room was erected for the accommodation of the company ; they belong to the duke of Devonshire.

In the parish of Ealing, on the left hand toward the great western road, is Gunnersbury House, built by Inigo Jones, and for some years the residence of the Princess Amelia, daughter of King George II.

Hayes Church, situated about a quarter of a mile to the left of the road, is a handsome structure, and contains several ancient monuments, and some of a more modern date. In this parish is Dawley, once the seat of the celebrated lord Bolingbroke, and afterwards of the earl of Uxbridge. The greater part of the ancient mansion has been pulled down.

On the right of Hillingdon, is Little Hillingdon, where is a seat of the marchioness of Rockingham, and another of colonel Talbot.

At the entrance of Uxbridge, on the right, is the Lodge, Dr. Freeman's.

Uxbridge is a town of one street, a mile in length, and parochially a hamlet of Hillingdon, whose liberties extend nearly one-third of the town, and remain unpaved ; the rest of the town being paved and lighted

by act of parliament. Uxbridge is not a corporation town, but has a large corn-market on Thursday. A new market-house was erected rather more than twenty years since, near the church. The cemetery or church-yard is at some distance from the church to the south. The river Coln runs in two streams at the west end of the town, with a new stone bridge over the main branch; and the canal from the Thames, at Brentford, to Braunston, runs near and parallel to the river. Near the canal is an ancient building, called the Treaty-house, or Place-house, where the commissioners of King Charles I. and the parliament met in the year 1644, and entered into a negotiation, which however proved fruitless. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Paget.

Crossing the Coln we enter Buckinghamshire.

Near Gerrard's Cross, on the left, is Bullstode, a seat of the duke of Portland, situated in a beautiful park.

Near Beaconsfield, on the right, is Whitton Park, the seat of Mr. Dupré.

Beaconsfield is a small town, with a weekly market on Thursday. Beyond the town, on the left, is Hall-place, once the seat of the celebrated poet Waller, to whose memory a monument is erected in the churchyard, with an inscription by Mr. Rymer; the estate is still in possession of the family.

On the left hand likewise is Gregories, the seat of the late Edmund Burke, Esq. At Loudwater there are two or three paper mills.

High Wycomb, called also Chipping Wycomb, consists principally of one main street, with a few branches. On the south side runs a small river, which Leland calls Use, it rises in the Chiltern Hills, about four or five miles to the north-west, and runs into the Thames two miles below Marlow. It is a town corporate, with a mayor, aldermen, &c.; has a weekly market on Friday; and sends two members to parliament. Being in the high road from Oxford to Lon-

don, it has several good inns. The church is large. A tessellated pavement, nine feet square, was found near Wycomb, in the year 1774, and at the same time some Roman coins. Here was an hospital for lepers founded before the thirteenth of Henry III. dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Giles; likewise an hospital dedicated to St. John Baptist, for a master, brethren, and sisters, founded before the reign of Henry III. which is still in existence, under the patronage of the corporation: this hospital was new built in the year 1684. Here is likewise a free-grammar school.

A little to the left is a house, formerly the residence of the marquis of Lansdown, who takes the title of baron from the town. It is now the seat of lord Carrington.

At West Wycomb is the beautiful seat late lord Le Despenser's, now of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. The church, situated on an eminence, was new built in the year 1763, at the expence of his lordship. On the tower is a ball which will contain six people.

One mile south-west from Stoken Church, at Wormesley, is the seat of — Fane, Esq.

A mile and a half north-west from Tetsworth is Ricot park, the seat of the earl of Abingdon. Two miles south from Tetsworth, at Wheatley, is a seat of lord C. Spencer.

Three miles beyond Wheatley, on the right, near the river Thames, is Waterstock, where is a seat of Sir W. Ashurst; and on the opposite side of the river, at Waterperry, a seat of Mr. Curzon.

Four miles beyond Tetsworth, and one mile from the road, on the left hand, is the village of Great Milton, where was once a priory of monks, cell to Abingdon.

Near Wheatley, on the right, is Holton Park, the seat of — Harrod, Esq.

About a mile and half south from Wheatley is Cuddestden, where the bishop of Oxford has a palace.

the first, built by bishop Bancroft, was burned in the civil wars.

Two miles from Wheatley Cross is Shotover Hill, in which are found excellent ochre, an absorbent earth like that called fullers, and pipe-makers clay. On the left is a seat of — Schutz, Esq.

Two miles from Oxford, on the right, is Hedington, said to have been a royal nursery in the Saxon times; and the residence of King Ethelred, who had a palace here. Several people of fortune have houses on this spot.

About a mile to the right of Bottley Bridge is Witham, a seat of the earl of Abingdon.

Eynsham, by the side of the Thames, is called by Camden a royal villa. Here King Ethelred, by the advice of the archbishops of Canterbury and York, held a council, in which many decrees were enacted, both ecclesiastical and civil. It was taken from the Britons on their defeat by Cuthwulf; and a monastery of Benedictine monks was founded by Athelmar, or Aylmer, earl of Cornwall and Devon, before the year 1005. About the time of the Conquest it was left desolate, and given by Remigius bishop of Lincoln, to the monastery of Stow in Lincolnshire; but restored, and much augmented, on the removal of the abbot and monks from Stow hither, and by lands given by Robert Bloet bishop of Lincoln, in exchange for Newark and Stow. At the Dissolution the monastery was granted by Henry VIII. to sir Edward North and William Darcy. In Camden's time the abbey was turned into a private house, and belonged to the earl of Derby.

Two miles south from Eynsham, near the river Thames, is Stanton Harcourt, the ancient seat of the Harcourts, a branch of a noble family in Normandy. The old kitchen is noticed by Dr. Plot, being built of stone, square at bottom and octangular above, ending like a tower; and the fires being made against the walls, the smoke ascended up them without any fun-

nels or disturbance to the cooks, and being stopped by a large conical roof, went out at the loop-holes at the sides, which were shut or opened according to the direction of the wind. From the form of the windows, bishop Littleton supposed they were put in, and the whole repaired, about the reign of Henry IV.

Etchings on a large scale have been made of this kitchen and the chapel, which is very ancient, by the present earl. In one of the towers Mr. Pope finished his fifth volume of Homer; while his friend Gay was at Cockthorp, another seat of lord Harcourt. Two miles from hence, in a common field near the house, the two lovers were struck by lightning; and their epitaph by Mr. Pope, is in the parish church, as likewise another on the earl of Harcourt, grandfather of the present noble peer.

About a mile from Witney, to the left, is Cogges, where was a priory of black monks, cell to the abbey at Fescamp in Normandy, founded by the ancestors of Manasseh Arsic, lord of the place, and given by Henry VI. to Eton College. It was afterwards converted into a mansion house by the earl of Downe, in the reign of James I.; and part of it now remains.

Witney is a considerable manufacturing town, situated on the Windrush. It consists of two streets, the principal of which is long and spacious; at the upper end stands the church, and near it a good parsonage house, built by Dr. Friend. The blankets made here are in great repute, and employ three thousand people, reckoning women and children. Some duffels are likewise made here; and there are several felt-mongers.

In the reign of Queen Anne the company of blanket weavers at Witney, and the neighbourhood, to the distance of twenty miles, were incorporated under letters patent by the name of the Master, Assistants, Wardens, and Commonalty of Blanket Weavers in Witney, &c. They have a common-hall, a neat building, in which they transact all business and mat-

ters relating to the manufacture ; examine, measure, and mark all goods ; and punish any deficiency found in weight, measure, or mark, &c.

Witney was one of the manors which Alwin bishop of Winchester gave to that church, in the year 1040, by way of atonement for the charge brought against him and Queen Emma. In the year 1171 bishop Blois gave it to his new foundation at St. Cross. Witney was made a borough by Edward II. and it sent members till the thirty-third of Edward III. It is governed by two bailiffs ; and has a weekly market on Thursday. Here is a free-school founded by Henry Box, citizen of London, in the reign of Charles II. and established by an act of parliament : a good library belongs to the school. Here is likewise an alms-house for widows, and a charity school.

Six miles north from Witney lies Charlbury, a small town on the Evenlode ; and near it is Blandford Park, a seat, formerly of the earl of Clarendon, and then called Cornbury ; but being a few years since purchased by the duke of Marlborough as a seat for his son the marquis of Blandford, the name of the seat is changed. Two miles east from Charlbury lies Stonesfield, or Stunsfield, where a large Roman pavement was dug up in the year 1713.

About two miles from Witney, a little to the right, lies Minster Lovel, anciently the seat of the lords Lovel of Tichmarsh, descended from Lupellus, a noble Norman ; the last lord was chamberlain to Richard III. and being attainted in the reign of Henry VII. he took up arms for Lambert Simnel, and was killed in the battle of Stoke. Here was a priory, cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Mary at Yvri, and as an alien priory given by Edward IV. to Eton College. The ruins of the conventual church and gate are seen near the parish church ; the offices are converted into outhouses for a farm-house.

Near Burford is Swinbrook, the seat of — Fettiplace, Esq.

Burford is situated on the Windrush. It contains one good street, and has a small manufacture of rugs and duffels; and was formerly celebrated for saddles. Here is a market weekly on Saturday, and considerable for corn.

At this place a council is supposed to have been held, about the year 682, by the kings Etheldred and Berthwald, at which Aldhelm abbot of Malmesbury was commanded to regulate the due observance of Easter.

A little to the west of the town, at a spot now called Battle Edge, Cuthred king of the West Saxons defeated Ethelbald king of Mercia in the year 752. On the downs, near the town, are annual horse races with a king's plate. Burford was the native place of Dr. Peter Heylin; and the residence of Mr. Lenthal, speaker of the house of commons, whose seat is still possessed by his descendant, and contains some good pictures, part of the collection of Charles I. brought from Hampton Court. The estate was purchased by the speaker from Lord Falkland. The church is a large handsome building, and the west doors ornamented.

Here was a small priory or hospital dedicated to St. John Baptist, which at the Dissolution was granted to Edward Herman. At the entrance of the town are some alms-houses. About a mile and half south of the town are some vestiges of the Akerman-street.

At Bruern, four miles north from Burford, was an abbey of Cistercian monks founded by Nicholas Basset, in the year 1147, which at the suppression was granted to sir A. Cope.

At Barrington is a seat of Lord Dinevor. Here we enter Gloucestershire; and about three miles beyond is Dutton Park, the seat of lord Sherborn.

About a mile from Northleach, on the right, is Farmington, the seat of Mr. Waller; and near it some intrenchments, called Norbury Camp.

Northleach was formerly a place of trade, with a

considerable manufacture of cloth, but is now much declined. The church, situated on the side of an eminence, is a handsome building. It is governed by a bailiff and two constables; and has a market on Wednesday, considerable for grain. Here is a good grammar-school, founded by Hugh Westwood, Esq. and well endowed. A little beyond the town is a new county bridewell. On the left is Stowell Park, the seat of Lord Chedworth.

On the right of Frogmill is Sandywell Park, the seat of Mrs. Tracy.

Dowdeswell is situated at the bottom of a long and steep hill, from the top of which is a fine view of Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, and the surrounding vale, as far as the Malvern Hills. Here is a seat of Mr. Rogers; and at Charlton another of Mr. Hunt.

Cheltenham consists of one spacious street, a mile in length, with some short branches, chiefly of houses new built. The spring is situated about a quarter of a mile out of the town towards the south.

These waters were first noticed by Dr. Short, in the year 1740, with great commendations; and the place has lately become one of the most fashionable of summer resort. In the year 1788, it was honoured by the residence of the royal family, the King and Queen being accommodated with the house which belongs to the earl of Fauconberg, near the Pump-room. The waters are of a purgative quality, and recommended in bilious and scorbutic complaints.

Here is a regular master of the ceremonies, assembly rooms, a theatre royal, &c. The church is large, and situated nearly in the centre of the town. The market is on Thursday, and well supplied.

About two miles from Cheltenham, in the road to Painswick, on the left hand, is a remarkable rock projecting out from a stony mountain: from the road it is not unlike an ancient column with base and architrave. It appears to be the work of art; but I was

informed it was natural, and formed by the falling away of the surrounding earth and loose stones. The neighbouring people call it the Devil's Chimney. There is said to have been a monastery at Cheltenham as early as the year 803.

At Southam, near Cheltenham, is a seat of the family of Delabere.

The road between Cheltenham and Gloucester is flat and dull, and in rainy seasons subject to floods.

At Highnam is a seat of lady Guise.

Five miles north-west from Highnam is Newent, situated in the forest of Dean, among coal mines, which have lately been discovered and worked. It is said to take its rise and name from a new inn erected there for the accommodation of travellers passing to and from Wales. There is a small market on Friday. Here was an alien priory of Benedictines, founded by Roger de Montgomery, cell to the abbey of Cormeille in Normandy, and afterwards given to Fotheringay in Northamptonshire, with which it was given by Edward VI. to sir Richard Lee.

A little beyond Lea we enter Herefordshire.

About two miles to the right is Ecclewall Castle, an ancient seat of the Talbots.

About half a mile south from Weston is Penyard Castle, which, with the manor and park, belonged to the family of Talbot in the reign of Richard II.

Ross was noted in Camden's time for its iron works, which are yet carried on, with some trade in cider and wool. It stands on an eminence on the left bank of the Wye, but is close built. It was made a free borough by Henry III., the bishops of Hereford being its lords, where they had formerly a castle and a prison. The government of the town is vested in a serjeant and four constables. The market is on Thursday.

Here lived long doing good, John Kyrle, Esq. celebrated by Mr. Pope as the *Man of Ross*, who spent his income (about 500l. a year) in acts of utility and

benevolence. Among other public works he constructed a broad causeway at the west end of the town; he raised the spire of the church; and he inclosed a piece of ground with a stone wall, in which he sunk a reservoir for the use of the inhabitants. He died at the age of 84, in the year 1724. The house he lived in was, after his death, converted into the King's Arms Inn.

Near Goodrich Cross is Goodrich Castle, an ancient seat of the Talbots; and not far from it Flansford, where was a priory of black canons founded by Richard Talbot, lord of Goodrich Castle, in the year 1347; and at the Dissolution granted to the earl of Shrewsbury.

Two miles south-west from Goodrich Cross there is a hill with intrenchments, called Great Doward and King Arthur's Hall; and a camp on another hill, called Little Doward; and on a bend in the Wye, another called Symond's Gate.

Monmouth is a large and handsome town, situated at the conflux of the Munnow and the Wye, with a stone bridge over each, as likewise over another small river called the Trothy, which runs here into the Wye. The British name is said, by Camden, to be Mwnwy, or Mongwy, and so called from the river Wye. It is ancient; and on the sides, where it is defended by the rivers, was encompassed by walls and a ditch. In the centre of the town, near the market-place, is the castle, which appears to have flourished in the reign of William the Conqueror; though the present edifice is thought to have been built by John baron of Monmouth, from whom it was wrested by Henry III. for his taking part with the barons; it afterwards became the property of the house of Lancaster: and here was born the hero Henry V. Of this castle only a piece of a wall now remains.

Monmouth had anciently four gates, and a suburb, in which was a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, for-

merly parochial, but now united with the parish within the walls, the church of which is modern, except the square tower.

On the north side of the town is a ruinous building, supposed to be part of a priory founded by Wikenoc de Monmouth, in the reign of Henry I. cell to the Benedictine abbey of Saumur, in France, and afterwards made independent. At the Dissolution it was granted to Richard Price, and Thomas Perry. Here were likewise two hospitals, founded about the year 1240, by John of Monmouth.

The celebrated Geoffry of Monmouth was born and educated in this town, and is said to have written his history when a monk in this priory. He was arch-deacon of Monmouth, and bishop of St. Asaph, in the year 1151, being obliged to quit Wales in the troubles of the times, he had the custody of Abingdon Abbey, from Henry I. but resigning his bishopric to obtain the abbacy, he lost both.

In the year 1646, Oliver Cromwell took Monmouth Castle, together with that of Ragland; and, when Oliver was at Monmouth, a person of the name of Evans attempted to shoot him, in the parlour of a house then occupied by a Mr. Fortune, who entertained Oliver. Evans was prevented from perpetrating that act by some bye-standers, who apprehended that Oliver's soldiers would immediately burn the town, and destroy the inhabitants.

This borough, in conjunction with those of Uske and Newport, both in this county, sends but one member to parliament. It was first privileged to send members to parliament by Henry VIII. Edward VI. is said to have incorporated it in the year 1550, but the present charter was granted by Charles I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. The chief trade of this place is with Bristol, by the Wye, which runs into the Severn, below Chepstow. It has a good and plentiful market on Saturdays, for corn and provisions of all sorts.

Charles II. created his son James Fitz-James Duke of Monmouth, who made the unsuccessful attempt to wrest the crown from his uncle James II.

An elegant whole length sculpture of Henry V. has lately been placed in the front of the town-hall, at the pence of the corporation.

About a mile south from the town is Troy House, a seat of the duke of Beaufort's, where is shewn the cradle in which Henry V. was rocked, and the armour which he wore at Agincourt.

Eight miles north-north-west from Monmouth, on the right bank of the Munnaw, is Grosmont, where are the remains of an ancient castle, belonging to the duke of Beaufort, who from hence takes the title of viscount. At this place lived John of Kent, who is said to have dealt with an evil spirit, and of whom many wonderful tales are told.

At Llangua, or Llanguin, two miles north-west from Grosmont, near the Munnaw, was a priory of black monks, cell to the abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, before the year 1183, which was granted by Henry VIII. to John D'Oyley and John Scudamore.

Seven miles north from Monmouth, and three from Grosmont, is Skirfrith, where are the remains of a castle, which, with Grosmont, belonged to Hubert de Burgh, who was obliged to surrender them up to Henry III.

Abergavenny is situated in a rich and beautiful vale, on a small river called Gavenny, near its union with the Ufk, over which is a bridge of fifteen arches, and was founded in the eleventh century. It was once surrounded with walls. The mountains in the neighbourhood abound in coal, iron ore, and limestone.

It is a handsome well built town, with a corporation, consisting of a bailiff, recorder, and burgessees. In the town are some good houses, but the streets are in general narrow and ill paved. The chief trade is in flannels, which are manufactured by the country people at their own homes, and brought here to sell. The market is on Tuesday.

Here was a priory founded by Hamelin Baleon, or Baladun, one of the companions of William the Conqueror, which by one of his successors was given as a cell to the Benedictine abbey, at Le Mans.

On the south side of the town are the remains of a castle, situated about an hundred yards from the river Usk. It is at present extremely ruinous, though Leland, in his Itinerary, calls it a fair castle, by which it seems as if it was then standing. The chief part remaining appears to have been a kind of gateway, having a demi-tower, on the south side of it, with some detached fragments of walls. A little distance to the east of these, near the site of the outer walls, is a small artificial mount. From some arches and windows, which are painted, the part remaining was built since the reign of Henry II. when, according to Leland's Collectanea, it was taken by the Welch. This castle, says Camden, has been oftener stained with the infamy of treachery than any other castle in Wales. First by William son of earl Miles, and afterwards by William Breos, both having upon public assurance, and under pretence of friendship, invited thither some of the Welch nobility, and then basely murdered them. But they escaped not the just vengeance of God, for Breos having been deprived of all his effects, (his wife and son also starved with hunger,) died in exile. The other having his brains dashed out with a stone, while Braulas Castle was on fire, received at length the due reward of his villany. According to Caradoc's History of Wales, in the year 1172, this castle was surprised by Sitsylht ap Dyfnwal and Jefan ap Sittihylt ap Riryd. two Welch commanders, who made the whole garrison prisoners. And the same historian relates, that it was again taken in the reign of King John, about the year 1215, by Lewellyn prince of Wales, notwithstanding the anathema of the pope, to whom that king, by his submission, had reconciled himself. The present proprietor of this castle is lord Abergavenny.

Abergavenny had anciently three churches, but now

only two; and one of these dedicated to St. John, almost in ruins. St. Mary's church contains monuments of the Breose family, and William earl of Pembroke, who was taken at the battle of Banbury, and beheaded at Northampton, in the year 1469, &c.

East of the town is Skiridvaur, or St. Michael's Mount, on the west point of which is a chasm, pretended to have been made at the crucifixion, and much resorted to by devotees, who bring away the earth in handkerchiefs, and even in carts, to lay on their fields.

Eight miles north from Abergavenny, is Llantony Priory, situated in a deep valley, on the side of the river Hondy. It was at first an hermitage, to which a follower of Henry Lacy had retired for religious meditation. This hermitage was afterwards converted into a priory of Augustine canons, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and endowed by Henry Lacy. In the beginning here were above forty religious, but by reason of the hard usage they met with from the rudeness, poverty, and barrenness of the neighbouring country and people, the greatest part of them removed, first to the bishop's palace, in Hereford, and after, *viz.* in the year 1136, to a place near Gloucester, which was also called, from this mother monastery, Lantony, and sometimes for distinctions sake Llantony the Second, so that only thirteen canons were left here; which number, in process of time, decreased, and the house was almost ruined; when king Edward IV. gave leave for the annexing this priory to Llantony, near Gloucester, here being to be maintained a prior dative, and four canons, but it is to be doubted whether this union ever took full effect. The abbey church is in the form of a cross, and was, according to Speed, built about the year 1137, and the present ruins seem of a later period, having a mixture of circular and pointed arches, those below being pointed, and those above circular. The whole seems to have been built at the same time, and from one plan. The whole nave is still remaining from

east to west, the roof excepted. It measures 212 feet in length, 27 feet 4 inches in breadth. The aisles are no more than 9 feet 6 inches broad. Two sides of the high tower are still extant, which rise from nearly the centre of the church.

Four miles from Llantony, near the small village of Cwmioy, is a remarkable mountain, the sides of which have at different times been broken from it, and now fall in immense fragments beneath, having left a perpendicular precipice of more than one hundred feet in height.

Crickhowel, or Crug-hywel, is a neat town and ancient borough by prescription, situated on the left bank of the Usk, which abounds with trout, as the neighbouring hills do with grouse. Here is a market on Thursday. Near it are the ruins of a castle, and an ancient intrenchment. Three miles north-west from Crickhowel is Tretwr, a well built town, situated among woods, where is an ancient round tower, nearly entire, except the roof.

Brecknock, or Brecon, is situated near the centre of the county, at the conflux of the Honddy and the Usk, over which is a stone bridge. From its situation it is by the Welch called Aberhonddy. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and was anciently surrounded by walls, part of which are yet remaining. The present town is of an oval form, well built, and populous. It contains three parish churches, is incorporated for two bailiffs, fifteen aldermen, two chamberlains, a town clerk, &c. and sends one member to parliament. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Brecknock Castle was built in the reign of William Rufus, by Barnard de Newmarsh, one of the companions of William the Conqueror, who, under a grant from that king, conquered the whole county of Brecknock, containing three cantreves. In order to acquire a further title to his possessions, he married Nest, grand-daughter of Gryffyth ap Llewellyn prince of

Wales. The produce of this marriage was a son, named Mahel, who having incensed his mother, by reproaching her for her dissolute behaviour, she in revenge declared upon oath that he was not the son of her husband, Barnard de Newmarsh, on which account he was disinherited, and the castle and estate devolved to Sybil his sister, the wife of Milo earl of Hereford, and by her female descendants was carried into the families of the Mortimers, Cantelows, and Bohuns. This castle fell to the Bohuns, and at length from them to Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham. In the year 1233, Brecknock Castle was besieged by Llewellyn prince of Wales, who had laid before it a whole month, but all his efforts proving fruitless, he raised the siege, and setting fire to the town, pursued his route into the marches, in the course of which he burned the town of Clunn, then demolished Redde Castle in Powis, and laying Oswestry in ashes, returned to his own dominions. Mr. Windham thus describes the present state of this castle.—“A few walls, and some remnants of Ely tower, on the keep of Brecknock Castle, are still extant. The tower was so named from Dr. Morton, bishop of Ely, who was confined here by Richard III. and committed to the custody of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham. The duke procured the crown for Richard, but being disappointed in his expectations of reward from that king, he, in concert with the bishop, his prisoner, planned in this castle the famous union of the houses of York and Lancaster, which afterwards brought Henry VII. to the throne of England. The duke of Buckingham did not, however, live to see the union effected; but falling under the suspicion of Richard, his person was apprehended, and he was soon after beheaded, either at Shrewsbury or Salisbury. In some manuscript memorandums in the British Museum, written by Mr. Symons, who appears to have been officer or soldier in the royal army, under Charles I. it is said—“The inhabitants of Brecknock had pulled downe the castle of Brecknock, and walls

of the towne. Colonel Herbert Price. They petitioned to the king before." Probably this was done to avoid the confusion and depredations attending a siege.

In or near the castle a priory of Benedictine monks was founded, as a cell to Battle Abbey, by the same Barnard de Newmarsh, who was called to the assistance of Jestin against Prince Rhees, in the reign of Henry I. It was first given to the see of St. David, and afterwards to John ap Rice.

Near the west gate was a house of black friars, which was by Henry VIII. converted into a college, and the college of Abergwilly united to it. This college still exists, consisting of a precentor, (bishop of St. David's), a chancellor, treasurer, and nineteen prebendaries.

Trecastle was once a large town, but in a state of decay in Leland's time, and near it then appeared the ruins only of a castle. On a hill near it, a Roman mile stone was dug up in the year 1769.

Llandovery, or Llanymdover, is situated on the Towy, with a handsome stone bridge over the river; contains about one hundred houses, and has a weekly market on Friday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle.

Llandilo Vawr is a handsome town, on the Towy, over which there is a stone bridge. The battle between Edward I. and Llewellyn, which proved so fatal to the latter, is supposed to have been fought near this place. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday. The parish is thirteen miles long, and eight broad. The lordship is annexed to the see of St. Asaph.

About half a mile from Llandilo Vawr, are the remains of Dinevawr Castle, built by prince Rhys ap Theodore, who removed hither from Caermarthen, the former residence of the princes of South Wales. It was circular, and fortified with a double moat and rampart. On the south side are the ruins of an ancient chapel, and on the east side a dungeon, at the bottom of a ruined tower. This castle is situated in Newton

Park, the seat of lord Dynevor, or Dinevawr, to whom the estate belongs.

Within view of the castle, are the remains of Dryslon, or Druswllyn Castle, which signifies a place of difficult access, which belonged to the ancient princes of the country.

Five miles east from Dinevor is Caraigcennin Castle, situated on the point of an insulated rock, inaccessible on three sides, surrounded at moderate but unequal distances with mountains, and the roads to it even now barely passable. The fortress, of which great part still remains, does not cover an acre of ground, nor would the rock admit of more: this was undoubtedly a British building. "Might not," says Mr. Windham, "this impregnable rock have been the citadel of the British princes, and the castle of Dinevawr their palace?"

The well in this castle is also of a singular kind: for, instead of a perpendicular descent, which might have been made with much less trouble, here is a large winding cave bored through the solid rock. An arched passage on the northern edge of the precipice (which on this side, for the whole length of the castle, is perpendicular to an immense depth) leads along the outside of the fortress, with an easy slope, to the beginning of the perforation, and is in length eighty-four feet. The perforation is of various dimensions; the breadth of it, at the beginning, is twelve feet, and in some places it is less than three; but at a medium, may be estimated to be from five to six feet. In some parts the cave is ten feet high, in others not more than four. The whole length of the descent through the rock is 150 feet; but the declivity is unequal, and on an average may make an angle of about thirty degrees with the plane of the horizon. Notwithstanding all this extravagant labour, there is scarcely water sufficient for a small family; nor do there appear, at present, any other resources within the precincts of the castle. About eight or ten feet from the extremity of

the cave, and four feet above the ground, is a small basin in the rock, which may contain something more than a gallon; into this a little water is continually dripping, in greater or less quantities, according to the season of the year or the state of the atmosphere. This could never answer the purposes of a garrison; and therefore we may conclude, as the perforation is continued beyond the basin, that the scheme was either intended to be pursued, or that it was dropped through despair of success. A poor woman in the neighbourhood discovered with her plough near two hundred angular pieces of silver of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. No mention is made of this castle in the history of Caradoc till the year 1248, when Rhys Fychan won it from the English, to whom his mother had some time before privately delivered it.

Two miles south-west from Llandilo Vawr is Golden Grove, the seat of — Vaughan, Esq.

Abergwilly is situated on a small stream called Gwilly, where it runs into the Towy. Here is the only remaining palace belonging to the see of St. David's. The church was made collegiate by Bec, bishop of St. David's, and augmented by bishop Gower in the year 1334: it was by Henry VIII. annexed to Brecknock, Leland says, on account of debauching a young woman, the canons being killed or fleeing from it.

Caermarthen is situated on the Towy, about eight miles from its mouth, which opens into the Bristol Channel, and is there called Caermarthen Bay. It was called by the ancient Britons, Caer Firdhin; by Ptolemy, Maridunum; and by Antoninus, Muridunum. No vessels above 250 tons can come up to the town. It was anciently surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, the gate of which only remains, and serves for a county gaol. It was first erected into a borough by Henry VIII.; and sends one member to parliament. James I. granted it a charter of in-

corporation, vesting the government in a mayor and six peers or justices.

The church, a large building, is situated without the town. And at a small distance from the town are the ruins of a priory of black canons, founded before the year 1148, which was granted at the Dissolution to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple. Here was likewise a house of grey friars, granted by Edward VI. to sir Thomas Gresham. There are two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday.

Here, says Camden, was born the British Tages, our Merlin, or, as the British writers call him, Merd-hin Emrys, who flourished about the year 480. The first of our historians who mentions him is Nennius, who supposes him to have been called Embreys Gleutic. He says nothing of his fabulous diabolical birth; but tells us expressly that his mother (being a nun in a nunnery there, whose site was shewn to Leland), was afraid of owning his father, lest she should be put to death, but that the boy confessed to King Vortigern that his father was a Roman. He adds, that Vortigern's messengers found him *ad campum Electi in regione quæ vocatur Glevising*, which by no means fixes his birth to this place. All our monkish writers make him either a prophet or magician. But H. Llyud represents him as a man of extraordinary learning and prudence for the time he lived in; and that his skill in mathematics gave rise to a certain fable, which was transmitted in writing to posterity. All we know of the writings ascribed to him are certain prophecies. They shew a grove called Merlin's, on a hill about a mile from Caermarthen, and near it a cave and spring or small lake. To this cave Spenser alludes, but places it among the woody hills of Dinevawr.

It is a hideous hollow cave-like bay,
Under a rock that lies a little space
From the swift Barry, tumbling down apace
Amongst the woody hills of Dinevawr.

On the entrance of the Normans into Wales, this town fell into their hands, but under whose conduct I know not ; and long struggled with many difficulties, being often attacked, and more than once burnt, first by Griffin ap Rhys, then by Rhys, the same Griffin's brother, at which time Henry Turberville of England relieved the castle, and cut down the bridge. It was afterwards rescued from these miseries by the assistance of Gilbert de Clare, who repaired its walls and the neighbouring castles ; and being freed from apprehensions, it more easily sustained the succeeding shocks of war in future. The princes of Wales, eldest sons of the kings of England, have here their chancery and exchequer for South Wales.

At St. Clare was anciently a castle near the church, which was gone to ruins in Leland's time. Here was likewise a priory of monks, cell to the Cluniac abbey of St. Martin de Campis, in Paris, founded in the year 1291, and given by Henry VI. to All Soul's College, Oxford.

Five miles west-north-west from St. Clare, stood Ty Gwyn, the palace of Hoel Dha, the first sovereign of all Wales, where he assembled the nobility and clergy to form a body of laws for his people ; they passed the season of Lent in prayer and fasting, and after a solemn invocation for a divine blessing, published the first system of written laws in Wales.

On the site of this palace a Cistercian monastery was founded, as some think, by Rhees ap Theodore, Prince of South Wales, in the reign of William the Conqueror, but more probably by Bernard, Bishop of St. Davids, in the year 1143. The abbey was called Whiteland, Blancland, Wallice, Ty Gwyn ar Taf, and Albalanda. At the Dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to Lord Audley and John Cordel. There are but small remains.

Narbeth is situated on an eminence. Leland says, "Narbeth, a little pretty pile of Old Sir Rheses, given unto him by King Henry VIII. There is a poor vil-

lage, and by it a little forest." It has now a market on Wednesday. The castle is in ruins.

A small distance from Caniston Bridge, is Llanbaden, where was a castle belonging to the Bishop of St. David, of which there are yet some small remains. It was repaired by Bishop Vaughan, who built a chapel, which in the year 1616 was pulled down by Bishop Milbourn, under the authority of the archbishop. The bishops of St. David's take their baronial title from this place. Near Llanbaden is Slebach, where there was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Wizo, son of Walter, before the year 1301; which, at the Dissolution, was granted to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

About two miles north from Harnes Hill, is Whiston Castle; and two miles to the west is Picton Castle, the seat of Lord Milford.

Haverfordwest is situated on the side of a hill and right bank of the river Dougledye, or Cledhew, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It was anciently surrounded with walls and ramparts, but all the fortifications were destroyed in the civil wars.

This place is by the Welch called Hwlfordh. It is a populous town, and a county of itself, the mayor being coroner, escheator, and clerk of the markets within its precincts. It is governed by a mayor, sheriff, town-clerk, two bailiffs, has serjeants at mace, and other officers, and sends one member to parliament. Without the town was a priory of Black Canons before the year 1200, dedicated to St. Mary, and St. Thomas the Martyr, and liberally endowed, if not founded, by Robert de Haverford, lord of this place, who bestowed on it several churches and tithes within the barony, which were afterwards confirmed by King Edward the third.

The castle is said to have been built by Gilbert Earl of Clare, in the reign of King Stephen. It stands on the west bank of the river Dougledye, over which is a handsome bridge of stone. It had once an

outer gate, with two portcullises, and also an inner one. The walls were strong and well fortified with towers. It was, according to the general opinion, destroyed in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. Four miles south from Haverfordwest, are the ruins of a priory called Pilla, or Pille Rose, situated in the parish of Stanton. It was founded by Adam de Rupe, about the year 1200, for monks of the order of Tirone, who afterwards became Benedictines. At the Dissolution it was granted to Roger and Thomas Barlow. The part of Pembrokehire, situated between the river Dougledye and the sea, is called by the Britons, Roseland or Ros, and there is a village called Rosemarket, four miles from Haverfordwest, once a town, but the market has long been discontinued. Hither a number of Flemings retired, when the sea overflowed a part of Flanders, in the reign of Henry I. and introduced the woollen manufactures. These people generally united with the English against the Welch whence their territory was called Little England beyond Wales. Five miles north-west from Haverfordwest, nearer the road to St. David's are the remains of Roch Castle, which was founded by these Flemings.

Milford, or Harberston, is a new town situated on the north side of the haven, where an attempt has been made to form a seaport and a southern whale fishery. A new quay has been built, but the times have proved adverse to its great success. A new inn has been opened for the reception of passengers, and two new post-office cutters built for the service.

Milford Haven looks like an immense lake, and from the mouth not being at a distance visible, the whole haven seems land-locked. Though it is a mile and three quarters wide, it could not be defended against an enemy, nor is there a sufficiency of timber in the neighbourhood. This haven is formed by a great advance of the sea into the land, it being above ten miles from the southernmost point at Nangle to Pembroke, beyond which the tide comes up to and beyond

Carew Castle. It is capable of holding the whole navy of England ; and the same is said of Cork Harbour. The spring tides rise thirty-six feet, and neap above twenty-six. Ships may be out of this haven in an hour's time, and in eight or ten hours over at Ireland, or at the Land's End, and this with almost any wind by day or night. At the southernmost point stands Nangle, in Leland's time a poor village, who calls it Angle, yet shewing the ruins of a castle and nunnery. On the opposite point, called St. Anne's, is an old light-house and block-house. The intention of erecting a fort on a rock in the middle of this haven has not succeeded.

It has been long expected, that a public dock would be established in Milford Haven ; and in the year 1757, a petition of several merchants of London was presented to the house of commons, setting forth, " That this harbour is a safe and commodious one, and capable of receiving, at all times, the whole royal navy and trade of Great Britain ; and is most conveniently situated for the resort and security of merchant ships, when they cannot enter into the English Channel, and for the sending and relieving of cruizers, from time to time, upon proper stations in the ocean ; and for the immediate repairing and refitting such cruizers, in case of damage : that ships may proceed from the said harbour into the ocean, and return from thence with almost any wind, by taking a proper advantage of the strong currents, and in a great deal less time than what is usually employed in sailing with the most favourable wind from Portsmouth to the Land's-End : That the said harbour may, in a very short time, at a moderate expence, be rendered defensible and secure against any attack : that a dock-yard might be established there, and any number of ships, and of any rate, rebuilt, careened, repaired, and fitted for sea, with the greatest convenience and expedition ; and that plenty of proper materials for the construction of

ships abounds in the adjacent counties. And therefore praying the house to make such provision relative thereto, as its nature and importance may appear to require."

This petition was referred to a committee; and, upon the report, an address was resolved to his majesty, to appoint a survey of the said harbour. It was accordingly surveyed in November 1757, by lieutenant colonel Bastide, director of engineers.

In the succeeding session of parliament, the report, plans, and estimates for fortifying Milford Haven, by lieutenant-colonel Bastide, were referred to a committee; and the sum of their report was, "That it had been proved, upon the fullest-concurring evidence, that the entrance into the harbour of Midford is attended with no natural disadvantage or extraordinary difficulty: that the mouth of the harbour is incapable, from the width and form of it, of being effectually fortified at any expence: that the river of Nailand is capable of being secured against the passage of any enemy: that the road from the mouth of the harbour is in distance about eight miles, and in all respects a safe road for ships of any size: that ships of any size may sail from the mouth to Nailand in one tide, and can get from thence to sea again, with any wind, in another: that above Nailand there is a safe lying for the trade and whole navy of Great Britain; ships having there from eight to ten fathom at low water, and a full security against every inconvenience and danger: that the fortifying the passage between Nailand, Paterchurch, and West Lanion Points, would be nearly as great an advantage to the trade and navy of Great Britain, as the fortifying the mouth would have been: that if it should be thought proper hereafter to establish a yard and docks for the building and equipping fleets at Milford, no place can, from the nature, situation, soil, and a general concurrence of all necessary local circumstances, be more fitted for such a design.

“ And that, if a proper use were at length made of this most valuable, though so long neglected harbour, the distressful delays too often embarrassing and disappointing this nation in her naval operations, might be in a great measure happily removed, to the infinite relief and enlargement of this kingdom in the means of improving its naval force, the necessary progress and free exertion of which is now so unhappily and so frequently restrained and frustrated by the want of an harbour, situated as Milford Haven is, and framed by nature with the same local advantages.”

Upon this report 10,000*l.* was granted towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford, and an act passed for that purpose.

London to Risborough and Thame.

	M.	F.
High Wycomb, p. 138.	28	3
Risborough	8	0
Thame	8	2
In the whole	44	5

GOING to Risborough, the Oxford Road is left on the left hand. There are two places of the name of Risborough, adjoining parishes; Prince's Risborough and Monk's Risborough. According to tradition the Black Prince had large possessions at Prince's Risborough.

Monk's Risborough was given by Eschwine bishop of Dorchester to the church of Canterbury, in the year 995, and assigned to the monks there, whence its name. Here is a market on Saturday.

At Whiteleaf, a little to the east, is an ancient cross, supposed to have been erected for some victory

obtained over the Danes; and Blédloe, a village about two miles south-west from it, is thought to be a corruption of Blood Law, or Bloody Hill.

Thame, or Tame, is situated on a river of the same name which is navigable for barges, and joins the Thames at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. The great road was made through the town, in the reign of Henry III. by Henry bishop of Lincoln.

Alexander bishop of Lincoln, who was lord of the place, being blamed for building castles, built a small monastery here, and brought the monks from Otteley, giving them his park in the year 1138. The site at the Dissolution was granted by Edward VI. to the duke of Somerset. Near the church was an hospital for the poor, founded by Richard Quatremain, in the reign of Edward IV.

Both these are gone; but a charity-school and almshouse founded by sir John, created baron Williams of Tame, in the reign of Queen Mary, are yet in being.

Here is a market on Tuesday. Lord chief justice Holt was a native of Thame. Seven miles north-west from Tame is Borslall: which, together with the rangerhip of Bernwood Forest, to the west of Aylesbury, was given by Edward the Confessor by the livery of a horn, to one Nigel, who slew a boar that infested the country. The horn is still in being, and, with the estate, belongs to the family of Aubrey.

A little to the east of Borslall is Brill, or Bury Hill where Edward the Confessor had a royal villa, destroyed in the year 914 by the Danes.

Three miles north-east from Thame is Cheardefley, supposed by some to be the place where Cerdic the Saxon fought a bloody battle with the Britons.

Between Cheardefley and Thame was Notteley Abbey, otherwise called De Parco Crendon, founded for Augustine canons by Walter Gifford, second earl of Bohun, in the year 1162, granted to sir William Paget.

Four miles north from Thame is Chilton, a village which gave birth to lord chief justice Crook, who, in

the reign of Charles I. opposed the levying of ship-money.

Four miles north-west from Thame, on the same river, is Ickford, supposed to be the place where a treaty was made between King Edward and the Danes, in the year 907. Another road to Thame is by Tetfworth, from which it is distant four miles.

London to Caermarthen, by Bristol and Bath.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bath, p. 2.	106	5	Brought up	166	7
Bristol	13	1	Bonvilston	1	6
Westbury	3	5	Cowbridge	4	4
Compton Greenfield	3	4	Corntown	5	2
New Passage	3	5	Ewenny	1	0
Black Rock Inn	3	0	Pyle	6	4
Portescanet	1	0	Margam	1	5
Crick	1	4	Taybach	3	5
Caerwent	1	1	Aberavon	1	1
Catts Ash	6	4	Briton Ferry	3	0
Christ Church	2	0	Neath	2	7
Newport	2	4	Morrifston	5	4
Bassalig	2	6	Swansea	3	1
St. Melon's	5	0	Cadley	3	3
Rumney	1	4	Pontardulas	5	4
Roath	1	6	Llanon	4	3
Cardiff	1	4	Pontyberem	3	6
Ely Bridge	2	2	Llangyndeyrn	3	6
St. Nicholas	4	0	Caermarthen	5	3
	166	7	In the whole	232	7

WESTBURY is situated on a small stream called Trim. Here is said to have been a monastery as early as the year 824, which, after some alteration in the rules, was rebuilt in the year 1093; and monks placed in it by Wulstan bishop of Worcester, who made it a

cell to Worcester abbey; but in the reign of Henry I. his successor Sampson revoked the grants, and removed the monks. At length, about the year 1288, it was converted into a college by bishop Godfrey Giffard for a dean and canons; and afterwards augmented by bishop John Carpenter and William Cannings, who rebuilt it, and surrounded it with a strong wall, about the year 1443. He assumed the title of bishop of Worcester and Westbury, and was buried on the south side of the altar. This college was burned by Prince Rupert to prevent its being made a garrison by the parliament troops, part of it which remains is used as a dwelling house, the seat of Mr. Hobhouse.

In this parish is a vast chasm called Penpark Hole, to the bottom of which from the roof is 100 feet perpendicular, and of large dimensions within. It is supposed to be an exhausted lead mine.

Portskewit, or Portascawet, or Port Skeweth, is a small port; and before the building of Chepstow, the harbour of Caerwent, and the only one in the county. Here Harold raised a fortification against the Welch, which they immediately razed under the command of Caradoc. It is situated on the east side of the small river Throgoy, and near the mouth of the Wye.

Between New Passage and Portskewit is an ancient square camp, and in it the ruined church of Sudbrook; this seems to have been the first Roman camp in Wales. The church stood near to the Severn, which has washed away great part of the church-yard, as well as of the camp.

Caerwent was anciently an eminent Roman station, called Venta Silurum; and by the Britons, Caer Went, or Caer Gwent. In the time of King Caradoc ap Inir it flourished as an university.

The places where the four gates stood were visible in Leland's time, and most part of the wall was then standing; within and about the wall were about sixteen or seventeen small houses or cottages, and a

parish church. In the town were found pavements of the old streets; and in digging they have found tessellated pavements and coins, from Severus to Valentinian. In all likelihood it began to decay when Chepstow began to flourish.

Gwent was the ancient name of almost all this country, with part of the counties of Gloucester and Hereford, before the division of Wales into counties.

At this place began the Roman road called Julia Strata, pointing to Caerleon.

A mile and half south from Caerwent is the shell of Caldecot Castle, whence the duke of Beaufort is styled baron Beaufort of Caldecot Castle.

About a mile west from Caerwent is Llanvair, where are ruins of a castle overgrown with ivy.

Christ Church is situated on an eminence, from whence is an extensive view. In the middle of the chancel is a large flat tomb-stone, covering the bodies of John and Isabella Colmer, who died in the year 1376. On this stone, on the Wednesday evening in Whitsun week, patients who are weak in their limbs are brought to lie from sun-set to sun-rising, the parish clerk continuing with them the whole time. In this parish lived lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Newport is a considerable town, situated on the right bank of the Usk, with a wooden bridge over the river, about three miles from the Severn. In Leland's time it was large, but in ruins; it is surrounded with walls, and has flourished much since Leland's time. Here is a market on Saturday.

The bridges over the Usk, at Newport and Caerleon, as well as at Chepstow, over the Wye, are all built upon exceeding high piles of wood. They are all floored with boards, which are always loose, but prevented from slipping by small tenons fixed at their ends: the precaution of having the boards unfastened is not unnecessary, as the tides in these rivers rise sometimes to the height of sixty feet and upwards, and would otherwise blow up the bridges.

At the end of the town, a little to the north of the bridge, stands the castle, also called Trefdeth Castle by the Welch, apparently built for the defence of the passage across the river Usk, near which it stands about two miles from its mouth.

It was built of small rubble stones, coigned with square ones, and seems to have been neatly finished. At present it is used as a farm-yard. This castle was built before the year 1172; for it is said then to have been garrisoned by the earl of Bristol's men, who basely slew Owen ap Caradoc when he was coming to treat with king Henry II. unarmed, and almost unattended, upon faith of a safe conduct. In the fifteenth of Edward II. the castle belonged to Hugh le Despenser the son, who seems to have resided here. Leland calls it a very fair castle; but in the year 1645, it was reported by Richard Symons, an officer in the king's army, to be in ruins, and at that time belonging to the earl of Pembroke.

At Bassalig was a priory of black monks.

At Goldcliffe, four miles south from Newport, near to the Severn, was a priory of black monks, founded by Robert Chandos, as a cell to the abbey of Bec, in the year 1113. In the reign of Henry V. it was made subject to the abbey at Tewkesbury. At the Dissolution it was given by Henry VIII. to Eton College. The cliff is a high single rock, rising at the extremity of an extensive marsh; the side next the sea about 100 feet perpendicular, nearly with horizontal strata of limestone. The village is about half a mile from the sea. On the right of Bassalig, are some copper mills, and on the left Tredegar, the seat of Sir C. Morgan. At Rumney we cross a river, so called, into Glamorganshire, of which Cardiff, called by the Britons Caerdid, is the county town, large, handsome and populous, situated on the left side of the Taff, about three miles from the Severn, with a good bridge across the river.

The inhabitants carry on a very considerable trade with Bristol, and export a great quantity of cast and

wrought iron to London, and other places, and the trade is most likely to increase, by means of a new navigable canal, formed from the iron-works at Merthyr Tydvil, about twenty-five miles distant. Cardiff contains two parishes, but only one church; the other, with many houses, having been undermined and destroyed by an inundation, in the year 1607. This town was formerly the residence of princes, and the seat of justice.

The harbour, called Pennarth, is three miles down the river, but vessels of 200 tons can come up to the town. It is an ancient corporation, and in conjunction with Cowbridge, Swansea, and five other places, sends one member to parliament. The assizes for the county, and the quarter sessions, are held here. Cardiff has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

The castle was erected by Robert Fitz-Hamon, after he had conquered Glamorganshire, about the year 1110, and making it his chief residence, he held here his courts of chancery and exchequer. This castle was taken soon after its erection by one Ivor Black, a Briton, who dwelt in the mountains, a man of small stature, but resolute courage. He marched here privately, with a party of soldiers, and in the night surprised the castle, carrying away William earl of Gloucester, the grandson of Fitz-Hamon, together with his wife and son, whom he detained prisoners, till he had received satisfaction for some injuries done him. It was taken again in the year 1232, by Maelgon and Rhys Gyre, assisted by Richard Marshal earl of Pembroke, who at the same time took the castle of Abergavenny, Penchy, Blaenthesyni, and Bwlchy-Dinas, all which, except this, it is said, were burned to the ground. By this expression only the internal apartments could be meant, since the main stone walls, which in all castles were of a vast thickness, could be little damaged by fire. This is mentioned to obviate a seeming inconsistency, often occurring in the history

of Wales, where in one page it is said a castle was burned to the ground, and in the next, within six months of its demolition, it is mentioned as standing, and making a defence. In the year 1374, this castle, according to Leland, belonged to Edward le Despenser, who died here, and was buried at Tewkesbury. During the troubles under Charles I. it was in possession of the Royalists, in the beginning of May, 1645, for Rushworth says—"That in South Wales, at that time, the parliament possessed only the town and castle of Pembroke." It was, however, surrendered to them before August, in the year following. It remained in their hands in the year 1647, when twenty barrels of powder, with match, and bullets proportionable, were ordered by the House for its defence. In the year 1659, here was a royal garrison. The present remains of this castle, and its offices, are encompassed by a wall, enclosing a considerable area. The depredations of modern days have conduced to the demolition of these remains, more than even the united attacks of time and weather, most of its squared stones having been taken away for the purpose of building, many of the houses in Cardiff being constructed with its materials. The usual stories of subterraneous passages leading to the neighbouring monasteries, make part of the wonderful history of this place. In the tower of this castle Robert duke of Normandy, brother to William Rufus and Henry I. was confined for upwards of twenty-six years, and, by the order of his cruel brother Henry blinded after the following manner: a hot bras bason was held so near his face, that the humours of his eyes were thereby dried up, and the optic nerve destroyed. The story is, however, contradicted by several of our best historians. Matthew Paris, who, among others, recites the story of his being blinded by the above method, thus relates the cause of his death: "It happened on a feast-day, that king Henry, trying on a scarlet robe, the hood of which being too strait, in essaying to put it on he tore one of the stitches;

whereupon, he desired one of his attendants to carry it to his brother, whose head was smaller, it having always been his custom, whenever he had a new robe, to send one off from the same cloth to his brother, with a polite message. This garment being delivered to Robert, in putting it on he felt the fraction, where the stitch had been broken, and through the negligence of the taylor not mended. On asking how that place came torn, he was told that it was done by his brother, and the whole story was related to him; whereupon, falling into a violent passion, he thus exclaimed—“Alas! alas! I have lived too long! Behold my younger brother, a lazy clerk, who has supplanted me in my kingdom, imprisoned and blinded me! I who have been famous in arms! And now not content with these injuries, he insults me, as if I were a beggar, sending me his cast-off clothes, as for an alms!” From that time he refused to take any nourishment, and miserably weeping and lamenting, starved himself to death. He was buried in Gloucester cathedral, where his image, as big as life, was carved in Irish oak, and painted. It is, however, generally believed to have been made long after his death. A dark vaulted room, beneath the level of the ground, something bigger, but as damp and comfortless as one of the cells in Newgate, is pointed out for the apartment wherein he was confined, though the least consideration will shew the improbability of this being true. It has already been said, he was here above twenty-six years; Matthew Paris says near thirty; but no human being could have ever lived a year in this unwholesome dungeon. It is more probable he had the range of the whole castle, wherein were many noble rooms. Lord Lyttleton, from the authorities of Odo Vitalis, and William of Malmshbury, says—“Henry made his imprisonment as easy to him as possible, furnishing him with an elegant table, and buffoons to divert him; pleasures which for some years he had preferred to all the duties of sovereign power.”

A priory is said to have been founded at Cardiff, by Robert first earl of Gloucester, who died in the year 1147. In Crockerton-street, was a house of grey friars, under the custody or wardenship of Bristol, and without the west gate, a house of black friars.

Four miles south from St. Nicholas, is a small island, called Barry, from Baruch, a holy man, who was buried there. The Barrys, of Ireland, are said to take their name from hence. Giraldus speaks of a rock here, with a small cleft, to which if you put your ear you will hear a noise like a forge—the noise of the bellows, hammers, &c. but with this wonderful rock we are not acquainted.

Cowbridge is a corporation town, consisting principally of one handsome street. It is situated on a small river, called Thaw or Thawan, which runs into the Severn. The magistracy consists of two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, common-council, recorder, town-clerk, &c. The Easter quarter-sessions for the county are held here, and races are run alternately at Cowbridge and Cardiff. The market is on Tuesday. Six miles from Cowbridge is Lancarvan, a small village, where Caradoc, the Welch bard and historian, was born. A monastery is said to have been founded here by St. Cadocus, about the year 500. At the mouth of the Thaw, is a small sea-port, called Aberthaw, which being built on each side of the river, is called East and West Aberthaw. Two trading vessels sail from hence to Bristol regularly every fortnight. About a mile and an half south-west from Cowbridge, are the remains of Llanblethian, or St. Quintine's Castle, built before the arrival of Fitz-Hamon, and his knights, which happened in the year 1092. On the division of the land this castle, with the lordship, fell to Sir Robert St. Quintine, who repaired and strengthened it. It is now the property of Lord Mount Stuart. The gateway, which is the chief part now standing, is used as a barn. Six miles south is Boverton, anciently Bovium, supposed to be so named by the Romans, from the fine

cattle bred in the neighbourhood, and which are not degenerated. Near Boverton is Lantwit Major, or Llaniltud, which had formerly a market on Sunday, but now disused, and none kept in its room. Here was a monastery, founded by St. Illutus, in the year 508, which became an university, and many celebrated men had their education here, being appropriated for human learning, as well as religion. Two miles west from Lantwit, is St. Donats, or St. Denwits, where near the Severn was an ancient castle, before the Conquest, and given to Sir William Esterling, or Stradling, one of Fitz-Hamon's knights. The present castle is situated near a cape, called Nash Point, and was most probably built by some of the Stradlings, as may be concluded from the style of its architecture. In that family it continued for 684 years; they outliving the descendants of all the other twelve knights, but at length that family becoming extinct, the estate came into the possession of the Mansels. It is encompassed by a ditch, and in many places by a triple wall. On the north, south, and east sides, it was undoubtedly very strong; but on the west is entirely commanded from the park, which rising suddenly, overlooks it, within musket-shot. It is a very large pile of buildings, and not so ruinous as many castles of later date; indeed part of it is still inhabited by tenants. In it are shewn the guard-room, and other marks of its former destination. The park is finely wooded, and well stocked with deer. At a small distance west of the castle, are the remains of a watch-tower, from the top of which there must be a most extensive view. From the style of its architecture, it seems coeval with the castle.

Three miles north-west from St. Donats, is Dunraven House, or castle, built on a high rocky headland, running out a considerable distance into the sea, and forming a point, called by the natives the Witches' Point. The following account of this place, and its owners, is given in Caradoc's History of Wales:—

“ William Londres, lord of this castle and manor of Ogmores, (as is before said) won afterwards the lordships of Kydwelhey and Carnewilthion, in Caermarthenshire, from the Welchmen; and gave to sir Arnold Butler, his servant, the castle and manor of Dunraven, in the lordship of Ogmores, which ever since hath continued in the heirs male of the said Arnold Butler, until within these few years, when it fell to Walter Vaughan, squire's son to Arnold Butler, the last of the Butlers that was owner thereof.” The Vaughans, it is said, held it for some time, and according to tradition, the last proprietor of that family used to set up lights along the shore, and make use of other devices to mislead seamen, in order that they might be wrecked on his manor. This wicked practice, as the popular story goes, did not escape its punishment in this world, three of his sons being drowned in one day by the following accidents. Within sight of the house is a large rock, called the Swiscar, dry only at low water, but at other times covered by the sea. To this rock two of his sons went in a boat, in order to divert themselves; but in landing, they not taking sufficient care to fasten their boat, on the rising of the tide it was carried away, and they left to all the horrors of their fate, which was inevitable, as the family had no other boat, nor was there any one in the neighbourhood. Their distress was descried from the house, which was filled with confusion and sorrow, insomuch that an infant, who was just able to walk, being left alone, fell into a vessel of whey, and was drowned almost the same instant as his two brothers. This was universally looked upon as a judgment, for the iniquitous actions above mentioned; and it is added, that Mr. Vaughan was so struck with the misfortune, that he never after could endure the house, but sold it to a Mr. Windham, ancestor of the present proprietor. Near this house another terrible accident happened. A major Windham coming home one dark night, lost his way, and riding his horse furiously to the edge of

the cliff, the beast perceiving the danger stopped short on the brink of the precipice, but threw the major over his head, who was killed on the spot, the rock here being near an hundred feet high.

Many parts of the castle have the appearance of great antiquity, though more resembling a religious house than a castle. The present pile seems to have been built at very different periods. Some of the lodging rooms are made out of what has undoubtedly been formerly a large chapel; and under one of the out-houses is an arch, walled up, reported to be a vault anciently used as a burial place to the owners of the mansion. The elevated situation of this mansion, gives it the command of several most beautiful and extensive prospects. That towards the west is most particularly striking, as in a stormy day the surf may be seen dashing over the high rocky cliffs. The violence with which the waves are driven against these rocks may be judged by their effects; they having formed two very extraordinary caverns, known by the names of the Cave and the Wind Hole, distant from this house about a mile towards the west. The Cave is a passage worn through a projecting stack of rocks, in a direction parallel to the shore; large masses of rock, representing the columns of a rude piazza, support the roof; one entrance faces the east, but the grand opening is towards the south, and exhibits a most noble and solemn appearance. The Wind Hole is a deep cavern, a little to the eastward of the cave; it has obtained its name from some spiracles which lead to, and open upon, the top of the cliff, a considerable distance from its edge, and on which a hat being placed, is suddenly blown into the air with great violence; but this only happens when the tide is up, and a fresh wind blows from the south-east. This excavation runs nearly at right angles to the cliff, for a considerable distance, and then turns a little to the eastward. The depth from the entrance measures seventy-seven yards; in the inside are many large frag-

ments, or blocks of stone, washed from its tops and sides, and others which project, shew a variety of beautiful colours, like a peacock's tail, or those produced by the rays of the sun passing through a prism. Both these grottos are worth the notice of curious travellers.

About a mile north-west from Cowbridge is Penline Castle, a very ancient structure, but we are not told at what time, nor by whom it was erected. Adjoining to the castle are the ruins of a more modern erection, a mansion built by Mr. serjeant Sey, but which has not been inhabited since the Revolution. This house commands a most extensive view of the vale of Cowbridge, the Severn, and the distant hills of Somersetshire and Devonshire. Its name is descriptive of its situation, Penline signifying the top of the wood. Penline, like divers other very elevated spots, affords a kind of prognostic for the weather, specified in the following verses :

When the hoarse waves of Severn are screaming aloud,
And Penline's lofty castle's involved in a cloud,
If true the old proverb, a shower of rain
Is brooding above, and will soon drench the plain.

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Ewenney, or Wenny, is situated on a small river of the same name, which soon after joins the Ogmores. Here are the remains of a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by John de Londres, lord of Ogmores Castle, and in the year 1141, by Maurice de Londres, made a cell to the abbey of St. Peter's, at Gloucester, it was once strongly fortified.

At the union of the two streams stands Ogmores Castle, a small distance out of the road leading from Cowbridge: it is undoubtedly of great antiquity. Ogmores Castle is mentioned in Caradoc's History of Wales, as early as the reign of William Rufus, where it is said, that manor and castle were bestowed

by Robert Fitz-Hamon on William de Londres, one of the twelve Norman knights, who, in the year 1091, assisted him in the conquest of Glamorganshire. Perhaps, some sort of castle might then be standing on the lordship, but the style of the present ruins carry evident marks of Norman origin. It appears to have been entire, when Leland wrote his Itinerary. His words are: "Ogor Castelle standith in the east-ripe of Ogor, on a playn ground, a mile above the mouth of Ogor, and ys meetly well maintained; it longgid ons to Lounder, now to the king." At present only the keep, and some ruined outer-walls are remaining; the former has a great resemblance in shape to the keeps of Rochester, Dover, and Bamborough castles, as well as that of the Tower of London, called the White Tower. It was, however, but a small building. Near it is a ruinous thatched hovel, wherein the manor courts are yet held. A small distance south-east of this castle are several pits, or shallows filled with water, said to have sunk spontaneously. One of them is deemed unfathomable. It is circular, its diameter measuring about seven feet; a hedge has been made round it to prevent cattle from falling into it. Perhaps the story of its pretended depth is unfounded.

Two miles south-west from Pyle, at the mouth of a small river near the Severn, stood Cynfig, or Kynseage Castle, belonging to the celebrated Fitz-Hamon. In the year 1167, it was burned by the Welch, and again by Owen Glendowr. Cynfig is united with Cardiff, Swansea, and the other boroughs, to send a member to parliament, though only now a village: scarcely a trace of the castle remains. The Julia Strata passed by it.

Margam, or Margan is situated near the coast, and at the foot of a high mountain stood the abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Robert, or according to some, by William Earl of Gloucester, in the year 1147. Mr. Windham, who visited this place in the year 1777, thus describes it, and its state at that time:

“The situation of Margan Abbey, founded by William Earl of Gloucester, grandson to Fitz-Hamon, is at the foot of a high mountain, wholly covered with wood. The abbey church is a Norman edifice in the best style; the circular arches of the nave, though not large, are finely proportioned, and the capitals of the small pillars at the west door are more pleasing in their variations than any I have seen. Part of it is still used as a parish church, and within are several marble monuments in memory of the Mansels, the former possessors of this abbey. From the church we were directed across a court (wherein the traces of the ancient cloysters are still to be seen) to the chapter-house. This is an elegant Gothic building of a date subsequent to that of the church; its vaulted roof is perfect, and supported by a clustered column, rising from the centre of the room. The plan of this chapter-house is an exact circle, fifty feet in diameter; the just proportion of the windows, and the delicate ribs of the arches, which all rise from the centre column; and the walls, gradually diverging to their respective points above, must please the eye of every spectator; and what is uncommon in light Gothic edifices, the external elevation is as simple and uniform as the internal perspective, there being no projecting buttresses to disturb or obstruct its beauty. The preservation of this building led me to conclude, that much attention must have been given to the lead which originally covered it; but to my astonishment I heard, that the lead had long since been removed, and that the only security of the roof against the weather, was a thick oiled paper, which by no means prevented the rain from penetrating and filtering through the stone-work; but such is the solidity of the arch, that as yet it has suffered no detriment. We may reasonably, however, expect, that the present proprietor, who is a lover of antiquities, and who frequently makes Margan his place of residence, will soon correct this deficiency, and afford that shelter to the building which the singular elegance of it demands and deserves.”

In Margan street is an ancient cross ornamented with a profusion of sculpture.

Aberavon is a village situated at the mouth of a small river called Avon, with a haven for small vessels. This place is said to contain forty burgessees, who have votes for parliament. Here are considerable iron works; and it had a market on Saturday, now discontinued. At Briton Ferry are seats of lord Vernon, and Mr. Mansel proprietor of large coal works. Here we cross the Neath; but carriages are not ferried over. Neath is a large town, situated on a river of the same name, which is navigable for vessels that trade to London and Bristol. It is a corporation, governed by a portreeve, twelve aldermen, recorder, burgessees, &c. Here was formerly a castle, of which there are few remains. On the west side of the river, a little below the town, an abbey was founded by Richard de Granville, and his wife, for monks of the order of Savigny, or Fratres Grisei, who soon after became Cisterians. At the Dissolution it was given by Henry VIII. to sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, in exchange. In this abbey Edward II. took refuge till he was taken by the earl of Leicester, in the year 1326: it is now converted into copper forges. The castle was on the opposite side of the river. There are coal-pits near the town, in which are found fern-reeds and other fossil plants, chiefly in the upper strata. There are two copper works; and the iron forges are on a large scale. Many thousand chaldrons of coals are annually exported into the western counties of England. There are two vessels which trade constantly to London, and one to Bristol; and a navigable canal has lately been made to communicate with the interior parts of the county to Port Nedd Vaughan in Brecknockshire, about twelve miles. At Ynifygerwn, three miles above on the river, there are some large tin works. At Melincourt, on the Cleddagh, where some iron

forges have been established, a little to the north of Neath is a beautiful cataract of water, falling down a rock, without obstruction, 150 feet perpendicular. There is another cataract on a small scale at Knoll, the seat of sir — Mackworth, near Neath. Neath has a market on Saturday.

Swansea is a considerable town, and a seaport, at the mouth of the Tawey; from whence near two thousand vessels are cleared out annually, the export of coals only exceeding one hundred thousand chaldrons. It is situated in a bay of the Severn, on an angle between two hills; and the river is navigable for vessels of good burden two miles above the town. It is governed by a portreeve, aldermen, recorder, &c.; and in conjunction with Cowbridge, Aberaven, &c. sends one member to parliament. This town has greatly increased within a few years; and the harbour has been improved by act of parliament, to make the entrance safer and deeper.

Swansea has always been a place of trade, which furnishes frequent intercourse with London and Bristol, Cornwall and Ireland; and of late years it has had some foreign trade to the Baltic and West Indies. From the immense mines of coal, lime, and iron, in the neighbourhood, a great number of manufactories in iron, copper, brass, spelter, tin, and earthen-ware, have been erected on the banks of the river, and lately a large extensive brewery, and a dry dock. Very few places in this kingdom has had so great and rapid an increase of trade as Swansea. The light-house on the outer Mumble Rock is now completed, having two perpendicular lights, which is such a distinction from the two horizontal lights at Milford, and the single light on the Holmes, that this light-house is of a very singular advantage, not only to vessels coming into the bay at Swansea, but to all vessels that navigate up the Severn channel. A canal up the vale of Tawey has been long an object of speculative improvement to the town of Swansea, and will certainly

open vast resources for the extension of the trade in iron, stone, coal, culm, and lime-stone, and occasion a better supply of the market by a great increase in the husbandry of the hill country.

At Swansea was an hospital founded by Henry Gower, bishop of St. David's, in the year 1332.

Mumble Point or Rock is about five miles south from Swansea; and near is the village of Oystermouth, where there are the ruins of an ancient castle, which belonged to the lords of Gower, and now to the duke of Beaufort. Gower, or Gower Land, was composed of that part of Glamorganshire, which lies west of the Neath. Near Wormshead Point, which forms the south-west extremity of Gower Land, as well as the county, stands Webley Castle. About two miles west from Oystermouth was another castle, at the village of Pennarth, which gives name to a point of land, formerly the eastern boundary of Oxwich Bay, so called from a village near Ylveston Point, which is called Oxwich Point. Pennarth Castle was likewise the property of the lords of Gower, and now belongs to the duke of Beaufort. A little to the north of Oxwich, and twelve miles south-west from Swansea is Penrice, a seaport near the Severn, with a good harbour. Here is a market on Thursday, but not well attended. Near it are the ruins of a castle, which belonged to Rhees ap Tudor prince of Dynevawr, who was beheaded within the walls by his rebellious subjects. Four miles west from Penrice is the village of Llangenith. Here Roger de Bellomont, earl of Warwick, founded a priory in the reign of King Stephen, and gave it to the abbey at Evreux in Normandy. In the year 1441, it was given to All Souls College Oxford by Henry VI.

At Pontardulas we enter Caermarthenshire. A mile on the right hand is Forest Hall, the seat of lady Owen. At the entrance of Caermarthen are some iron and tin mills, and a smelting house

London to Caerleon.

	M.	F.
Christ Church, p. 165.	145	5
Caerleon	2	4
In the whole	148	1

CAERLEON, situated on the Uſk, is an ancient town, once the metropolis of all Wales, and for magnificence and population reported to be next to London and York. It occupies a spot near the Roman station called *Ifca Silurum*. It is said to have been erected into an archbishopric on the conversion of King *Lucius*, in the year 182, and continued such, till in the year 521, the see was removed to *Menevia* by St. *David*. The Britons called it *Caer Leon*, and *Caer Leon ar Uſk*, that is, the city of the legion on the river *Uſk*, from the *Legio Augusta*, called also *Britannia II.* which was formed by *Augustus*; and being sent into Britain under *Vespasian*, in the reign of *Claudius*, seems to have been stationed here under *Julius Frontinus*, to keep the *Silures* in awe. *Giraldus* in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, says, “ This was an ancient and highly privileged city, admirably built in former times by the Romans, with walls of burnt brick. You will see here many traces of ancient grandeur; immense palaces, whose roofs once gilded, imitated the Roman splendor, it having been first built by the Roman emperors, and adorned with handsome structures. Here was a prodigious high tower, noble baths, remains of temples and theatres, with grand walls, part of which are still remaining. You will every where find, both within and without the walls, subterraneous buildings, water-courses, and passages underground, and what you will think more extraordinary, stoves every where wonderfully constructed, secretly conveying a concealed heat from

certain narrow brick fšews. In this city are buried two eminent personages next to Alban and Amphibalus, the principal proto-martyrs of Great Britain, and here crowned with martyrdom, viz. Julius and Aron, who have each a noble church in the city. That dedicated to the martyr Jšlius, is graced with a choir of virgins devoted to God; the other is dedicated to his companion Aron, and furnished with an excellent company of canons. Amphibalus also, the teacher and faithful instructor of St. Alban in the faith, was a native of this place. The city is well situated on the river Oske, which is navigable to the sea, and is beautified with woods and meadows. Here the Roman ambassadors came to the great Arthur's court. Here Dubritius the archbishop resigned that honour to David of Menevia; and the metropolitan see was translated from hence to that place." And since his time many Roman antiquities, tessellated pavements, altars, inscriptions, and coins, have been discovered; and after the conquest by the Saxons, it was a celebrated university. Near the wall is an oval cavity like an amphitheatre, now level with the surface of the field, except toward the east, where the bank is six or seven feet higher. The diameter from east to west, is seventy-four yards, and from north to south, sixty-four. The inhabitants call it King Arthur's round table. A Roman sudatory was discovered in the year 1755. The circumference of the walls, which were built with Roman brick, is about three miles. In the reign of Henry II. when Giraldus wrote, it seems to have been very strong, as Grwrth or Jorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc held out some time against the English forces, but was at length overpowered, and it was taken from him by Henry. A short time before the Conquest here was an abbey of Cistercian monks. It is at present but a poor place, scarce a decent house to be seen; there is a considerable tin-work, and an iron forge. The principal market is on Thursday, with another for provisions on

Saturday. A vessel trades regularly to Bristol every Tuesday, and returns on Friday. Two miles north-west from Caerleon is Llantarnam, where was an abbey of Cistercian monks, granted by Queen Mary to T. Carpenter and W. Savage: and at Malpas, two miles to the west of Caerleon, was a priory of Cluniacs, cell to Montacute in Somersetshire, founded in the reign of Henry I. granted to Sir William Herbert. At Tre Dynogg, three miles north-east from Caerleon, several antiquities have been found.

London to Usk.

	M.	F.
Caerwent, p. 165. . . .	137	1
Usk	8	0

In the whole : 145 1

USK is situated on the river Usk, where it is joined by the Byrdhin. It has a market on Monday. Here was a priory of Benedictine nuns founded before the year 1236, which was granted to Roger Williams. Here was likewise an hospital.

London to Pontypool.

	M.	F.
Newport, p. 165. . . .	148	1
Pontypool	8	0

In the whole . 156 1

PONTYPOOL is a small town, with a considerable manufacture of japanned ware, to which it gives

name, but now rather on the decline. Here are likewise iron mills. The market is on Saturday.

London to Caerphilly.

	M.	F.
Newport. p. 165.	148	1
Baſſalig	2	6
Caerphilly	9	4
In the whole	160	3

CAERPHILLY, or Caerfily, is ſituated on a ſmall ſtream, which runs into the Rumney. Though now reduced to a village of only a few cottages, it boatts of great antiquity, and is ſuppoſed to have been the Roman ſtation *Ad Latus*, or *Bullæum Silurum*. This caſtle, as appears by its remains, was one of the largeſt buildings of that kind in Britain. Its founder is not certainly known, nor the time of its erection; but it is with the greateſt probability conjectured to have been the work of Edward I. Probably ſome ſmaller fortrefs ſtood on this ſpot, which being an advantageous ſituation, might be choſen by Edward I. for the erection of the preſent building. This reconciles thoſe paſſages in Powell's Hiſtory of Wales, (a tranſlation from Caradoc), wherein it is ſaid, that in the year 1218, Rhys Fychan raiſed Sengenneth Caſtle; and that in the year 1221, it was reſortified by John Bruce, ſon-in-law of Llewellyn. The Hon. Mr. Barrington very juſtly obſerves, ſome inferior building muſt here be meant, as the ſtrength of the preſent caſtle would have rendered it ſuperior to the attacks of any force Rhys could have brought againſt it; and that even ſuppoſing he had made himſelf maſter of it,

unprovided as he was with proper machines, he could not have demolished it in the time assigned by mere dint of labour; and on the other hand, its re-edification would as much have exceeded the pecuniary abilities of the supposed rebuilder. The river Rumney, coming down from the mountains (says Camden) makes the eastern limit of this county, whereby it is divided from Monmouthshire; and in the British, Remney signifies to divide. In a moorish bottom, not far from this river, where it runs through places scarce passable, among the hills are seen the ruinous walls of Caerphilly Castle, which has been of that vast magnitude, and such an admirable structure, that most affirm it to have been a Roman garrison; nor shall I deny it, though I cannot yet discover by what name they call it; however, it should seem to have been re-edified, in regard it has a chapel built after the Christian manner, as I was informed, by the learned and judicious Mr. J. Sandford, who took an accurate survey of it. It was once the possession of the Clares, earls of Gloucester; but we find no mention of it in our annals till the reign of Edward II.; for at that time the Spensers having by underhand practices set the king and queen and the barons at variance, we read that Hugolin Spenser was a long time besieged in this castle, but without success. It is probably the noblest ruin of ancient architecture now remaining in Britain; for, in the judgment of some curious persons who have seen and compared it with the most noted castles of England, it exceeds all in bigness, except that of Windsor. That place which Mr. Sandford called a chapel, was probably the same with that which the neighbouring inhabitants call the hall: it is a stately room, about seventy feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and seventeen in height. On the south side we ascend to it by a direct staircase, about eight feet wide; the roof whereof is vaulted, and supported with twenty arches, which are still gradually higher as you ascend. The entry out of this staircase is not in the

middle, but somewhat nearer to the west end of the room; and opposite to it, on the north side, there is a chimney, about ten feet wide; on the same side there are four stately windows (if we may suppose them such), two on each side the chimney, of the fashion of church windows, but they are continued down to the very floor, and reach up higher than the height of this room is supposed to have been; so that the room above the chapel, or hall, had some part of the benefit of them. The sides of the windows are adorned with certain three-leaved knobs, or husks, having a fruit or small round ball in the middle. On the walls on each side of the room are seven triangular pillars, like the shafts of candlesticks, placed at an equal distance. That this castle was originally built by the Romans seems indeed highly probable, when we consider its largeness and magnificence; though at the same time we must acknowledge that we have no other reason to conclude it Roman, but the stateliness of its structure: for whereas most of all Roman cities and forts of note afford (in the revolution of at least fifty or sixty years) either Roman inscriptions, statues, bricks, coins, arms, or other utensils, upon inquiry it is not known that any of their monuments were ever discovered here. Among the many stupendous pieces of which this vast pile of ruins is composed is a large tower, nearly towards the east end, which every moment threatens destruction to the unwary passenger. Its height is not by a great deal so much as that of Pisa, in Italy, it being not above seventy or eighty feet at most; but from the top down almost to the middle runs a large fissure, by which the tower is divided into two separate parts, so that each side hangs over its base in such a manner, that it is difficult to say which is most likely to fall first. According to the opinion of the ingenious Mr. Wood, of Bath, who lay on his back for several minutes to view this dreadful ruin, its linear projection, on the outer side, is not less than ten feet and a half. What renders it still the more remarkable is,

that it has continued to project in this manner for many ages past ; nor have we the least account given us, either from history or tradition, how it first happened." This castle formerly belonged to the Clares, earls of Gloucester, then to the earls of Pembroke, and afterwards came into the Windsor family, by the marriage of lord viscount Windsor with the only daughter and heir of Philip earl of Pembroke. In the rolls of parliament of the reign of Edward III. is a pardon to Hugh the son of Hugh le Despenser, the younger, of all homicides, robberies, felonies, &c. committed by him in England and Wales, and also for the transgression in detaining the castle of Caerphilly against the will of the king, and that of Isabella queen of England, his dear mother, &c. dated the 20th of March, in the first year of his reign. The castles of Caerphilly, Coch, St. Quintin, and Cardiff, with divers manors and estates in this county, are at present the property of the lord Mount Stuart, in the right of his wife the heiress of lord Windsor. The neighbourhood abounds with coal and iron ore, which mixed with the ore of Lancashire makes very good iron. Here is a fulling mill, and much flannel and hose are made by the country people. Here is a market on Thursday. Two miles west from Caerphilly, on the side of a steep hill, at the extremity of a forest called Cefn y Feed, stands Castle Coch, or Red Castle, near the side of the Taaffe, almost inaccessible, the property of the marquis of Bute. At Pontytypryd, above Castle Coch about eight miles, some few years since, a very remarkable bridge was built over the Taaffe, which, like many others in the county, is almost dry in summer, but in winter exceeds all bounds. The bridge consists of one arch ; the span 145 feet ; the key-stone, from the spring of the arch, thirty-four feet high. The architect was William Edwards, a country mason, who was living in 1773. This stupendous work was finished in the year 1750. Had the remains of such an arch been found in Greece or

Italy, what pains would have been taken to discover the architect—but William Edwards lived unnoticed among his native mountains. Sixteen miles north from Caerphilly is Merthyr Tydvil, a place which, within a few years, has risen from a small village to a town of great trade and population, with two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, being situated in the midst of mines of iron and coal, and quarries of limestone; and surrounded by iron works at Cyfarthfa, Dowlais, Plymouth, and Pen y Darran; and it is supposed that in the whole collectively, not less than 250 tons of iron are forged weekly, and the consumption of coals equal to 240 tons daily. A canal has been made from Merthyr to Cardiff, at the expence of 120,000l. About three miles from Merthyr are the ruins of Merlais Castle, near which were lead mines as early as the residence of the Romans in Britain. This castle, it is said, was the seat of the kings of Brecknock; and owes its complete demolition to the parliament of the 17th century.

London to Llantriffent.

	M.	F.
Cardiff. p. 165.	160	5
Landaff	2	4
Llantriffent	8	4
In the whole	171	5

LLANDAFF, though now a village without a market, is a very ancient city, and the see of a bishop. It is situated about four miles from the Severn, on the right bank of the Taaffe; and the name is supposed to be a corruption of the British Llan-ar-dâf, that is, the

church on the Taff, as the walls of the church-yard are close to the river. The episcopal see was founded in favour of Dubritius, whose death is by some placed in the year 522, and by others a century later: and historians have preserved the names of the bishops from the first erection of the see, though with great uncertainty with respect to the time of their several consecrations and deaths till the end of the ninth century. The church was at first endowed with great possessions, but deprived of the greater part after the Conquest, when the cathedral was destroyed. The present cathedral, which was built by bishop Urban in the year 1120, and dedicated to St. Peter, St. Dubritius, St. Teileian, and St. Oudoceus, hath of late fallen into great decay; but all possible care is taken to preserve it. There are now belonging to this church a bishop, archdeacon, twelve prebendaries, and two vicars choral. Here were also formerly an organist, four singing men, and four choristers. The west end of the cathedral, which has two towers, now in ruins, serves for the chief entrance into a porch, lately repaired at a great expence, seemingly a new building within the walls of the old one. In these repairs no attention has been paid to the style of the original edifice, so that there is a strange mixture of discordant architecture. Among other absurdities it is justly remarked, that the Christian altar is here raised under the portico of a heathen temple. The new choir and screen are neat, but both in the Grecian style. There are two thrones, which take up by much too great a place in the choir. Here are several ancient monuments of the bishops, and one under a window of an emaciated corpse in a winding sheet, in which the appearance of death, brought on by a long sickness, is admirably characterised. Here are also some more modern ones; among them two in alabaster of the family of Mathews, very neatly executed: Mr. Windham thinks they may possibly be the work of Cellini, or some other eminent Italian sculptor. This cathe-

dral measures two hundred and sixty-three feet and a half in length, from east to west; the distance from the west door to the choir is one hundred and ten feet; the length from the choir to the altar, seventy-five feet; from thence to the farther end of the Virgin Mary's chapel, sixty-five feet; the breadth of the body is sixty-five feet; and it is the same in height, from the floor to the top of the compass-work of the roof; and to the top of the middle aisle, above the pillars, fifty-four feet. Here is neither cross aisle, nor middle tower or steeple.

The castle or palace is supposed to have been built about the year 1120, by Urbanus the thirtieth bishop, who at the same time erected the church, now standing a small distance north of it. This conjecture is however chiefly grounded on the following words of bishop Godwin, in his catalogue of bishops; where, speaking of the re-building of the cathedral of Landaff, he says, "The archbishop (of Canterbury), the rather to draw on the liberality of men, in contributing towards the building of the church, took upon him to release the fourth of all penance inflicted unto such as should bestow any thing towards the same. By this means (no doubt), having gathered great summes of money, he began the building of that church which now standeth, April 14, 1120; and having finished it, built anew also all the houses belonging to it." Whether the castle was included among these houses, the reader will determine. Mr. Wotton gives the following history and description of the demolition and remains of this building: "The bishop's castle stood, before it was demolished, south-east of the church. It was heretofore a very stately building, if we may judge by the gate-house, which is still remaining. It was destroyed by Owen Glendower (or Glyndwrdy), who made great devastation in this county, as well as in North Wales, when he rose in arms against Henry IV. There is a very high thick stone wall standing, which probably inclosed the

castle and the out-houses that belonged to it. The site of the castle is now turned into a garden. Owen Glendower, at the same time that he destroyed the episcopal mansion, burned and demolished the archidiaconal castle, which, according to Mr. Wotton, was also a noble edifice. In all likelihood neither of them were ever rebuilt or repaired; since Godwin, whose book was published in the year 1601, mentioning an episcopal house belonging to the see of Landaff, at Matherne, near Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, calls it "the only house that is now left to the bishop to put his head in. Against the remains of this gateway two miserable cottages have been patched up—one of them, such is the vicissitude of wordly grandeur, an ale-house.

Llandaff is a port with a good trade.

Llantriffent signifies in British the church with three saints. It is an ancient borough, united with Cardiff, Swansea, &c. to choose one member; and governed by a portreeve, &c. It is situated on the side of a steep hill, which abounds in lead ore, the property of the marquis of Bute, who is lord of the manor. Here was formerly a castle, of which only a side of a tower remains. A new market-house and town-hall was erected a few years since by the earl of Bute within the precincts of the castle. The market is on Friday. Two miles south-east from Llantriffent are the remains of Castle Crege.

London to Bridgend.

	M.	F.
Cowbridge, p. 165.	173	1
Ewenny	6	2
Bridgend	1	0
In the whole	180	3

BRIDGEND is situated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, communicating by means of a stone bridge. The town is divided into three parts, called the Old Castle, the New Castle, and Bridgend, and there are still remains of the Old and New Castles, but the appellation of Bridgend serves for the whole; and on that spot the markets are held every Saturday. At Old Castle is a chapel of ease to Coity, which is the mother church; and a parish church at New Castle. Two miles east from Bridgend is the village of Coity, where are the remains of a castle, supposed to have been built about the year 1091, by Paganus de Turberville, one of the twelve Norman knights, who under Robert Fitz-Hamon seized on the lordship of Glamorganshire. The story is in substance this: in the fourth year of the reign of William Rufus, one Eineon, who had unsuccessfully rebelled against Rhys ap Tewdor prince of South Wales, took shelter with Jestin ap Gurgant, lord of Glamorganshire, then at war with that prince; who proving too strong for him, Eineon undertook, on certain conditions, (one of which was, that Jestin should give him his daughter in marriage) to procure him assistance from the Normans. Articles being agreed on, he set out for England, and in the beginning of the following year returned with a considerable body of men under Robert Fitz-Hamon, and twelve other knights, who cruelly ravaged the coun-

try, and after an obstinate engagement, vanquished and slew Prince Rhys ap Tewdor, in a battle fought near Brecknock. Jestin being thus victorious by the assistance of the Normans, refused to fulfil his engagements to Eineon, who being justly incensed thereat, persuaded the Normans to seize on the country. The fertility and beauty of the spot made few arguments necessary, they easily conquered Jestin, and, as some say, slew him; after which they made themselves masters of the whole lordship of Glamorgan, the most pleasant and fertile parts of which they divided among themselves, leaving the mountainous and rocky grounds to Eineon. In this division the lordship of Coity, with its appendages, fell to the share of sir Paine or Paganus de Turberville. Sir Robert Sydney, created earl of Leicester in the reign of James I. married Barbara, daughter of John Gamage, Esq. lord of Coity, had with her that castle, and other estates in Wales. In one of the rooms at Penshurst Place in Kent, the noble old seat of the Sydneys, is a large ancient picture painted on wood, representing that lady Barbara, in the dress of the times; about her stand eleven children, three sons and eight daughters, each having their names and additions written under them.

London to Kidwelly.

	M.	F.
Swansea, p. 165.	206	6
Llwghor	6	0
Llanelly	5	0
Kidwelly	9	0
In the whole	226	6

LLWGHOR is a very ancient town, mentioned by Antoninus under the name of Leucarum: it is situated

on the left bank of a river of the same name, which rises about three miles south of Llandilo Vawr, and runs into the Severn just east of Caermarthen Bay. It has the shell of a castle, with a double trench.

“ At Llanethli, in Kidwelly Lordship,” says Leland, “ the inhabitants dig coles, els scant in Kidwelly-land. Ther be ii maner of thes coles; ring coles for smith be blowed and watered; stone coles be sumtime watered, but never blown, for blowing extinguisheth them: so that Vendraith Vaur coles be stone coles, Llanethle coles ring coles.” Llanelly is situated on a creek near the sea. The chief trade is in coals. Two miles south-east from Llanelly, at the mouth of the Llwghor, is a small island called Bachannis, or Machunis, where St. Piro is said to have built a monastery, of which he was the first abbot.

Kidwelly is situated on each side of the river Gwendraeth or Vendraith, about two miles from the bay of Caermarthen. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and has a market weekly on Friday. At the north end of the town are the remains of a castle built soon after the conquest by Maurice de Londres, one of the twelve Norman knights who conquered Glamorganshire. It was destroyed in the year 1093, by Cadwgan ap Blethyn, who likewise destroyed all the castles that were in the land of Cadwgan and Divet, except two. It was rebuilt in the year 1190, by Rees prince of South Wales, and again demolished by Rees, son of Gryffyth ap Rees; and being once more re-edified, underwent various revolutions till it fell to the crown. It was granted by Henry VII. to sir Rice ap Thomas, knight of the Garter; but being forfeited by his grandson Rice Griffith, it was granted to Richard Vaughan earl of Carbery, lord president of Wales. The ruins of this castle are very large, and plainly indicate its former magnificence. Camden mentions a singular duty that the lords of Ogmore of Kidwelly were bound by their tenure to

perform; which was in case the king, or his chief justice should lead an army into the district of Kidwelly, they were to conduct that army, with their banners, and all their forces, through the midst of the county of Neath to Lochor. At Kidwelly there was a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey at Sherborn in Dorsetshire.

Six miles north-west from Kidwelly is Llanstephan, a small fishing village, situated at the mouth of the Towy; and near it are the remains of a castle, situated on the summit of a high promontory, sloping regularly both towards the land and sea. It is a building of great antiquity; the time of its erection uncertain. It has more than once partaken of what seems to have been the common fate of most of the castles of this country, that is, it has been taken, plundered, burned, and re-edified. In the year 1145, this castle was attacked by Cadell, son of Griffydh ap Rhys prince of South Wales, and the Normans and Flemings who came to its relief defeated, on which the castle surrendered. Resolved to recover it, the Normans mustering all the forces, both of their own nation and the Flemings, they could possibly draw together from the neighbouring country, suddenly and unexpectedly invested the castle; but the governor, Meredith ap Gryffyth, a man of great years, and no less experience, so animated and disposed his garrison, that when the besiegers attempted to scale the walls, they were repulsed with great vigour, and such loss, that they were obliged to raise the siege, and leave the Welch in possession. This castle was in the hands of the English in the year 1189; for Caradoc informs us, that on the death of Henry II. Prince Rhys being thereby deprived of his greatest friend, thought it his wisest way to make the best provision he could for himself, by enlarging his dominions, and extending the bounds of his present territories; and therefore having raised all the strength he could, he won the castles of Seynclore, Abercurran, and Llanstephan. In the year 1275,

Pince Llewellyn having defeated the English army under the command of Stephan Bacon, near Dynefawr Castle, over-ran the country, and destroyed divers castles, and among them that of Llanstephan. The following particulars occur in Leland's Itinerary, respecting this castle: "The next river, by west to Vendraith, is Towe; that at Llanstufan castle a iii miles of, commith into the Severn se. The Severn se at full water betith on the point of Llanstufan; at low water it is a ii good miles of. At full se Tave femith to comme as it were to the mouthe of Towe river; but at low water marke a man may perceive how it hasteneth to the se on the sandis hard by Towe. Llanstufan castle and lordship, by the new acte, is removid from Cairmardenshire, and adject to Pembrookshire, by cause it longid in times past to the earl of Pembroke.

London to Llangharn.

	M.	F.
St. Clare, p. 138. . . .	222	7
Llaugharn	5	4
In the whole	228	3

Llaugharn, or Llangharn, or Talacharn, at the mouth of the Towy, has a weekly market on Saturday. Here are the remains of a very ancient castle, but by whom or when built is uncertain. Giraldus Cambrensis says, it was seized by Rhees, son of Griffin, after the death of King Henry II. And Caradoc, in his history of Wales, translated by Dr. Powel, relates, that it was, in the reign of King John, in the year 1215, with those of Llanstephan and Clare, successively

besieged, taken, and razed by Llewellyn prince of North Wales. The word *razed*, in this and many other instances, respecting the Welch castles mentioned by this historian, must not be taken in the utmost extent or strict meaning of that word, it being often used where a total demolition was impossible in the time, and by the army assigned; and, in all likelihood meant no more than that every thing combustible was destroyed by fire. The levelling the solid walls of an ancient castle was a work not to be effected without much labour, time, and expence. The following short description of this edifice occurs in Mr. Windham's Tour of Wales: "We rode from hence (Llanstephan) westward a few miles, to the mouth of another river, which crossing in a ferry, we arrived at Langharne; the ruins of a small but picturesque castle afforded us some amusement here; they stand upon a low rock, the foundation of which is washed by the tide. The castles of Llanstephan and Langharne are of high antiquity; but each of them have more than once undergone the common fate of being taken, plundered, and razed to the ground."

London to Tenby.

	M.	F.
Tavernspite, p. 139. . . .	233	7
Tenby	9	4
In the whole	243	3

TENBY, or Tenbigh, is a seaport on the Severn, with a good quay and a convenient harbour. The inhabitants carry on a large trade to Ireland, particularly in coals; and many vessels are employed in the her-

ring fishery. It was anciently furrounded with walls; and here are the ruins of a castle, built in the year 1079 by the Normans. The Welch took it in the year 1152; and it was often afterwards an object of contention between the two nations. It is a neat town, governed by a mayor and bailiff; and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. Here was an hospital for lepers, founded for the king's tenants, under the mayor of Tenby. Three miles south from Tenby is the small island of Caldey, where there was a cell to the abbey of St. Dogmaels.

Four miles from Tenby, near the sea, is Man-norbeer Castle, built, as is supposed, about the time of William Rufus. It was in possession of the crown from the time of Henry I. to that of King James I.; when that king by his grant, which was afterwards confirmed by Charles I. gave it to the Bowens of Trelogne, from whom, by marriage, it descended to the family of Picton-Castle; and in the year 1740, was the property of sir Erasmus Phillips, Bart. Giraldus Cambrensis calls it, "The Mansion of Pyrrhus;" and says, it was, in his time, adorned with stately towers and bulwarks; having on the west side a spacious haven; and under the walls, to the north and north-west, an excellent fish-pond, remarkable as well for its neatness, as the depth of its waters.

London to Pembroke.

	M.	F.
Cold Blow, p. 139. . . .	237	6
Pembroke	12	0
In the whole . . .	249	6

PEMBROKE is situated on a branch of Milford Haven, and consists of one long street, reaching from east

to west: on the north side are the church, the market-place, and the castle. It is watered by two small rivers, over which are handsome bridges. It was anciently surrounded with walls. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and burgeses; and in conjunction with Tenby and Wiston, sends one member to parliament. The market is on Saturday. Pembroke has two churches, besides another in the suburbs. Near the last was a priory of Benedictines founded by Arnulph earl of Pembroke, in the year 1098, as a cell to the abbey of St. Martin, at Sees in Normandy. In the reign of Henry VI. it was seized as an alien priory; and being granted to Humphry duke of Gloucester, he gave it to the abbey of St. Albans. At the suppression of religious houses, it was granted to John Vaughan and his wife. Near Pembroke was an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The castle was, according to Caradoc of Lhancarvon, originally founded by Arnulph, son of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of William the Second, in the year 1094. Other writers, among whom is Giraldus Cambrensis, places the æra of its erection in the reign of King Henry I. He says, it was only a slight work, composed chiefly of turf and twigs. It was afterwards rebuilt, probably on account of its weakness, or, as some say, from having been destroyed by fire. This was performed by Geraldus, the king's lieutenant in those parts, who, in the year 1106, rebuilt it, as Caradoc has it, in a place called Congorth Fecton. This manner of expression makes it seem as if Geraldus had chosen a different spot from that whereon the former castle stood; and yet the word rebuilt implies that the same foundations were made use of. Shortly after its re-edification, it was surprized, plundered, and burnt by Cadwgan ap Blethyn, who carried away prisoners the wife and children of Geraldus, he himself having made his escape through the privy. It is said to have been again rebuilt by Owen, the son of Cadwgan ap Ble-

thyn. Leland, in his Itinerary, says, “Pembroke Castel standith upon arme of Milford, the wich, aboute mild beyond the towne, creketh in so, that it almost perinsulateth the towne that standeth on a verri maine rocky ground. The towne is welle waullid, and hath iii gates, by est, west, and north; of the wich the est is fairest and strongest, having afore hit a compasid tour, not rofid, in the entering whereof is a portcolys, *ex solido ferro*. The castel standith hard by the waul on a hard rokke, and is veri larg and strong, being double wardid. In the outer ward I saw the chaumbre wher King Henri the VIIth was borne. In the towne be a ii paroche chirchis, and one in the suburbe. Moutaine, a cell of blak monkes in the suburbe is suppressed. The towne hath bene welle buylded, and the est suburbe has bene almost as great as the town, but now yt is totally in ruine.” The town is situated on the ridge of a long and narrow rock, gradually ascending to the highest point on which the castle stands: forming, as Mr. Windham thinks, comparing small things with great, a resemblance to Edinburgh in its approach. The castle is of Norman architecture, with a mixture of the early Gothic. The principal tower, which is uncommonly high, is perfect, with its stone vaulted roof remaining. The walls of the tower are fourteen feet thick, and the diameter within twenty-five. In the civil wars it was a garrison for the crown, and made a brave defence.

Three miles north-east from Pembroke, in a creek of Milford Haven, is Carew Castle, which formerly belonged to the princes of South Wales; and tradition says, was given by one of them, Rhys ap Theodore, together with divers valuable lands, to Gerald de Carrio, as a marriage portion with Nest, his daughter. This Gerald was lieutenant in those parts for King Henry I.: his descendants, by the name of Carew, possessed it for several generations, until sir Edmund Carew mortgaged it to sir Rhys ap Thomas, who, Leland in his Itinerary says, greatly

repaired it. The Gerald above-mentioned is by Giraldus Cambrensis (who was related to him) styled Giraldus of Windsor; and that writer farther says, that by means of him and his offspring, not only the maritime parts of South Wales were retained by the English, but also the walls of Ireland reduced. All the noble families in Ireland, called Geraldts, Geraldines, and Fitz-Geraldts, are descended from him.

Camden, from Leland, says, the Carews affirm themselves to have been at first called Montgomery, and that they descended from Arnulph de Montgomery, brother to Robert earl of Shrewsbury. The reconciling these discordant accounts will be attended with some difficulty, if at all reconcileable.

Carew Castle was, in the reign of Henry VIII. forfeited to the crown, when that king released it for a term of years to sir John Perrot, and several others, the remainders of which were purchased by sir John Carew, kinsman and heir to that sir Edmund who mortgaged it to sir Rhys ap Thomas. Being thus possessed of the seat of his ancestors, he obtained the fee-simple thereof from Charles I. and from him it descended to his grandson, Thomas Carew, Esq. who, in the year 1740, was in possession of it. The walls of this building are of an amazing thickness, and are constructed with very large stones, strongly cemented with mortar.

About a mile to the east of Pembroke is Lantphey, or Lanfity Court, anciently a palace of the bishops of St. David's, but alienated to the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. It was granted to the earl of Essex, whose heirs sold it to sir Hugh Owen.

*Another Road to Monmouth and
Abergavenny.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Gloucester, p. 138.	104	3	Brought up	126	7
Huntley . . .	7	3	Monmouth . . .	2	4
Longhope . . .	2	5	Dynyſtow . . .	4	0
Mitchel Dean . . .	2	0	Ragland . . .	4	4
Colford . . .	8	0	Clyder . . .	3	0
Redbrook . . .	2	4	Abergavenny . . .	6	0
	126	7	In the whole . . .	146	7

DEAN, or Mitchel Dean, or Great Dean, was formerly a staple for wool, but is now much decayed. It has a market on Monday; and is yet the chief town of the forest of Dean, which comprehends all that part of Gloucestershire which lies between Monmouthshire and the Severn. It once contained 30,000 acres, and was covered with timber; but from the great number of iron forges, the wood is greatly lessened, but not quite consumed. It is subject to forest laws; and the miners hold a court here. The roads across the forest are shamefully neglected. Colford is a small town, with a weekly market on Tuesday. Four miles south from Colford is St. Briavels, a place formerly of consequence enough to give name to the hundred. It was anciently called Brulais, and considered a part of the parish of Newland. King John granted it a market. In the reign of Henry I. Miles earl of Hereford built a castle here: the custody of which, with the forest of Dean, was given by King John to John de Monmouth. The duke of Beaufort is the present lord of the manor, and has a court of attachment. Even in Camden's time the castle was more than half demolished, and probably has not been repaired since. What remains now serves as a prison for offenders in the forest of Dean, and debtors in the

hundred; but in a few years will be unfit for that, and only an habitation for owls and daws. The earl of Berkley is the present constable. At Redbrook are some iron forges, a furnace, and rolling-mill. At Ragland are the remains of a castle built in the reign of King Henry VIII. by one of the last Herberts. It was bravely defended by the marquis of Worcester for Charles I. against General Fairfax, and surrendered on honourable terms. It appears a large and noble ruin, containing two areas within the ditch, each entered by a large and deep gateway. The building round the first area consists of the kitchen and offices. The grand hall between the two areas is perfect, except the roof. The music gallery may be distinctly traced. Near the hall was the chapel. The whole area of the first enclosure is vaulted, and contains cellars, dungeons, and other subterraneous passages. The buildings of the second are merely chambers. Near the castle stands the citadel, a large octagonal tower, two or three sides of which are yet standing. This tower is surrounded by a moat, and was formerly connected with the castle by a drawbridge. Two miles north from Ragland was an abbey of Cisterians, called Grace Dieu, founded by John of Monmouth, in the year 1226.

London to Llangadock.

	M.	F.
Trecastle, p. 138. . . .	179	2
Talfarn	7	2
Llangadock	3	4

In the whole . . . 190 0

LLANGADOCK is a small but improving town, with a weekly market on Thursday. Thomas Bec, bishop

of St. Afaph, attempted to make the church collegiate in the year 1283 ; but if it ever took effect, it did not continue so long. About three miles north-west from Llangadock is Talley, or Tallagh, where an abbey of Premonstratensian canons was founded by Rhees ap Griffith, prince of South Wales, in the year 1197.

London to Cardigan and St. David's.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Llandovery, p. 138.	188	4	Brought up	234	6
Pynfant	7	4	Velindree	6	2
Llanbeder	8	4	Newport	3	0
Rhidowen	9	4	Fifcard	7	0
Newcastle in Emlyn	9	4	Marthree	6	0
Cardigan	10	0	Gorid Bridge	8	2
St. Dogmaels . . .	1	2	St. Davids	1	6
	234	6	In the whole . . .	267	0

LLANBEDER, commonly called Lampeter, and by some Llanbeder-pont-Stephen, from an opinion that King Stephen built a bridge over one of the principal trenches of a camp here, is situated near the Tivy. It is a coporation town, governed by a portreeve, bailiff, town-clerk, &c. United with Cardigan and Aberystwith, it returns one member to parliament. The market is on Tuesday.

Newcastle in Emlyn is situated on the left bank of the Tivy ; and has a weekly market on Friday.

Cardigan, called by the Welch Aber-Tivy, is a seaport on the right bank of the Tivy, over which is a stone bridge, about two miles from the sea. It was formerly furrounded with walls by Gilbert, son of Richard Clare, and defended by a castle. The town is large and well peopled, governed by a mayor, al-

dermen, &c. The town-hall and the church are handsome buildings. Cardigan joins with Llanbeder and Aberystwith to send one member. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. The castle stands on a steep rock near the mouth of the Tivy. The ruins of the castle consist chiefly of its outer walls, and shew it was once an extensive building. It is commonly said to have been built in the year 1160, by Gilbert de Clare, and demolished by Rhees ap Gryffith, in the year 1164. It was however rebuilt before the year 1176, when, says Powel, “The lord Rhys, prince of South Wales, made a very great feast, at Christmas, in his castle at Aberteifi, which he caused to be proclaimed through all Britain, Ireland, and the islands adjacent, some considerable time before; and according to this invitation, many hundreds of English, Normans, and others coming to Aberteifi, were very honourably received, and courteously entertained by Prince Rhys; but among other tokens of their welcome and entertainment, Rhys caused all the bards or poets throughout all Wales to come thither; and for a better diversion to the company, he provided chairs to be set in the hall, in which the bards being seated, they were to answer each other in rhyme; and those that acquitted themselves most handsomely, and overcame the rest, were promised great rewards and rich presents. In this poetical contest the North Wales bards obtained the victory, with the applause and approbation of the company; and among the professors of music, between whom there was no small strife, Prince Rhys’s own servants were counted the most expert. Near the church there was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of Chertsey, which was granted by Henry VIII. to William Cavendish. At St. Dogmael’s, a monastery of the order of Tirone, was begun by Martin of Tours, who conquered the country of Kemmies about the time of the Conquest: endowed and made an abbey by his son Robert Fitz-

Martin, in the reign of Henry I. At the Dissolution it was granted to John Bradshaw.

Newport is situated on a bay of the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the Nevern. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. The streets are broad and paved, and the number of houses, about 150. Here was a house of Augustine friars. About a mile north-east from Newport is Nevern, or Nefern, a village pleasantly situated on a river of the same name, which forms a bay, called Newport Bay, at its mouth. This church is not paved, and from the burials, the surface is raised several feet higher within-side than without: in the church-yard is an ancient cross.

Two miles east from Cardigan, at Lhan Goedmor, is a vast rude stone, eight or nine yards in circumference, and half a yard thick, in a declining posture, one side on the ground, the other supported by a stone three feet high.

Fiscard, or Fishguard, is situated on a steep cliff near the sea, in a tract of country called Keimes, at the mouth of the river Gwyne, which forms a bay, where vessels may lie conveniently in five or six fathom water. The number of houses is about 220; and a principal employment of the inhabitants fishing, especially herrings, of which they cure annually about a thousand barrels; and there are about fifty vessels from twenty to one hundred and twenty tons employed in the coasting trade. Here is a weekly market on Friday.

On the 22d of February, 1797, some French frigates and a lugger were seen off Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, and had created some alarm. The above ships proceeded farther up the Channel, and landed a body of troops at Fishguard, on the evening of that day, consisting of about 1200 men, but without field-pieces. In consequence of information that a small squadron, answering the description of this, had sailed from Brest, a squadron of frigates was directed to cruise in the Bristol Channel, and a lugger

was stationed in Milford Haven. This lugger gave the alarm. The commander sent a lieutenant to announce the news to the frigates in Bristol Channel; and another was dispatched express to London, with letters to the Admiralty, while he himself sailed to Cork to apprise admiral Kingsmill. Above 3000 countrymen and miners assembled, armed with forks, scythes, and other ready weapons, besides the militia and volunteers of Pembroke and Cardigan. Lord Cawdor took the command; but, not being a military man, he submitted to the directions of captain Mansell, who put the little fort at Fishguard into a state of defence, and took such judicious positions as soon convinced the French that they had no choice left but to lay down their arms, the French vessels having disappeared off the coast. The only difficulty he found was to restrain the impetuosity of the mountainers, who fell upon the French without order indeed, but with irresistible fury. Some few were killed by this irregular attack, but on the arrival of the militia, and volunteers, the invaders surrendered prisoners of war.

The French frigates which conveyed these troops, first attempted a landing in the Bristol Channel, but found it impracticable; and after landing them near Fishguard, with only two days provisions, they proceeded to sea, notwithstanding several signals were made by the troops on shore, who finding they could not penetrate into the country, wished to reembark, but the commander of the frigate, contrary, as they say, to his promises, sailed away, leaving them to their fate. The expedition was ready at the same time the French fleet sailed to Bantry Bay, and these troops were to have been landed in some part of Ireland, to have made a diversion, as soon as an account had been received of the landing of the first body of troops. The only mischief which they did in Wales, was the plundering of two or three farm-houses; to the possessors of which we understand a compensation for their losses was made by the government.

Two miles west from Marthee is Llanrean, where the bishop of St. Davids had formerly a palace.

St. Davids, anciently Menevia, is situated near a promontory, called by Ptolemy Octopitarum, now St. David's Head, in a district called by the Britons Cantred Dewi, or St. David's Land, which Giraldus represents a stony, barren, unimproveable territory, undecked with woods, undivided by rivers, unadorned with meadows, exposed only to wind and storms. It was, however, the retreat and nursery of very holy men, in a monastery founded by St. Patrick, about the year 470, and dedicated to St. Andrew.

St. David translated the metropolitan see of Wales from Caerleon hither, in the sixth century. After his decease the town was called by the same name, and the cathedral dedicated to him and St. Andrew. This metropolis continued till about the year 930, when archbishop Samson, withdrawing himself to Bretagne, on account of the plague, which then raged in the province, carried the pall with him to Dol. But the bishops of Wales are said to have been consecrated by the bishops of St. Davids, and they were acknowledged primates, till in the reign of Henry I. bishop Bernard, a Norman, professed subjection to the archbishop of Canterbury, as his metropolitan. The church, besides a bishop, has a precentor, who has the place and power of dean, chancellor, treasurer, four archdeacons, *viz.* of St. Davids, Brecknock, Caermarthen, and Cardigan; nineteen prebendaries, eight vicars choral, four choristers, &c. Here was likewise a college for a master, and seven priests, founded by the duke of Lancaster, and the bishop of St. David's, in the year 1365, which was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.

The place has often been ravaged by pirates, and at this time there are not more than four-score houses, and those cottages, in the place. It has no market or fair. The cathedral, and episcopal palace, are quite at

the bottom of a steep hill, so that the tower is scarce visible in the town. The episcopal palace is a large and magnificent ruin; it was erected during the reign of Edward III. about the year 1335; Godwin says by bishop Gower. The area of the great court is, according to Mr. Windham, about 120 feet square, on the east side of which is the bishop's hall, 58 feet in length, and 23 in breadth. The king's hall, on the south side, is 88 feet by 30. This grand saloon is said to have been built expressly for the reception of king John, on his return from Ireland, in 1211. If this tradition is true, we must look for an earlier founder than Gower, who died in the year 1347. The most likely person to have paid such a compliment to that king, was Silvester Geraldus, a great favourite of king Henry II. and secretary to his son king John, with whom he went over into Ireland. It is, however, certain that the style of the building in question does not corroborate the story. The arch over the door-way of the porch, leading to the bishop's hall, is a singular form, being a semi-octagon. The church was, Godwin says, built by bishop de Sein, in 1180. It has, however, since undergone divers alterations and amendments. The nave is supposed to be part of the original building; annexed to it are several chapels and oratories, one called bishop Vaughan's chapel, built in the reign of king Henry VIII. roofed with stone, and in tolerable repair. Within the church and chapels are several ancient monuments, particularly those of Edward earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII. and Owen Tudor; the first under a raised tomb, near the middle of the choir; the other at a small distance from it. At St. David's, on the north side of the church, was a college for a master and seven priests, founded in the year 1365, by John duke of Lancaster, Blanch his wife, and Adam Houghton or Hutton, bishop of St. David's. After its surrender to the crown, the building was neglected, and has for the most part been pulled down.

A little to the west of St. David's, is Whitsand Bay, at the entrance of which are the rocks called the Bishop and his Clerks; and a little to the south of the bay is the small island of Ramsey, about a mile long, and three quarters broad. The Bishop of St. David's is the chief owner.

London to Cardigan.

Newcastle in Emlyn	223	4
Killgarran	8	
Cardigan	2	0
In the whole	233	4

Killgarran, or Cilgarran, is situated on the left side of the Tivy. It is governed by a portreeve and bailiffs, and had a market, which is now discontinued. The castle is situated on the opposite side of the river. It is doubtful by whom it was built, some attributing its erection to Gilbert Strongbowe, earl of Strygil, and others, to Roger de Montgomery, who, with William Fitz-Osborne, led the van of the Norman army, at the battle of Hastings. He was, for his services, created earl of Shrewsbury, had vast possessions in Cardigan-shire, and a grant from William the Conqueror of whatever he could conquer from the Welch in Powis. The vicissitudes of war were frequently exemplified on this castle, which was many times attacked, taken, retaken, dismantled, and repaired in the various troubles from which this unfortunate country was, in former times, scarce ever free. In the year 1164, according to Caradoc, it was taken from the English by Rys

prince of Wales; and in the year 1165, attacked by the Flemings and Normans, who, after two assaults, were beaten back, and forced to return home. In the year 1199, in the wars between Maelgon, and his brother Gryffydth prince of Wales, it was taken by the latter, who strongly fortified it; notwithstanding which it was again taken by W. Marshall earl of Pembroke, about the latter end of the year 1204; and in 1215, when Llewellyn prince of Wales, availing himself of the distracted situation of king John, overran all South Wales, this garrison surrendered without making the least defence; and in the division made by that prince, was given to young Rys. In 1222, William Marshall earl of Pembroke, having vanquished the Welch, under the command of Gryffydth prince of Wales, near Caermardhyn, marched to this place, where, says Caradoc, "He began to build a very strong castle, but before he could have time to finish it, he received an express from the king, with orders to come to him; so he went by sea to London, leaving his army at Cilgarran, to continue the work which he had begun." This then seems the æra of the greatest part of the present castle, whose ruins are now seen, though it is not improbable that some remains of the former building might have been incorporated into it.

London to Chepstow.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Gloucester, p. 138	104	3	Brought up	119	5
Higham . . .	2	2	Lydney . . .	3	4
Minsterworth . . .	2	0	Aylburton . . .	1	0
Westbury . . .	4	4	Alvington . . .	1	0
Newnham . . .	3	4	Woolaston . . .	1	0
Blakeney . . .	3	0	Chepstow . . .	5	4
Carry up . . .	119	5	In the whole . . .	131	5

AT Westbury are two churches in one church-yard. Newnham is situated on the right bank of the Severn, with a ferry to the opposite side. It was anciently a borough; at present governed by constables. The market is on Friday. At Flaxley, two miles north from Newnham, there was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Roger earl of Hereford, in the reign of Stephen, the site of which was granted by Henry VIII. to sir Anthony Kingston. It was a few years since the seat of Mr. Bovy, and was burned down in the year 1771. The abbey church has been long demolished. Lydney was granted by queen Elizabeth to sir William Wintour, for his noble behaviour against the Spanish armada. He built a house called White-crofs, which was demolished in the civil wars, and afterwards converted into buildings for iron forges. In Lydney Park, a seat of Mrs. Bathurst, are some remarkable rocks, called the Scowls. Alvington, or Aventon, is by Camden supposed to be the ancient Abone or Avone. At the point of land where the Wye enters the Severn, the ruins of St. Tecla's chapel are to be seen at low water.

Chepstow, on the Wye, near its mouth, is a large and populous sea port, situated for the most part on the side of a hill; it was formerly surrounded with walls,

and defended by a castle. It is the port for all the towns up the Lug and the Wye, and vessels of 600 and 700 tons trade to the Baltic and Oporto. The tide rises from 30 to 60 feet, and runs with greater rapidity than at Bristol; and in January 1768 the tide rose 70 feet, which considerably injured the bridge. There are several vessels which trade to London. A market boat sails regularly to Bristol every Tuesday, and returns on Thursday. Great quantities of salmon are caught in the Wye and the Severn, and sent from Chepstow to London, and other places. The remains of walls are visible in several places. The castle stands on a high rock, washed by the river, the area or site occupying five acres of ground. It consists of three courts; the second is converted into a kitchen garden. A room is shewn, in a building near the gate, in which Henry Martin, the regicide, was confined for many years, and where he died. Great attention seems to have been bestowed in fortifying the entrance, which lies through two lofty towers, on the east side; for besides a strong latticed door, the crossing of which is fastened with iron bolts within, and covered with iron plates on the outside, there was a portcullis, whose groove is still to be seen; and two large round funnels in the top of the arch, for pouring down melted lead, or scalding water; and also a machicolated or projecting arch beyond all, and a chink on a small projection, at about the height of a man.

The castle seems to have been built at the same time with the town, to which it was a kind of citadel, but by whom, or when, neither Leland, Camden, nor any of the topographical writers mention. Stowe, indeed, in his annals, attributes the building of the castle to Julius Cæsar, a supposition too glaringly absurd to merit serious confutation. Probably it was built by some of the earls of Pembroke. Camden thinks it of no great antiquity, "For several affirm," says he, "and not without reason, that it had its rise not many ages past, from the ancient Venta, now Caer-

went." But the city itself is so much destroyed by the one or the other, that it only appears to have once been, from the ruinous walls, the chequered pavements, and the Roman coins. This place formerly belonged to the Clares, earls of Pembroke, who were likewise called earls of Strygil, from a neighbouring castle of that name, wherein they dwelt. The last of these, Richard, surnamed Strong-Bow, on account of his skill in archery, was the first of the English who gained a footing in Ireland. It devolved to the Bigots, and is now the property of the duke of Beaufort.

In the troubles during the reign of king Charles I. this town and castle were garrisoned for the king; and according to Rushworth, on October 6, 1645, colonel Morgan, governor of Gloucester, at the head of 300 horse, and 400 foot, and assisted by the Monmouthshire men, with little difficulty made himself master of the town, and then summoned the castle, commanded by colonel Fitzmorris, who, with his garrison, after a siege of four days, surrendered prisoners of war. In the year 1648, it was surprised by the Royalists, and kept for some time; but at last, after the death of sir Nicholas Kemish, who commanded for the king, and many of his men, and the provisions were exhausted, it was again taken by the troops of the parliament.

At Chepstow was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the Abbey of Cormeil, in Normandy, as early as the reign of king Stephen. Two miles north from Chepstow is Piercefield, once the beautiful and romantic seat of Valentine Morris, Esq. And five miles north is Tintern Abbey, founded for Cistercian monks, by Walter de Clare, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the year 1131. Little remains of this noble edifice but the church, which in its ruinous state affords a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. It was granted to the Marquis of Worcester.

At the village of Tintern there is a considerable manufacture of iron and wire. About two miles south from Chepstow, at Mathern, is a ruined palace of the

see of Llandaff, where bishop Godwin treasured up many antiquities, found at Caerleon, but many of the most curious, on the decay of the palace, were removed to Moinscourt, in the neighbourhood of Chepstow.

London to Aberystwith, through Worcester.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Oxford p. 74 . . .	54	3	Brought up . . .	120	5
Wolvercot . . .	2	5	Bromyard, Heref. . .	5	4
Yarnton . . .	1	4	Bridenbury . . .	3	3
Begbrook . . .	1	3	Docklow . . .	3	3
Woodstock . . .	2	4	Eaton . . .	4	0
Kiddington . . .	4	1	Leominster . . .	1	0
Enstone . . .	2	4	Kingsland . . .	4	2
Chapel House . . .	3	7	Mortimer's Cross . . .	2	0
Chipping Norton . . .	1	4	Shobdon . . .	1	7
Four Shire Stone . . .	6	5	Comb . . .	3	7
Moreton in the Marsh . . .	1	5	Presteign . . .	2	1
Bourton on the Hill . . .	1	6	Kinnerton . . .	5	0
Broadway . . .	6	5	New Radnor . . .	2	5
Wickhamford Bridge . . .	3	2	Llanvihangle nant Mel-		
Bengeworth . . .	1	7	lan . . .	2	5
Perthore . . .	6	6	Llanvigley . . .	4	4
Stoughton . . .	4	1	Penybont . . .	1	7
Whittington . . .	2	5	Rhayadergowy . . .	9	7
Worcester . . .	2	3	Cwm Ystwith . . .	14	4
Broadway . . .	6	3	Piccadilly . . .	13	2
Knightford's Bridge . . .	2	2	Aberystwith . . .	1	7
Carried up . . .	120	5	In the whole . . .	208	1

TWO miles west from Wolvercot, on an island in the Thames, are the remains of Godstow Nunnery, first founded for Benedictine nuns, by Ida, or Editha, a rich widow, who became the first abbess, in the

reign of Henry I. The church was consecrated by Alexander bishop of Lincoln, in the presence of king Stephen and his queen, the archbishop of Canterbury, and several of the nobility, in the year 1138. Rosamond Clifford was educated here, on which account it is said Henry II. was a great benefactor; and at her death interred near the altar, from whence she was afterwards removed by the order of the bishop of Lincoln, to the chapter-house. Her remains were again disturbed at the Reformation, and a stone coffin is shown as that in which she lay.

At the suppression, the site, and great part of the adjoining estate, were given by Henry VIII. to his physician, doctor George Owen.

Woodstock is a corporation and borough town, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and burgessees, and sends two members to parliament: it has been long celebrated for its manufacture of gloves, and polished steel. A little to the west of the town is the park, with the noble palace of Blenheim, the seat of the duke of Marlborough.

From the town we enter the park, through a spacious and elegant gateway of the Corinthian order, from whence a noble prospect is opened to the palace, the bridge, the lake with its valley, and other beautiful scenes; the house in particular, which we survey from this point obliquely, is probably no where viewed to greater advantage.

The front of this noble edifice is extended to the length of 348 feet, from wing to wing, and consists of a variety of noble architecture, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. On the pediment of the south front, towards the garden, is a noble busto, larger than the life, of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay.

We enter the house on the east, through a portal, built in the style of martial architecture, on the top of which is a reservoir, which supplies the house with water from the river; this leads into a quadrangle, chiefly consisting of arcades and offices.

The hall, which runs to the height of the house, and is of a proportionable breadth, is supported by Corinthian pillars. The ornaments are a bust of John duke of Marlborough, two statues in bronze, *viz.* the Venus de Medicis, and the Fauni. Above, on the right and left, are several marble termini, with two statues of a nymph and bacchanal. The ceiling is painted by sir James Thornhill, allegorically representing Victory crowning the duke, and pointing to a plan of the battle of Blenheim.

The pictures of the bow-window room are Virgin and Child, John and St. Nicholas, by Raphael, and several other fine pictures, by Wouvermans, Giorgioni, Schiavone, Reynolds, Kneller, Tintoret, Rubens, Teniers, Leonardo da Vinci, &c. The tapestry represents some of the duke's battles, one of which is the battle of Blenheim.

In the duke's dressing-room, there are several pictures, by Cassano, Vandycke, Steenwyck, Old Frank, Rubens, Titian, &c.

The east dressing-room is furnished with crimson damask, and contains pictures by Vandycke, Watteau, Correggio, Kneller, Rubens, Titian, &c.

In the grand cabinet are several pictures by Rubens, Vandycke, Raphael, Carlo Maratti, and Titian.

The saloon is grand, and proportioned to the general magnificence. The lower part is lined with marble. It is painted by Le Guerre. On the sides are represented different nations in their various habits and modes of dress. On the ceiling the duke is represented as stopped in the career of his victories by Peace; and Time reminding him of the rapidity of his own flight.

The other apartments are ornamented with elegant furniture and capital pictures by the first masters, many of which the great duke received from the states of Holland and princes on the continent; to speak of all which would be foreign to our design.

The library is a noble room, 183 feet in length, exclusive of the book-cases; and contains a large and va-

luable collection, originally begun by Lord Sunderland. At one end of the room is a statue of Queen Anne by Ryſbrack, with the following inscription:

To the Memory of Queen ANNE,
Under whose Auspices
JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH
Conquered:
And to whole Munificence
He and his Posterity
With Gratitude
Owe the Poſſeſſion of BLENHEIM.
A. D. M. DCC. XLVI.

In the library are ſome buſts, and ſeveral portraits.

In the chapel which occupies one of the wings, is a ſuperb monument to the memory of the duke and duchefs, by Ryſbrack. They are repreſented with their two ſons, who died young, are ſupported by fame and hiſtory. Beneath is a baſſo-relievo, the taking of Mareſchal Tallard. The ſubject of the altar-piece is the deſcent from the croſs by Jordaens, of Antwerp.

The gardens are ſpacious, and have been much enlarged by the preſent duke. In the new part near the caſcade, there is a fountain erected, which was a preſent to John Duke of Marlborough; a work executed with conſummate taſte, under the directions of the celebrated Bernini, after the model of the famous one in Piazza-Navona at Rome. The four river-gods, repreſented as the guardian genii of the water; the horſe alſo, and lion, demand peculiar attention, as exquisite pieces of ſculpture. In the centre is an obeliſk; and on the four ſides of its baſe is an inſcription in the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spaniſh languages. About the middle of the grand approach, is a magnificent bridge, conſiſting of three arches, the centre one of which is larger than the Rialto at Venice; the water is formed into a capacious valley ſurrounded by an artificial declivity of a prodigious depth, and is indiſ-

putably the most capital piece of water in the kingdom.

The park is eleven miles in circumference, and contains many delightful scenes. The lover of rural variety will be entertained here with every circumstance of beauty which he can expect from diversified nature; from hill and valley, water and woods.

In this park originally stood a royal palace, where King Ethelred called a parliament; and where the brave Alfred is reported to have translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophia. Henry I. inclosed the park with a wall, the greater part of which is now remaining. His successor Henry II. principally resided at this seat, and erected a house in the park, encompassed with a labyrinth of extraordinary contrivance for the habitation of his concubine the fair Rosamond Clifford. This romantic retreat, commonly called Rosamond's bower, was situated on the hill to the north-west of the bridge, above a remarkable bath, or spring, called at present Rosamond's well.

The same king received homage in this palace from Rees Prince of Wales, and his nobles. He likewise knighted his son Geoffery here, at his return from Normandy; and soon afterwards he here gave his cousin the Lady Ermengard, daughty of Richard Viscount Beaumont, in marriage to William King of Scotland.

In this palace, Edmund, the second son of Edward I. was born, and thence denominated Edmund of Woodstock; as was Edward the Black Prince. The princess afterwards Queen Elizabeth, was kept a prisoner here during part of the reign of her sister Mary. This palace retained its original splendour, and was inhabited by our kings till the reign of Charles I. but began to be demolished in the succeeding times of confusion. Its magnificent ruins were remaining within the beginning of the eighteenth century near the bridge, to the north, on the spot where two sycamores have been since planted as a memorial.

The park and manor of Woodstock, with other ap-

purtenances, were granted with concurrence of parliament, by Queen Anne, in the fourth of her reign, to John Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, as a mark of national gratitude for the great and illustrious victories obtained, under his command, over the French and Bavarian armies; particularly at Blenheim.

The grant of the crown, and the services of the duke, are fully specified on the pedestal of a stately column, 130 feet in height, on the top of which is a statue of the duke, situated in the grand avenue. On one side is the following inscription, supposed to be written by the late Lord Bolingbroke.

The Castle of Blenheim was founded by Queen Anne,
In the fourth year of her reign,
In the year of the Christian Era 1705.

A Monument designed to perpetuate the Memory of the
Signal Victory

Obtained over the French and Bavarians

Near the Village of BLENHEIM,

On the banks of the Danube,

By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH;

The Hero not only of this Nation, but of this Age;

Whose Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field;

Who, by Wisdom, Justice, Candour, and Address,

Reconciled various, and even opposite, Interests;

Acquired an Influence

Which no Rank, no Authority can give;

Nor any Force, but that of superior Virtue;

Became the fixed important Centre,

Which united in one common Cause

The principal States of Europe;

Who by military Knowledge and irresistible Valour,

In a long series of uninterrupted triumphs,

Broke the Power of France,

When raised the highest, when exerted the most;

Rescued the Empire from Desolation,

Asserted and confirmed the liberties of Europe.

Philip, a Grandson of the House of France, united to the
Interests, directed by the Policy, supported by the Arms

of that Crown, was placed on the Throne of Spain: King WILLIAM III. beheld this formidable Union of two great, and once rival Monarchies.—At the End of a Life spent in defending the Liberties of Europe, he saw them in their greatest Danger. He provided for their Security in the most effectual Manner—He took the Duke of Marlborough into his Service.

Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces.

The Duke contracted several Alliances before the Death of King WILLIAM. He confirmed and improved these. He contracted others, after the Accession of Queen ANNE; and re-united the Confederacy, which had been dissolved at the end of a former War, in a stricter and firmer league.

Captain-General and Commander in Chief
Of the Forces of GREAT-BRITAIN.

The Duke led to the Field the Army of the Allies. He took with surprising Rapidity Venlo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert, and Liege. He extended and secured the Frontiers of the Dutch. The Enemies, whom he found exulting at the Gates of Nimeguen, were driven to seek for Shelter behind their Lines. He forced Bonne, Huy, Limburg, in another Campaign. He opened the Communication of the Rhine, as well as the Maese. He added all the Country between these Rivers to his former Conquests. The Army of France, favoured by the Defection of the Elector of Bavaria, had penetrated into the Heart of the Empire. This mighty Body lay exposed to immediate ruin. In that memorable Crisis, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH led his Troops with unexampled Celerity, Secrecy, Order, from the Ocean to the Danube. He saw: He attacked: Nor stopped, but to conquer the Enemy. He forced the Bavarians, sustained by the French, in their strong Intrenchments at Schellenberg. He passed the Danube. A second Royal Army, composed of the best Troops of France, was sent to reinforce the first. That of the Confederates

was divided. With one Part of it the Siege of Ingolstadt was carried on. With the other the Duke gave Battle to the united Strength of France and Bavaria. On the 2d Day of August 1704, he gained a more glorious Victory than the Histories of any Age can boast. The Heaps of Slain were dreadful Proofs of his Valour. A Marshal of France, whole Légions of French, his Prisoners, proclaimed his Mercy. Bavaria was subdued, Ratisbon, Augsburg, Ulm, Memmingen, all the Usurpations of the Enemy, were recovered. The Liberty of the Diet, the Peace of the Empire, were restored. From the Danube, the Duke turned his victorious Arms towards the Rhine and the Moselle, Landau, Treves, Traerbach, were taken. In the Course of one Campaign, the very Nature of the War was changed. The Invaders of other States were reduced to defend their own. The Frontier of France was exposed in its weakest Part to the Efforts of the Allies.

That he might improve this advantage, that he might push the Sum of Things to a speedy Decision, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH led his Troops early in the following Year once more to the Moselle. They, whom he had saved a few Months before, neglected to second him now. They, who might have been his Companions in Conquest, refused to join him. When he saw the generous designs he had formed, frustrated by private interest, by pique, by jealousy, he returned with Speed to the Maese. He returned; and Fortune and Victory returned with him. Liege was relieved; Huy retaken. The French, who had pressed the Army of the States-General with superior Numbers, retired behind Intrenchments, which they deemed impregnable. The Duke forced these Intrenchments, with inconsiderable Loss, on the 7th Day of July 1705. He defeated a great Part of the Army which defended them. The rest escaped by a precipitate retreat. If advantages proportionable to this Success were not immediately obtained, let the Failure be ascribed to that Misfortune which attends most Confederacies; a Division of Opinions, where one alone should judge; a Division of Power, where one alone should command. The Disappoint-

ment itself did Honour to the Duke. It became the Wonder of Mankind how he could do so much under those Restraints which had hindered him from doing more.

Powers more absolute were given him afterwards. The Increase of his Powers multiplied his Victories. At the Opening of the next Campaign, when all his Army was not yet assembled; when it was hardly known that he had taken the Field; the Noise of his Triumphs was heard over Europe. On the 12th of May 1706, he attacked the French at Ramillies. In the Space of two Hours the whole Army was put to Flight. The vigour and Conduct, with which he improved his Success, were equal to those wherewith he gained it. Louvain, Brussels, Malines, Liere, Ghent, Oudenard, Antwerp, Damme, Bruges, Courtray, surrendered: Ostend, Menin, Dendermond, and Aeth, were taken. Brabant, and Flanders were recovered. Places which had resisted the greatest Generals for Months, for Years, Provinces disputed for Ages, were the Conquests of a Summer. Nor was the Duke content to triumph alone. Sollicitous for the general Interest, his Care extended to the remotest Scenes of the War. He chose to lessen his own Army, that he might enable the Leaders of other Armies to conquer. To this it must be ascribed that Turin was relieved; the Duke of Savoy reinstated; the French driven with Confusion out of Italy.

These Victories gave the Confederates an Opportunity of carrying on the War on every Side into the Dominions of France. But she continued to enjoy a kind of peaceable Neutrality in Germany. From Italy she was once alarmed, and had no more to fear. The entire Reduction of his Power, whose Ambition had caused, whose Strength supported, the War, seemed reserved for him alone, who had so triumphantly begun the glorious Work.

The Barrier of France, on the Side of the Low Countries, had been forming for more than half a Century. What Art, Power, Expence, could do, had been done to render it impenetrable. Yet here she was most exposed; for here the Duke of MARLBOROUGH threatened to attack her.

To cover what they had gained by Surprise, or had been yielded to them by Treachery, the French marched to the Banks of the Scheldt. At their head were the Princes of the Blood, and their most fortunate General the Duke of Vendosme. Thus commanded, thus posted, they hoped to check the Victor in his course. Vain were their Hopes. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH passed the River in their Sight. He defeated their whole army. The Approach of Night concealed, the Proximity of Ghent favoured, their Flight. They neglected nothing to repair their Loss, to defend their Frontier. New Generals, new Armies, appeared in the Netherlands. All contributed to enhance the Glory, none were able to retard the Progress, of the Confederate Army.

Lisle, the Bulwark of this Barrier, was besieged. A numerous Garrison, and a Marshal of France, defended the place. Prince EUGENE of Savoy commanded, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH covered and sustained the Siege. The Rivers were seized, and the Communication with Holland interrupted. The Duke opened new Communications with great Labour, and much greater Art. Through Countries over-run by the Enemy, the necessary Convoys arrived in Safety. One alone was attacked. The Troops which attacked it were beat. The Defence of Lisle was animated by Assurances of Relief.

The French assembled all their Force. They marched towards the Town. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH offered them Battle, without suspending the Siege. They abandoned the Enterprize. They came to save the Town. They were spectators of its fall.

From this Conquest the Duke hastened to others. The Posts taken by the Enemy on the Scheldt were surprised. That River was passed the second Time: and, notwithstanding the great preparations made to prevent it, without Opposition.

Brussels, besieged by the Elector of Bavaria, was relieved. Ghent surrendered to the Duke in the Middle of a Winter remarkably severe. An Army, little inferior to his own, marched out of the Place.

As soon as the Season of the Year permitted him to open

another Campaign, the Duke besieged and took Tournay. He invested Mons. Near this City, the French Army, covered by thick Woods, defended by noble Intrenchments, waited to molest, nor presumed to offer Battle. Even this was not attempted by them with Impunity. On the last day of August 1709, the Duke attacked them in their Camp. All was employed; nothing availed against the Resolution of such a General, against the Fury of such Troops. The Battle was bloody. The event decisive. The Woods were pierced. The Fortifications trampled down. The Enemy fled. The Town was taken. Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Bouchain, underwent the same Fate in two succeeding Years. Their vigorous Resistance could not save them. The Army of France durst not attempt to relieve them. It seemed preserved to defend the Capital of the Monarchy.

The prospect of this extreme Distress was neither distant nor dubious. The French acknowledged their Conqueror, and sued for Peace.

These are the Actions of the late Duke of MARLBOROUGH,
Performed in the Compass of a few Years,
Sufficient to adorn the Annals of Ages.

The Admiration of other Nations
Will be conveyed to latest Posterity,
In the Histories even of the Enemies of BRITAIN.
The Sense which the British Nation had
Of his transcendent Merit,
Was expressed

In the most solemn, most effectual, most durable Manner,
The Acts of Parliament* inscribed on this Pillar
Shall stand

As long as the British Name and language last,
Illustrious Monuments
Of MARLBOROUGH'S Glory,
And
Of BRITAIN'S Gratitude.

* Several recitals of clauses in acts of parliament, made to honour this commander, are engraven on the same superb pillar.

The house itself was built at the public expence, but the bridge, the column just mentioned, and the portal contiguous to the town, were erected solely at the charge of Sarah duchess of Marlborough.

Near the palace there was anciently an hospital or alms-house.

Near Kiddington is Ditchley, late a seat of the Earl of Lichfield, in which were some beautiful pictures, particularly portraits, by Rubens, Vandycke, Lely, and other masters. About a mile from Enstone, is Heythorp, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury. At Great Tew, about three miles north-east from Heythorp, a tessellated pavement was dug up some years since.

Chapel house, at present an inn, was formerly a chapel for pilgrims, with a burial ground. Chipping Norton is a large well built town governed by two bailiffs and burgessees. It was formerly a borough, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. and Edward III. Here is a manufacture of horse-cloths, tilting, &c. and another of harrateens. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. under the patronage of the corporation. The church is a noble structure, and near it are the vestiges of a castle. At Cold Norton, or Norton Frigida, there was a priory or hospital of Augustine canons, founded by William Fitz-Alan in the reign of Henry II. In the reign of Henry VII. for want of canons to elect a prior the corporation was dissolved, and the monastery seized by the crown. It was given to the church of Westminster, but in the reign of Henry VIII. was finally vested in Brazen-nose College, Oxford.

Three miles north-north-west are Rollrich stones, a circle of stones twenty-two in number, shapeless, unequal, and much consumed by time, the diameter of the circle about thirty-five yards. Some of the stones are seven feet high; their number is said to have been originally sixty. These stones lie between two villages, named Great and Little Rowlwright; so that Rollrich is only a corruption of the more proper word,

Five miles N.N.E. from Chipping-Norton is Hoke-Norton, or Hogs-Norton, anciently a royal village. Here the Danes were defeated with great slaughter by the Saxons under Edward the Elder, about the year 914. There are vestiges of both camps near the four shire stones which mark the boundaries of the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Warwick, and Worcester. Two miles to the south is Castleton, where are the remains of an ancient camp.

The ancient fofs-way ran through Morton in the Marsh from the west to the north of England. Morton is a poor place, and its market long discontinued. Bourton is thought to have been anciently a larger place, as after rains the foundations of houses are discernible. Near it are the vestiges of a large camp. Bengeworth appears like the suburb to Evesham, which is on the other side of the river, and had anciently a castle, which was gained from William de Beauchamp by William de Audeville, Abbot of Evesham, and by him razed and its site consecrated as a burial ground.

Perthore is situated on the right bank of the Avon, which runs into the Severn at Tewkesbury, and is said by Camden to derive its name from pears, which trees thrive well there. The town contains about 300 houses; and has a manufacture of stockings. Here was a monastery, founded by Oswald, nephew of Ethelred king of Mercia, in the year 689, which consisted first of secular clerks, then monks, then seculars again, or nuns, who were dismissed by King Edgar and Bishop Oswald, in the year 984; after which it became an abbey of Benedictine monks. At the Dissolution the site was granted to William and Francis Sheldon.

Four miles S.W. from Perthore is Strensham, the native place of Butler, the celebrated author of *Hudibras*. Stoughton was the native place of Dr. William Derham, the divine and philosopher. At Whittington, Oshire, Viceroy or Earl of Worcestershire, about the end of the seventh century, gave a parcel of land to two nuns to found a convent, which seems to have

continued under three or four abbeſſes till the year 774, and after ; but at length it came to the biſhopric of Worceſter.

Worceſter is ſituated on the left bank of the Severn, and is of great antiquity, being founded by the Britons, and by them called *Caer Guarongon* ; the judicious continuator of Camden, thinks the Romans had but little concern with Worceſter, or the county. After the eſtabliſhment of chriſtianity, and the great biſhopric of the kingdom of Mercia was divided, an epifcopal ſee with a chapter of ſecular clerks was placed here by Ethelred and Archbiſhop Theodore about the year 680, in a church dedicated to St. Peter, which was in the next century more generally called St. Mary's. On the expulſion of the ſeculars by King Edgar, Biſhop Oſwald, before the year 964, founded a new cathedral in the old church-yard, to the honour of the bleſſed virgin, and placed therein a prior and Benedictine monks. Soon after the conqueſt the number of monks increaſed from twelve to fifty by the munificence of Biſhop Wulſtan, who built a new and larger monastery in the year 1088 ; and thus it continued till the ſuppreſſion, when moſt of the poſſeſſions were regranted for the endowment of a dean, ten canons, ten minor canons, ten lay clerks, ten cho-riſters, forty king's ſcholars, two ſchoolmaſters, &c.

Worceſter was anciently governed by two bailiffs, two aldermen, and a common council, and ſent members to parliament from the firſt. The preſent charter was granted by James I. veſting the government of the city in a mayor, aldermen, recorder, ſheriffs, and common council. This city has ſeveral times ſuffered by war and fire, particularly under Hardicnute in 1041 ; when the inhabitants, borne down by the great load of taxes, killed one of his collectors ; at which he was ſo enraged that he commanded a general maſſacre, from which only a few eſcaped by flying into Beverley, an iſland in the river, ſet fire to the town, and ravaged the country round it ; however, it in ſome meaſure recovered itſelf from this diſaſter ; but in the year 1080, in

the reign of William Rufus, Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, coming with a great body of Welchmen, burnt the suburbs, and attacked the city; but the townsmen shutting the gates, conveyed their wives, children, and goods into the castle, and then made a brave resistance. Wulstan, the bishop, perceiving that some of the enemy had left the siege to ravage the country, encouraged the inhabitants to make a sally, which they did with such advantage, that they killed and took prisoners above five thousand men, and obliged the rest to raise the siege. In the year 1113, it was again nearly destroyed by a casual fire, the castle itself was entirely consumed, and the roof of the cathedral received great damage. This is supposed to have been done clandestinely by the Welch, because this city served to curb their hostilities; in consequence of which Henry I. raised a great army, and marching into Wales, made a great slaughter, and reduced them to such extremities that they submitted to his mercy.

In the civil wars between King Stephen and the Empress Matilda, the king finding that William Beauchamp, of Elmey, to whom the city and castle belonged, was engaged in the interest of Matilda, he dispossessed him of both, and gave them to the Earl of Mellent and Leicester; but afterwards disapproving of his conduct, he resolved to take the castle from him; for which purpose he assaulted Worcester with a great army, and having taken the city burnt it to the ground, and returned with a great booty. After Stephen's death, the empress restored the city and castle to William Beauchamp, and his heirs. The misfortunes of the city did not end here; for, in the year 1175, a church, which had been lately erected, fell down; and in 1202, the city was again destroyed by fire; in 1216, the city was taken by the Earl of Chester, and the church plundered; two years after which, two of the smallest towers of the church were thrown down by a storm. In short, this city has been attacked or besieged, and suffered, more or less, in all the civil wars

between the houses of York and Lancaster, but from each of these disasters it always soon recovered, and has continued, for the most part, in a flourishing state.

The cathedral, after its erection by Bishop Wulstan, suffered more than once by fire. In 1218, it was consecrated anew, in the presence of King Henry III. and a grand assembly of nobility, bishops, &c. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, St. Oswald, and St. Wulstan. Two years after the bells were consecrated. In 1224, the church was enlarged by Bishop Blois; this was the west front. In 1374 the tower was finished. There are eight musical bells supposed to be equal to those at York, the largest weighing 6,600 lbs. In 1380, Bishop Wakefield lengthened the nave and side aisles; and made a stately window at the west front, where the throne of his present Majesty George III. was erected, when he honoured the music meeting with his presence, in 1788; and which window was again rebuilt under the inspection of Mr. T. Johnson, architect, in 1789, in commemoration of the royal visit. In 1792, a new window was likewise built at the east end of the cathedral, under the direction of the above architect, in which are beautiful paintings on glass by Mrs. Johnson; viz. the Eye of Providence; Arms of the Chapter; Dove, four Evangelists, Trinity, Edgar's Tower, &c.

The cathedral makes a noble appearance, in its model resembling the collegiate church at Brussels. The stalls in the choir were made in 1397, but the cornices over them are a modern work. They are made with fine Irish oak, with abundance of carvings, and are in number fifty-two. The pulpit is of stone, of an octagonal figure, carved in the Gothic mode, with the four evangelic hieroglyphics, and a curious representation of the New Jerusalem, as described in the Revelations. The altar-piece, which is of plain oak, with pilasters in the Corinthian order, has a beautiful picture of the Descent from the Cross, in the centre pannel, which was presented to the

chapter by Valentine Green, Esq. F. A. S. in the year 1792. The bishop's throne is a work in the old taste; on the top is the type of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and the emblems of peace, denoted by the olive branch. The organ consists of nine stops; the trumpet stop is allowed to be the finest in the kingdom. The last reparation of it cost 300l. raised by subscription of the neighbouring noblemen, whose names are blazoned on the gallery. In 1373, the cloister was built, in which is the library; and the college-hall, where the oratorios are performed at the triennial meetings of the three choirs, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy. The king's-school is likewise kept here. There remains one public-office of the old monastery, the audit-house, built in 1320. The chief monument in the cathedral is that of King John, the most ancient one that is extant, in England at least, of the kings, from the time of William the Conqueror. The tomb is near the altar, whereon lies his effigy, crowned; on which was written, "Johannes Rex Angliæ;" now defaced. The sepulchral chapel of Prince Arthur, eldest brother of Henry VIII. is the most curious and elaborate piece of antique grandeur in this cathedral. The workmanship with which it is decorated, and which was beautified in 1791, consists of five orders of images; viz. virgins, bishops, kings, confessors, and angels; the arms of England, and other symbols and badges of royalty. The top is terminated in an arched roof curiously fretted, in whose centre is a pendant, on the boss of which are the arms of the prince of Wales, carved in stone. Beneath this is his tomb of fine marble. Round the verge of the top is the following inscription:—"Here lyeth buried Prince Arthur, the first begotten sonne of the righte renowned King Henry the Seventh, which noble prince departed out of this transitory life att the castle of Ludlow, the seaventeenthe yeere of his father's reign, and of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred and two." Near the clock is a noble monument

to the memory of Dr. Hough. He is represented sitting in a reclined posture. Underneath he is standing before the high commission court, which ejected him from the government of Magdalen College, Oxford. This curious piece of sculpture was invented by Mr. Roubiliac, and is the finest of the kind in this part of the kingdom. There are nine parish churches within the liberties of the city, and two without, exclusive of the cathedral.

There are other places of religious worship for Roman catholics, presbyterians, methodists, and anabaptists. The guildhall is a magnificent structure, and was built in the year 1720. Edgar's tower, a strong portal, was part of the ancient castle built in the year 970. Other public buildings are the county gaol, city gaol, house of industry, infirmary, and theatre.

The hop-market is the most considerable during the season in the kingdom. It is governed by guardians chosen out of every parish in the city. There are extensive and commodious warehouses for hops, in which large quantities are lodged for the convenience of dealers.

The bridge is a handsome stone structure of five arches, built under the direction of Mr. Gwynn. The first stone was laid by the earl of Coventry, in the year 1771, and the whole was completed in the year 1780.

In the east part of the city there was an hospital for two chaplains, five poor men, and two women, founded to the honour of St. Wulstan. It was made a part of the endowment of Christ Church, Oxford. The hall of this building, called the Commandery, is still remaining, roofed with Irish oak, and adorned with carved work. The duke of Hamilton, who fought so bravely for Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, was buried in a parlour of this house.

In the north part of the town was another hospital dedicated to St. Oswald, founded before the year 1268. Without St. Martin's gate was a house of grey friars, founded by the earl of Warwick, which, at the Dissolution, was granted by Henry VIII. to the

bailiffs and citizens of Worcester, as was likewise the house of white friars, founded by the Beauchamps of Powick. The friars de Penitentia Jesu settled here in the reign of Henry III.

At Whiston, in the north part of the city, was a priory of Cistercian nuns, said to have been founded by a bishop of Worcester, granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Callowhill. It is still called White Ladies.

In the year 1651, Charles II. marched from Scotland, and arrived at Worcester, followed by Cromwell at his heels, with an army greatly superior to the king's. On the third day of September, the anniversary of the battle at Dunbar, Cromwell attacked the royalists at both ends of the town, and the engagement lasted several hours, during which the brigade commanded by the duke of Hamilton and general Middleton fought with great gallantry, until Middleton was dangerously hurt, the duke mortally wounded, and the greatest part of his officers and soldiers disabled or slain. No other part of the royalists made the least resistance. The cavalry were immediately driven back into the town, which was filled with confusion and dismay. In vain did the king endeavour to rally and lead them back to the charge. They fled at full gallop; and being pursued by the enemy's horse, were killed, taken, or dispersed. The infantry, thus abandoned, were seized with consternation, and tamely stood to be butchered by the victors. Two thousand perished by the sword; and four times that number being taken, were sold as slaves to the American planters.

The earls of Lauderdale, Rothes, Carnwath, Kelly, Derby, Cleveland, and general David Lesley, fell into the enemy's hands; and the duke of Hamilton died of his wounds, sincerely regretted by all good men, as a nobleman of unblemished worth and integrity. The king retired from the field with Lesley, and a good body of horse; but seeing them overwhelmed with consternation, and believing they could not possibly reach their own country, he withdrew

himself from them in the night, with two or three servants, whom he likewise dismissed after they had cut off his hair, that he might have the better chance of remaining unknown. By the direction of the earl of Derby he went to Boscobel, in Shropshire, where he was for some days entertained by four brothers of the name of Pendrell; three of these acted as scouts, while the fourth accompanied the king, who, being disguised in the habit of a peasant, worked for some days at wood-cutting. Then Charles made an attempt to retire into Wales under the conduct of his companion; but the passes of the Severn were guarded in such a manner, that he returned to Boscobel, where he met with colonel Careless, who had, like himself, escaped from the battle of Worcester. It was during his residence in this place, that they were obliged to climb a spreading oak, among the thick branches of which they passed that day together, beholding and overhearing the conversation of several persons, who went thither on purpose to search for their unhappy sovereign, that they might deliver him into the hands of his enemies.

Florence, the historian, was a monk of Worcester, in the twelfth century. Senatus Bravonius, who wrote the lives of Oswald and Wulfstan, was prior of Worcester in the year 1189. Lord Somers was born in this city in the year 1652.

Three miles south from Worcester is Powick, where was the ancient seat of the Beauchamp family. A battle was fought here in the year 1642, in which the royalists were victorious.

Bromyard is situated in a cider country, near the river Frome, which runs into the Lug, about three miles south-east of Hereford: it has a weekly market on Tuesday. There were three prebends belonging to this church as early as the reign of Henry I. in the gift of the bishops of Hereford. The bishops of Hereford had anciently a palace at Whitburn, three miles east from Bromyard, which is let to farm. Two

miles south from Bridenbury is Pencomb, whose lord requires a pair of gilt spurs as a heriot from every mayor of Hereford who dies in his office.

Leominster, or Lemster, is situated on the Wye, in what are called the Marshes of Wales. The name is by some fancifully derived from the two words Leonis Monasterium ; or, the Lion's Monastery, from a lion seen in a dream by Merwald, the founder : but by the Britons it was called Lhan-lieni, which signifies the church of nuns ; and Merewalch, king of Mercia, founding here a cell to Reading Abbey, Camden is satisfied with that derivation ; though he says some derive it from *Linum*, flax : but its chief glory is from the wool of sheep fed in the neighbouring grounds, called Lemster Ore, which Europe in general prefers to all, except that of Apulia and Tarentum. He tells us likewise, that it produces so much wheat, and such excellent white bread, that Lemster bread and Weobley ale are become proverbial. Leominster was an ancient demesne of the crown, and allotted by the Confessor to Edith, his queen. At the Conquest it was governed by eight præpositi, or chief officers of the king. The town stood first mostly on the west bank of the river ; but being burned by William de Breos, lord of Brecknock, when he revolted from King John, it was principally rebuilt on the other side : it is well built, and the environs fertile. The chief trade is in wool, felts, and leather. It has sent members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, and is governed by a bailiff and aldermen. In the year 1610, the assizes for the county were held here on account of the plague being at Hereford : at this assize Roger Cadwallader, a secular priest, who was born at Stretton, in this county, was condemned for taking orders beyond sea, drawn, hanged, and quartered ; his quarters hung up at the four ends of the town, and his head set up on the market-place. Merwald founded a monastery here as early as the year 660, which was

destroyed by the Danes. Here was then a college of prebendaries, and afterwards an abbey of nuns, who were all dispersed, and their lands possessed by laymen, before the year 1125, when Henry I. granted the house and property to his Benedictine abbey at Reading, to which it became a cell. At the Dissolution, the greatest part of the site was granted to the bailiff and burgeses of the town. Mr. Blount derives the name from Leofric, who was earl of Mercia. Leland tells us, that the abbey of Shaftesbury had rule at Lemster, possessed much lands, and sent part of the reliques of St. Edward the Martyr to be adored there. He tells us likewise, that the people of Hereford and Worcester complained of the frequency of people that come to Lemster in prejudice to both their markets in the shire-towns, and also in hindering their draping; whereupon the market was changed from Saturday to Friday, since which Lemster hath decayed. Merwald is said to have had a castle about half a mile east from the town, where, in Leland's time, were some tokens of ditches; and the people of Lemster went out once a year to sport and play. It was, he says, called Comfort Castle. The memorial of the castle is forgotten: the sports are now no more observed. On a hill at Orlton, five miles north from Leominster, is a deep cave called Palmer's Charm, of which the inhabitants tell wonderful stories. At Kingsland, Leland tells, was another castle belonging to Merwald, of which the ditches and keep were then to be seen. Three miles north from Kingsland is Croft, where the family of that name had a castle or mansion from the Conquest. The descendent is a baronet. Of this family was Sir Richard Croft, who took the son of Henry VI. prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, and was induced to give him up to Edward IV. on his promise of sparing the prince's life.

At Mortimer's Cross a battle was fought in the year 1460, between the house of York, under the earl of March afterwards Edward IV. and the Lancastrians

under Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 2000 men.

North from hence is Wigmore, where a college of prebendaries was founded by Ralph de Mortimer: according to whose will a religious house was begun at Shobdon, or Scobledon, by his son Hugh, but for want of water was removed, first to Eye on the Lug, afterwards to Wigmore, then to Beodune, and back to Shobdon; but in the year 1179, the monks finally settled in a noble monastery about a mile from Wigmore, in the marsh land towards Shrewsbury, which was built, amply endowed, and erected into an abbey of the order of Augustine, at the expence of the said Hugh de Mortimer. It was granted by Philip and Mary to Philip Cockeram. At Shobdon is a seat of lord Bateman. At Lymbrook, or Linbrook, three miles north-west from Shobdon, was a priory of Augustine nuns, founded by some of the Mortimers, or Lingains, in the time of Richard I. which was granted by Edward VI. to John West and Robert Gratwick. Six miles north from Shobdon, on the right side of the Teme, is Brampton Brian. The family of Brampton is as ancient as Henry I. and ended in the reign of Edward I. in the person of Brian de Brampton, whose daughter married Robert de Harley, whose descendants resided there till the year 1643, when it stood a siege of seven weeks against the parliament under lady Brilliana, third wife of Sir Robert Harley, and second daughter of Edward viscount Conway. She dying that year, it was a second time besieged, and after a long and brave defence by the servants only, it was surrendered and burned, with a valuable library. The ruins belong to the earl of Oxford.

On the left side of the Teme, about a mile from Brampton, is a circular camp called Coxall, or Cox-wall, now planted with oaks. Three miles east from Brampton lies Lentwardine, in whose church is some fine painted glass. Here is a free-school

founded by sir Edward Harley and others. A little to the south is a Roman camp called Brandon.

Presteign is situated on the river Lug, just at the edge of Radnorshire; and is the best built town in the county. The assizes are held here; and here is the county gaol. The market is on Saturday.

New Radnor, the county town, is so poor, says Mr. Windham, that it cannot maintain a barber. It is situated at the entrance of a narrow pass between the hills, which was formerly commanded by a castle, some remains of which are yet standing. The town was likewise anciently surrounded with a square wall with four gates; remnants of the wall are still visible, supposed to be Roman. "New Radnor," says Leland, "hath been metely well wallyd, and in the wall appear the ruins of four gates. There is an old church standing now as a chapel by the castle. Not very far thens is the new parish church, builded by one William Bachefeld and Flory his wife.—The castle is in ruin, but that a piece of the gate was a late amended. The town was defaced in Henry IV's. days by Owen Glindower;" who took the castle, and put to death sixty of the garrison in the castle-yard. It is a corporation, governed by a bailiff and twenty-five burgeses; and in conjunction with Rhayader, Knighton, Knucklas, and Kevenles, sends one member to parliament. It has a weekly market, held formerly on Thursday, now on Saturday.

Old Radnor, two miles to the east, had once a market, disused long before Leland's time.

Three miles north from Llandegley is Combyr, or Combehire, where a Cistercian abbey was begun by Cadwalladar ap Madoc, in the year 1143, and intended for sixty monks, but never finished. At the Dissolution it was granted to Walter Henley and John Williams. Three miles south-west from Llandegley is Llandindrod, celebrated for its medicinal springs. These wells are situated in a wild extensive heath, some spots of which are adorned with a few trees.

and small cultivated inclosures. The lodging-house is convenient, and in a fine summer frequently full.

Rhayader, or Rhayadergowy, is situated on the Wye, near a cataract, from whence it takes its name : Raider being the name of a cataract universally through Wales. It is composed principally of two streets in the form of a cross. There is a good weekly market on Wednesday. Near the town once stood an ancient castle, but by whom or when built is not known, of which scarce the smallest vestige remains. It is said to have been rebuilt by Rhees prince of Wales, in the reign of Richard I. Near this place is a vast desert, with dreary and irregular paths and mountains, to which Vortigern fled from his injured subjects ; and is said to have been destroyed by fire from Heaven, with his city *Caer Gwrtigern*, which he built for his security. Of this city no traces remain. On the top of *Gwaistedin Hill*, near Rhayader, are three large heaps of stones, from one pound to one hundred weight. These heaps are in South Wales called *Karnen* ; in North Wales, *Karnedheu*. “ There hath been,” says Leland, “ in times past, a great mine digging for lead in *Comenstith*, six miles from *Stratfleur*, wher is a grange longing to *Stratfleur*.”

Stratfleur, or *Strataflorida*, is situated near the source of the *Tivy*, six miles north from *Llanbeder*. Tanner tells us that this abbey was built by *Rheesus*, son of *Griffith*, in the year 1164, for Cistercian monks ; as likewise do Leland and the *Monasticon* ; but Camden says they were Cluniacs. It was burned down about the year 1294, in the wars of King Edward I. with the Welch. It is said in the *Monasticon* to have been injured before by the wars, when the king paid 78l. for the damages. It was shortly after rebuilt, and remained till the general dissolution of religious houses. Leland says, “ *Stratfleur* is set round with montanes not far distant, except on the west parte, wher *Diffryn Tyne* is. Many hilles therabout hath bene well woddred, as evidently by old rotes apperith,

but now in them is almost no wodde. The causes be these; first, the wood cut down was never copid, and this hath been a great cause of destruction of wood thorough Wales: secondly, after cutting down of woddys the gottys hath so bytten the young spring, that it never grew but lyke shrubbes: thirdly, men for the nonys destroyed the great woddys, that they shuld not harborrow thieves. The church of Strateflere is larg, side iled and crofs ilid; by is a large cloyster. The fratri and infirmitory be now mere ruines. The cemeteri, wherein the cunteri about doth buri, is very large, and meanly waullid with stoone. In it be xxxix great hue trees. The base court or camp afore the abby is veri fair and large. The foundation of the body of the church was made to have bene 60 foote longer then it is now." Many of the Welch princes are said to have been buried here; and in this house were preserved several copies of the history of Caradoc of Llancarvon. At present nothing remains of this monastery but the ruins of the church and its elegant door. Not a single inscription nor fragment of a tomb to be seen.

Aberystwith is situated on an easy eminence near the sea, at the mouths of two rivers, Ystwith and Riddol; but as the bar of the haven is seldom passable for large vessels, it is not a place of much trade. There are some accommodations, and the declivity being easy and regular on a sandy bottom, is convenient for bathing. It was anciently surrounded with walls, part of which remains; but all the facing stones are removed. A castle was built here by Gilbert Strongbow, as early as the year 1107, which was destroyed in the year 1142: and we are told that the present structure was erected, with permission of prince Llewellyn, by Edward I. in the year 1277, a few years before his conquest of the country. A regular modern ravelin is advanced before the gateway, which perhaps was thrown up in the protectorship of Cromwell, at

which time the castle was garrisoned. The remains are only one Gothic tower, which serves as a sea mark. A long stone bridge of nine arches is built over the Ryddol, on the other side of which is a steep hill, where Griffith ap Rhys encamped in the year 1113, and from which he was induced by a manoeuvre to descend and pass over the bridge, when his troops were surrounded by the English who had been besieged by them within the town, and cut off almost to a man.

Llanbadern Vawr, two miles east from Aberystwith, is supposed to have been anciently called Mauritanæa, and to have changed its name in memory of Paternus, who, in the sixth century, founded a monastery, and established an episcopal see, which continued till the people killed the bishop, when it was united to St. Davids. The church is large, and in form of a Greek cross. The monastery seems to have been given to the abbey of St. Peter's at Gloucester, and afterwards to the abbey of Vale Royal in Cheshire. Ten miles south from Aberystwith, in the road to Cardigan, is the small seaport of Llanrhwst, situated in Cardigan Bay. Near which are two large stones, called Druidical, eleven feet high above the ground, and between five and six broad. Here is supposed to have been a nunnery. At Llanvihangle Geneu'r Glyn, four miles from Aberystwith, the celebrated Welch bard Taliessin is said to have been buried, and his monument, composed of four huge stones, was visible by the road side till a few years since: the stones have been removed.

London to Aberystwith, through Hereford.

	M.	P.		M.	P.
Rofs	121	0	Brought up	133	7
Wilton	0	6	Yazor	3	5
Harewood End Inn	4	2	Eccles Green	2	3
Landinabo	1	1	Wouton	3	0
Great Birch	1	5	Lyons Hall	3	3
Cross-in-Hand	1	6	Kington, or Kyneton	2	7
Callow	0	6	Stanner	2	6
Hereford	3	7	Walton	1	1
King's Acre	2	4	New Radnor	2	7
Stretton	0	6	Aberystwith	48	4
Credenhill	1	4			
			In the whole	210	3
	139	7			

THE manor of Wilton belongs to Guy's Hospital in Southwark. At Selleck, about two miles east from Harewood, near the right bank of the Wye, is an ancient camp, and another on the opposite side of the river. Three miles west from Great Birch is Kilpeck, where was a castle belonging to a family of that name, who were called body guards to the kings of England. Some ruins of the walls were standing in Leland's time. It was situated near the small river Worm, which runs into the Munnow.

Between Great Birch and Callow Pass, is Aconbury, a large camp, in a village of the same name. King John gave the forest of Aconbury to Margaret, wife of Walter de Lacy, to found a nunnery, which she did for Augustine nuns, to the honour of the Holy Cross; and which at the Dissolution was granted to Hugh ap Harry. Two miles east from Callow is Dinder, where is another camp called Dinder Camp, or Oyster Hill, probably from Ostorius Scapula. Two miles south-east from hence is Holme Lacy, the an-

cient seat of the Scudamores. Here was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded by William Fitz-Paine, in the reign of Henry III. Near the castle was a priory of black monks, founded by Hugh, son to William the Norman, as a cell to Gloucester.

Hereford, a city and see of a bishop, is situated on the left bank of the Wye, nearly in the centre of the county, in a rich and fertile spot. The name is said to signify the ford of an army. The Welch call it Hen-fordd, or the Old Way; and Trefawith, from the beech trees. From Camden we learn, the Saxons called it Fernlag, and held it as a military station.

Hereford was anciently surrounded with walls and a ditch; and defended by a castle as large as that at Windsor; in which Henry III. and his son were confined after the battle of Lewes. The city is large, but neither populous nor well built, though considerably improved within these few years. Here was a bishop's see erected, and a diocese taken out of the diocese of Litchfield, as early as the year 680, and Putta nominated the bishop: but the first cathedral church was founded by Milefrid, king of Mercia, in 825, to the honour of St. Ethelbert, king and martyr, who is said to have been murdered at Marden, about five miles north from the city, and buried here; which being decayed or destroyed by the wars, as also a second built by bishop Athelstan, appointed to that see in the year 1012, a third edifice was begun by bishop Lofing, in the reign of William the Conqueror; and by the piety and charity of several considerable benefactors finished, and so well endowed, as to maintain a bishop, dean, two archdeacons, a chancellor, treasurer, twenty-eight prebendaries, twelve priest vicars, four lay clerks, seven choristers, and other officers. The vicars of the cathedral were incorporated in the reign of Richard II.; their college stood in Castle-street till the reign of Henry VII. when it was removed by bishop Stainsbury. The beautiful octagon chapter-house was stripped of its lead

during the civil wars, to cover the gateway of the castle; and in consequence of the dilapidation, fell to ruin. The west side of the great cloister was taken away, together with the magnificent cross in the centre, to make place for a modern music room.

Besides the cathedral, there were five churches; but during the civil wars two of them were demolished in the siege which it stood against the Scotch army in the year 1645. The greatest part of the walls and three of the gates are destroyed, and all that remains of the castle are the earth-works of the outward ward, converted into pleasant walks. It had two keeps. A few years since a large tower at the west end of the cathedral fell down, which has been since rebuilt. Besides the established churches, there are places of worship for Roman catholics and dissenters. The streets are in general broad; and in the part called the High Town, is a kind of square, one side of which is formed by the public-hall, where the assizes for the county are held, and other public business transacted.

Hereford is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c.; and sends two members to parliament. The principal manufacture is leather gloves, but this is on the decline. Cider, grain, oak timber, bark, &c. are conveyed down the river to Bristol, and coals brought by the same conveyance from the forest of Dean in Gloucestershire. There are three markets held weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday for poultry, butchers meat, &c. and on Friday for live stock.

In the year 1101, Hugh Lacy gave the church of St. Peter's, which his father had built from the ground, to the monks of St. Peter at Gloucester, with all its endowments. In the reign of Edward II. a dispute arising in the house between William de Irby, appointed by the king, and Thomas de Burghall, who claimed under another title, the estate was so wasted between them, that not sufficient remained to discharge the works of piety for which the house was designed, and the house was running to ruin; the king therefore

to prevent its final destruction, in the fifteenth year of his reign directed the sheriff of Hereford to seize on the priory, with all its property, and hold the same till further orders. Without the north gate was an hospital of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; in Leland's time an alms-house and a chapel. Here was likewise an hospital dedicated to St. Anthony; one dedicated to St. Thomas; and another to St. Ethelbert; a college of grey friars, founded by sir William Pembrugge, in the reign of Edward I. which at the Dissolution was granted to James Boyle; a house of black friars, begun first in the year 1275, by sir John Daniel, but not finished till the reign of Edward III. the principal remains of which are some ruined offices and a beautiful cross.

On the site of the black friars an hospital was founded in 1614, by sir Thomas and lady Penelope Coningsby, and endowed with estates in Leicestershire, for the reception of two most valuable characters in society, the worn-out soldier, and the superannuated faithful servant. It consists of a corporal, chaplain, and ten servitors; the corporal, or president, who collects the rents, and regulates the house, has 20l. per annum, and is allowed to marry; the others have 15l. each. The minister of Bodenham is always their chaplain, with a stipend of 30l. per annum. The chapel windows are adorned with painted glass. Here are besides, a county infirmary, a free grammar-school, two charity-schools, and another hospital or two.

About a mile from Hereford stands the hexagon shaft of a cross, called Whitecross, erected by bishop Charlton, on occasion of the plague when the market was kept here.

South from Stretton is Sugwas, where anciently the bishops of Hereford had a palace and a park. On the right of Creden Hill is a hill of the same name, on which is an ancient camp.

West from Creden Hill is Kenchester, situated on a small river called Ine, which runs into the Wye at Hereford, supposed to have been once a celebrated

city, called Ariconium, where Offa had a palace, far more ancient than Hereford, and of equal magnitude; but the place where the town was, in Leland's time, was all overgrown with brambles, hazles, and like shrubs. Nothing remains of the splendour of Ariconium but a piece of a temple, probably with a niche, which is five feet high, and three broad within, built of Roman brick, stone, and indissoluble mortar. There are many large foundations near it. A very fine Mosaic floor, some years ago, was found entire, but was soon torn to pieces by the ignorant vulgar. Mr. Aubrey, in his manuscript notes, says, in the year 1670, old Roman buildings of brick were discovered under ground on which oaks grew; the bricks were of two sorts, some equilaterally square seven or eight inches, and one inch thick. A bath was here found by sir John Hoskyns, about seven feet square, the pipes of lead entire. The bricks were a foot long, and three inches square, let artificially one into another: over these was seemingly a pavement. In another place is a hollow, where burnt wheat has been taken up; some time since colonel Dantsey sent a little box full of it to the Antiquarian Society.

Round the city you may easily trace the walls, some stones being left every where, though overgrown by hedges and timber trees. The ground of the city is higher than the level of the circumjacent country. There appears no sign of a fosse or ditch around it. The site of the place is a gentle eminence, of a square form; the earth black and rich, overgrown with brambles and oak trees, full of stones, foundations, and cavities where they have been digging. Many coins and the like have been found. This city is overlooked, and sheltered towards the north, with a prodigious mountain of steep ascent, crowned at the top with a vast camp, which ingirdles its whole summit, with works altogether inaccessible at Credon Hill, seemingly British. The destruction of Ariconium, which is generally imputed to an earthquake, is finely described

by Philips in his poem called *Cider*. Lyon's Hall, or Lenshall, or Leonhall Stretford, had anciently a market, with a castle; but the castle was demolished, and the town decayed, in the reign of Edward II.

Kington, or Kyneton, is a large old town, situated on the Arrow, chiefly inhabited by clothiers and persons employed in the woollen manufacture. There is a large weekly market on Wednesday.

Another Road, by Weobley.

	M.	F.
Hereford, p 243. . . .	135	1
Tillington	5	0
Brinsop Court	1	2
Weobley	5	2
Bond's Green	4	0
Lyon's Hall	1	4
Pentrefs	1	4
Kington	1	3
In the whole	155	0

WEOBLEY is an ancient borough town, sending two members to parliament, but no corporation. In Leland's time it had a goodly castle, but somewhat in decay. It was fortified by the Empress Matilda, and taken from her by King Stephen. The site is still visible, but no part standing. Weobley has a small market on Thursday. The ale of Weobley has been long celebrated. Three miles south-east from Weobley, to the left of the road from Hereford, is Wormsley, or Wormesley de Pionia, where a priory of black canons of the order of St. Victor, was founded by Gilbert Talbot in the reign of King John or

Henry III. and granted to Edward lord Clinton. This village is situated on the north side of a range of hills, to which it gives name. Two miles west from Weobley is the village of Sarnesfield. In this churchyard is a monument of John Abel, the most famous architect of his time. After he was above ninety, he engraved, on a grave-stone for himself, his own effigy kneeling, with those of his two wives; and the emblems of his profession, rule, compass, and square: and this epitaph composed by himself:

This craggy stone a covering is for an architector's bed,
That lofty buildings raised high, yet now lyes low his head:
His line and rule, so Death concludes, are locked up in store;
Build they that list, or they that wish, for he can build no
more.

His house of clay could hold no longer;
May heaven's joy build him a stronger.

John Abel.

Vive ut vivas in vitam æternam.

He built the market-houses of Brecknock, Knighton, and Lemster, and the timber work of the new church at Dore: but above all, being in Hereford when the Scots besieged it, in the year 1645, he made a sort of mills to grind corn, which were of great use to the besieged, and for which Charles I. afterwards honoured him with the title of one of his majesty's carpenters. He died 1674, aged ninety-seven. At Titley, three miles north from Lyon's Hall, was an alien priory, cell to the abbey of Tirone in France. Four miles south-west from Kington is Huntingdon, where, in Leland's time, the duke of Buckingham had a castle.

London to Knighton, by Hereford.

	M.	F.
Hereford, p. 248. . . .	135	1
West Hope	8	4
Stretford Bridge	2	4
Pembridge	4	2
Comb	5	4
Presteign	2	1
Knighton	7	0
In the whole	165	0

ON the top of Dynmore Hill, about a mile from West Hope, was a commandery of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by a brother of the order, in the reign of Henry II. granted to Jane Ruffel.

Stretford was formerly a better town, and gives name to the hundred. Two miles north from Stretford lies Monklow, or Monkland. The church and manor of which were given to the Benedictine abbey at Conches in Normandy, by Ralph Tony, in the reign of William Rufus. At the suppression they were granted to the church of Windsor.

Pembridge stands on the right side of the Arrow. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloth. The market is small, and nearly disused.

Knighton is agreeably situated on a rising ground, near a small river on the borders of Shropshire. It is a place of some trade; and has a weekly market on Thursday.

North from Knighton, in Shropshire, is *Caer Caradoc*, a hill much honoured in former times as a spot which *Caractacus*, the celebrated British hero, fortified in the year 53, with a rampart of stones, and held out against the Romans under *Ostorius*, till the rude mass of stones was broken through, when the Britons were compelled to retreat. *Caractacus*, after his

wife, daughter, and brothers, were made prisoners, escaped by flight, but was afterwards betrayed by Queen Cartismandua, and carried in chains to Rome.

London to Tregarron.

	M.	F.
New Radnor, p. 243. . . .	159	5
Builth	14	0
Bringwin	12	0
Dole Goch	8	4
Tregarron	11	0
In the whole	205	1

BUILTH, or Bualth, or Bealth, is a small neat town, situated in a broad and pleasant plain, on the bank of the Wye. It boasts of considerable antiquity; but probably was not a Roman station, though many antiquaries here fix Bullæum. Here was a castle built by the Britons when they were driven from England by the Saxons, which, being taken possession of by the English soon after the Conquest, was burned by one of the Welch princes. It was afterwards rebuilt by the Mortimers, earls of March, and destroyed by an accidental fire, with great part of the town, in the year 1690. In the neighbourhood of this town, Llewellyn, the last reigning prince of Wales, was slain in a wood, after a desperate battle between the British and the English forces, which was fought at a bridge on the river Yrvon, when the former were entirely routed. Here is a manufacture of stockings; and two markets are held weekly, on Monday and Saturday. About a mile north-west from the town are some salt springs, called Park Wells.

Tregarron, or Tregannon, is small, situated on the Tivy; with a weekly market on Tuesday. Three miles south from Tregarron, on the Tivy, is the village of Llandevi Brevi, built and named in memory of St David, bishop of Menevia, where he preached to a numerous audience against the Pelagian heresy, in the year 519. A college of Prebendaries was founded by Thomas Bec, bishop of St. David's, in 1187, in honour of St. David. Four miles south-west from Tregarron, at Lan Clere, was a convent of Cistercian nuns, which was granted by Edward VI. to William Sackville and John Dudley.

London to Worcester, through Cheltenham.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cheltenham, p. 138.	95	0	Brought up	108	4
Bedlam . . .	1	5	Earl's Crome . .	2	4
Uckington . .	1	0	Severn Stoke . .	1	5
Tewkesbury . .	6	3	Clifton . . .	1	5
Twining . . .	2	4	Kempsey . . .	1	6
Ripple . . .	2	0	Worcester . . .	4	2
	108	4	In the whole . .	120	2

TEWKESBURY, according to tradition, owes its name to Theocus, a recluse, who lived here in the seventh century, and had a chapel by the side of the Severn. The Saxons called it Theotissbyrg. It is situated on the verge of Gloucestershire, at the conflux of the Severn and the Avon; besides which, it is watered by two other smaller streams. It is a corporation, and a borough town, first sending members in the reign of Elizabeth. The magistracy is composed of two bailiffs, who are justices of the peace, chosen annually out of twenty-four burgesses. The chief ma-

nufacture is that of framework stocking-knitting, with that of nails. Tewkesbury mustard has long been celebrated: there is likewise some trade in malt, but the clothing business is at an end.

A monastery was built here by two brothers, Odo and Dodo, dukes of Mercia, in 715, which suffering much from the Danes, was, in 980, made a priory, subject to Cranborn in Dorsetshire, till Robert Fitz-Hamon, one of the companions of William the Conqueror, enlarged the buildings, and increased the possessions of Tewkesbury so much, that, about the year 1102, most of the monks of Cranborn removed hither, and made this the superior house, after which it became a great and magnificent abbey. At the Dissolution it was set on fire, as is said, by the king's visitors, in revenge for the opposition they met with from the monks. The cloisters were destroyed, with the chapter-house, the lady-chapel, and other appendages: the only remaining part being the gateway, which is large and handsome; but the inhabitants, to whom the body of the abbey church belonged, saved the chancel, steeple, bells, and church-yard, from ruin, purchasing the whole for the sum of 483*l*. The church founded by Robert Fitz-Hamon, in the latter end of the eleventh century, is built in the form of a cross, the tower supported by arches standing on the intersection: length, from east to west, 300 feet; and of the great cross aisle, 120 feet. In the chancel are seven large windows of painted glass, charged with coats of arms, portraits, effigies of the earls of Gloucester, &c. The roof is vaulted with stone, and covered with lead. There are many ancient monuments in the church, as Robert Fitz-Hamon, the founder, in the year 1107; countess of Warwick, 1439; George duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. 1477; and his wife Isabella Nevil; the duke of Somerset; lord Wenlock; Edward prince of Wales; sir John Beaufort; the earl of Devon, &c. The whole was new paved a few years since. On the fourth of May 1471,

a bloody battle was fought near the town between the houses of York and Lancaster, by which the hopes of the latter were totally destroyed, and the crown secured to Edward IV. Queen Margaret, and her son prince Edward, were taken prisoners. The queen was sent to the tower, but the young prince was inhumanly killed after the battle. The duke of Somerset, and some other noblemen, were taken from the abbey, whither they had fled for sanctuary, were tried and executed, the rest were pardoned. In the year 1643, the parliamentary troops, under the earl of Essex, staid here five days before the battle of Newbury.

After the siege of Gloucester, it was fortified for the king by sir William Vavasour, sir Walter Pye, and colonel Wroughton: but in the year 1644, it was taken by colonel Massie for the parliament.

Near the town was a castle called Holmes; and in the town was a house of lepers.

At Walton, near Tewkesbury, there is a medicinal spring, similar to Cheltenham.

Three miles from Tewkesbury is Deerhurst, where Dodo, duke of Mercia, founded a monastery, which was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in the year 980. It was made a cell to the abbey of St. Denis in France, and afterwards to Tewkesbury Abbey. At the Dissolution it was given to William Throckmorton. Five miles north-east from Tewkesbury, at Beckford, or Beccanford, there was an alien priory, cell to the abbey of St. Barbe en Auge, founded by Rabellus Camerarius, in the reign of Henry I. It was afterwards given to Fotheringay, and went with that abbey to sir Richard Lee. Three miles north-east from Tewkesbury, in Worcestershire, is Bredon, on the left bank of the Avon, where was a monastery founded by Eanulf, kinsman to Ethelbald king of Mercia, and grandfather to king Offa; which was annexed to the see of Worcester before the Conquest. Leland calls Bredon "a great sparkelid uplandisch towne; and a great hill called Bredon, lyith by the

town flat est, and almost by the bottom of it lyith Elmeley Castle." Bredon had then lost its market. In the church is buried J. Prideaux, the sequestered bishop of Worcester, who died in the year 1650. In Elmeley Castle was formerly a college or chantry, for eight priests, founded by Guy Beauchamp earl of Warwick, in the reign of Edward II. granted by Queen Elizabeth to Anthony Dawstin. The castle is now the seat of Mr. Charlot. On Kemerton Hill, a little to the east of Bredon, is an ancient camp. In the parish of Clifton was Hamme Castle, many years the seat of the family of Jeffery: it was much injured by the fire in the year 1605, and destroyed in the civil wars. At Kemsey was a monastery founded as early as the year 799, which was annexed to the see of Worcester, and was afterwards converted into a palace for the bishops: the house is totally destroyed, but the bishops still hold the manor.

London to Upton.

	M.	F.
Tewkesbury, p. 252.	104	0
Langdon	3	0
Upton	2	6
In the whole	109	6

NEAR Langdon, or Longdon, are the remains of Morton Castle, the seat of the Foliois. Upton is situated on the right bank of the Severn: over which is a bridge of six arches. Leland tells us, that the king had here a great stable a-late occupied by great horses. On the side of the river is a wharf, with a harbour for barges. Many Roman coins have been found at Up-

ton; and Dr. Stukely supposes it to be the Ypoceffa of Ravennas. It has a market on Thursday.

West from Upton are Malvern Hills, partly in the county of Worcester, and partly in that of Hereford, running in a ridge north and south, about seven or eight miles in length, and rising about 1313 feet above the level of the Severn. They appear to be one vast rock, principally of limestone towards the west, and quartz towards the east. The views from it are delightful and extensive, over the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Stafford, Warwick, Hereford, Salop, Monmouth, Brecknock, and Radnor. On the summit may be seen the ruins of a ditch dug by the earl of Gloucester, to separate his dominions from the bishopric of Hereford. These hills give name to two villages, Great and Little Malvern. Great Malvern is noted for two medicinal springs, one chalybeate, the other bituminous. Here before the Conquest, in a great wild forest, was an hermitage, or some kind of religious society for seculars, with an endowment by the gift of King Edward the Confessor. About the year 1083, Aldevine, the chief of this community, was persuaded by St. Wulstan, bishop of Worcester, to assume the rule of St. Benedict; upon which he immediately set about procuring benefactions for the building, and endowing a priory of that order. Gislebert abbot of Westminster, with the consent of his convent, assigned several manors and estates for that purpose at a yearly rent, wherefore this monastery was looked upon as a cell, or at least as a subordinate to the abbey of Westminster: it is nevertheless to be observed, that though the abbot of Westminster always claimed the patronage, and upon that account, approved and confirmed the election of the prior, and at length got this priory wholly exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of Worcester, yet this prior and convent acted in the management of their estates, &c. as an independent corporation. The priory church

now serves for parochial uses; and has, or had very lately, great remains of those beautiful painted glass windows, for which it was once so famous; among them were the portraits of King Henry VII. and his great favourite sir Reginald Bray. Within this church is a very remarkable tomb, representing an ancient knight recumbent on a plain table monument. He is completely armed in a hauberk, with the hood up; on his left arm a round shield, and in his right a battle-axe. The figure is broken off at the legs. The sides and ends of the tomb are covered with tiles five inches and a half square, and one inch and a quarter thick; on some of them the arms of Corbet are depicted in yellow, whence this is supposed to be the monument of one of that family named Richard, erected before the fourteenth century. Many of the same kind of tiles are to be found in the pavement of the church. No date appears on this monument.

At Little Malvern there was likewise a Benedictine priory, founded by two brothers, Jocelin and Edred, in the year 1171, which was augmented by bishop Blois, and made a cell to Worcester, now mostly in ruins; the site was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple. Near Little Malvern are the vestiges of an ancient camp.

London to Worcester, through Evesham.

	M.	F.
Bengeworth, p. 216.	96	1
Crofs the Avon to Evesham	0	6
Wyre Piddle	5	2
Spetchley	6	2
Worcester	2	4
In the whole	110	7

FIVE miles north-east from Bengeworth is Cleve, or Clive, or Windles Cleve, or Prior's Cleve, where was a monastery in the reign of King Offa, which was annexed to the see of Worcester before the year 888. Not far from hence, on Harrow Hill, is a medicinal spring.

Evesham, corruptly Esham, is situated in a peninsula formed by the river Avon, in a fertile vale called the Vale of Evesham. The river has a good harbour for barges, and across it is a stone bridge of seven arches. It has long sent members to parliament, and was incorporated by James I. to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. There are at Evesham two churches in the town, and one at Bengeworth, across the Avon. The principal employment of the labouring people is in gardening, in raising vegetables for Cheltenham, Worcester, and even Birmingham, Bath, and Bristol.

Evesham was anciently celebrated for its monastery. It was a mitred parliamentary abbey, built about the year 701, by Egwin the third bishop of Worcester, at the especial command, as is said, of the Holy Virgin, on a spot called Heathome, where there was already a small ancient church. Here, with the assistance of Ethelred and Kenred, kings of Mercia, and Offa, governor of the East Angles, he erected and endowed a monastery, and procured for it great

privileges and grants of lands, with twenty-two towns. Egwin filled it with Benedictine monks, and resigning his bishopric, became the first abbot. The monks were twice removed, and secular canons placed in their room, but they found means to be restored. The first church, built by Egwin, fell down about the year 965. Abbot Walter, a monk of Ceresia, soon after the Conquest, is said to have destroyed the old church, built probably after the fall of Egwin, and deemed one of the finest of the kind in England, and to have begun a new one in the Norman style; but not having money to complete it, he sent his monks with the shrine of St. Egwin through all England, by which means he raised a considerable sum. This abbot died in the year 1086. The site was granted at the Dissolution to Philip Holey, when the annual revenues amounted to 1183*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* according to Dugdale; and 1268*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* according to Speed. Brown Willis says, "the church, with the cloisters and offices, were then so demolished, that he could form no judgment of them. On or near the site of the abbey," says he, "is built a neat stone house, in which it is supposed the old stone was employed. They have no tradition here of the abbey, church, cloisters, or chapter-house; but in the cemetery, near St. Lawrence's church, is an old arch yet standing in ruins, which might perhaps have been some part of the abbey buildings. There are no memorable monuments in either of the parish churches. After the battle of Evesham, which was fought on the 4th of August 1275, several persons of quality were buried in the abbey church by the monks, before the high altar; the chief of which were Simon Montfort earl of Leicester; Henry Montfort; and Hugh le Despenser, justiciar of England; and probably many others." The abbot's tower is a very beautiful and regular structure, raised on a base 22 feet square, and 117 feet in height, entire in every part. It was erected by Clement Litchfield, the last abbot but one,

just before the general dissolution of abbies, seeming for the purpose of a clock and bell tower. The external ornaments are chaste, simple, and beautiful; rich without ostentation, and elegant without being trifling. Above the dial are two figures in wood, representing men in armour, whose business was some years since, like the figures at St. Dunstan's in Fleet-street, to note time, by striking two bells with their spears.

Leland says, "Clement Litchfield did very much cost in building of the abbay, and other places longing to it. He builded much about the quire in adorning it. He made a right sumptuose and high square towre of stone in the cemetery of Evesham. This towre had a great bell in it, and a goodly clocke, and was a gate-house to one piece of the abbey." This abbot was elected to that dignity about the year 1501, and died in 1540. Cromwell in vain tampered with him to surrender his abbey to the king: however he prevailed with him to resign to another of a more complying temper. This edifice escaped the general wreck, being purchased by the last abbot and the townsmen for their own use.

On the 4th of August 1265, a bloody battle was fought here between Prince Edward and the barons under Simon Montfort earl of Leicester, in which the royal party obtained a complete victory. The earl of Leicester and his son, with many of the barons, were slain in the field, and seven or eight others taken prisoners. Henry III. had been before the prisoner of Leicester, and was placed by him in the front of the battle, where he was wounded, but was delivered by the bravery of his son, who flew to his assistance, and placed him in safety during the contest. There are at Evesham a free grammar-school, a charity-school, and some alms-houses. The market is on Monday.

Four miles from Evesham, on the left hand, near the Avon, is Fladbury, anciently Fledanbyrig, or Fledanburch. This place was granted by King Ethelred to Ostforus, bishop of Worcester, in the year 691, who

placed there a religious society, subordinate to the church of Worcester. The next bishop changed the place to Stratford upon Avon, upon condition that the monastic rules should still be observed ; and that after a certain time it should revert to the bishop and church of Worcester, in whose possession it still continues. At Abberton, five miles north from Fladbury, there is medicinal springs, similar to Cheltenham. At Rous Lench, about a mile east from Abberton, was the seat of the Roses family, who afforded the chief support to Oliver Cromwell in these parts. Between Abberton and Worcester is Upton Snodsbury, where, in the year 1707, Mrs. Palmer was murdered, with her maid, by a gang of villains, headed by her only son and his brother-in-law, who were both executed, and hung in chains, with two of their accomplices. At Spetchley was a seat of the Berkeleys, which was burned by the royalists just before the battle of Worcester ; and sir Robert Berkeley converted the stables into a house.

London to Campden.

	M.	F.
Morton in the Marsh, p. 216. .	82	5
Bourton on the Hill . .	1	6
Campden . . .	6	0
In the whole .	90	3

CAMPDEN, or Camden, is situated in the north-east extremity of the county bordering on Worcester-shire: though at present a small place, it boasts of great antiquity. We are told that in the year 689, all the Saxon kings met here in council to consult on carrying on a war against the Britons. And the name

of the town itself is by some ascribed to a battle fought between the West Saxons and the Mercians, at Battle-bridge, in the neighbouring parish of Barrington. It gave title of viscount to sir Baptist Hickes, a rich mercer of London, who built Hickes's Hall in London. At this place he built a noble house near the church, with lanterns on the top, as a guide to travellers, which was burned in the civil wars, lest it should be garrisoned by the parliament; but there are yet some remains. This same nobleman built the market-house, founded an hospital, and endowed the vicarage with the impropriation of Winfrith Newburgh, in the county of Dorset. He lies buried in the south aisle, under a noble monument, among others for the Noels. Some silk mills afford the chief employment of the poor. The market is on Wednesday.

At Blockley, in Worcestershire, two miles south from Campden, was a monastery, afterwards converted into a palace for the bishops of Worcester, in which they had frequently resided before the Reformation, but now entirely destroyed.

London to Winchcombe.

	M.	F.
Chipping-Norton, p. 216.	74	3
Salford	3	0
Stow in the Wold	5	0
Lower Swell	1	0
Lower Guiting	5	6
Winchcombe	6	2
In the whole	95	3

THREE miles beyond Salford, near the road, is Dailesford, which Ethelbald King of Mercia gave to

one Bega, in the year 718, that a monastery might be founded; which, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was given to the abbey of Evesham. Here is a seat of Mr. Hastings. Stow in the Wold, or as it is called in old records, Stow St. Edward, is situated so high, and so exposed to the winds, that it has been humourously observed, to have but one element, that is air, there being neither wood, common, field, or water, belonging to the town. It is governed by two bailiffs, and has a market on Thursday. An hospital was founded by Aylmer earl of Cornwall and Devonshire, about the year 1010. Two miles south-East from Stow, at Iccumbe, in an insulated part of Worcestershire, is a chalybeate spring.

Winchcombe is situated on a brook that runs into the Avon, in that part of the country called Cotswold. It is of great antiquity, and was once a county of itself, enjoying considerable privileges. In the eighth century, Kenulph king of Mercia had a palace here, and founded a monastery of Benedictines, which fell into the hands of the secular clergy, and was almost decayed in the year 985. Oswald bishop of Worcester reformed the discipline, and restored the monks, who continued till the Dissolution, when the whole was granted to John lord Chandos. Here was likewise a convent of nuns, founded by king Offa. The church steeple was thrown down by a storm, on the 5th of October, 1091. The present church is a good building, with two aisles, and a large chancel. Winchcombe is governed by two bailiffs, and has a weekly market on Saturday.

Two miles and an half north-east from Winchcombe, at Hales, was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded about the middle of the thirteenth century by Richard earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans. Granted at the Dissolution to the marquis of Northampton. In this abbey was kept a famous relique, a particle of Christ's blood, which liquefied only to true penitents. Nothing but a part of the cloister remains.

About a mile from Winchcombe, to the south, stood Sudeley Castle, built by Boteler lord of Sudeley, Who, says Leland, was a famous man of war, in the days of Henry V. and VI. and was an admiral on sea, and is supposed to have built it *ex spolijs Gallorum* Lord Sudeley sold this castle to Edward IV. for fear of confiscation. It afterwards came to the lord Chandos, and now belongs to lord Rivers. The greater part is pulled down.

London to Droitwich.

	M.	F.
Worcester, p. 216. . . .	112	0
Fernhall Heath	3	0
Droitwich	3	6
In the whole	118	6

DROITWICH is an ancient town situated on the Salwarp, and supposed by some to have been known to the Romans, and by them called Saline. It has long been celebrated for its salt works, for in the year 816, Kenulph king of Mercia, gave ten houses, and salt furnaces, to the church of Worcester; and at the time of the Conquest it was a populous town. It has long sent members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, recorder, town-clerk, and burgessees, who are styled the corporation of the Salt Springs of Droitwich. There are about four hundred houses, and four churches, of which only three are used. The brine pits are immense, and apparently inexhaustible. The annual duty of salt made here was estimated about the year 1794, at upwards of 15000*l.* which was paid regularly every Wednesday. A canal is made from the town to Hawford, on the Severn, within three miles of Worcester, which will carry vessels of 60 tons. In a part

of the town called Duderhill, was a free chapel or hospital, for a master and poor brethren, under the priory of Worcester. Here was likewise a house of Augustine friars Eremites, founded by the ancestors of Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, before the fourth year of Edward III. which was granted by Henry VIII. to John Pve, and others. At Westwood, two miles west from Droitwich, was a priory of nuns, cell to the abbey of Fontevrault, in France, to which the church and lands were given by Eustachia de Say, and her son. The priory, and most of the lands, were granted to John Pakynton. At Ombresley, four miles west from Droitwich, is a seat of lord Sandys, built about the year 174 . Between Droitwich and Worcester, is Henlip, a seat of the Abingdons, where Garnet and Oldcorn, the Jesuits, were found hid, in the reign of James I.

London to Brecknock, by Gloucester and the Hay.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Gloucester, p. 138.	104	3	Brought up	143	2
Maifemoor Bridge	2	2	Byford	1	1
Woolridge Hill	3	1	Portway	1	2
Staunton	2	5	Hanmer's Cross	1	6
Red Marley	3	4	Letton	1	2
Little London	2	2	Willersley	1	7
Ledbury	2	7	Winforton	1	0
Torrington	7	2	Whitney	2	1
Stoke Edith	1	0	Clifford	2	1
Dormington	1	3	Hay	2	2
Mordiford Bridge	2	0	Glasbury	4	2
Hampton Bishop	1	0	Brunnlllys	3	1
Hereford	3	3	Vellinvach Inn	3	4
King's Acre	2	4	Brecknock	4	3
Bridge Lollers	3	6			
	143	2	In the whole	173	2

LEDBURY is situated near the extremity of Malvern Hills, near a small river called Leden, and by the side of a navigable canal, newly made, from Gloucester to Hereford. It has a market on Tuesday. An hospital for a master, rector, or prior, and several poor brethren and sisters, was built here by Hugh Foliot bishop of Hereford, to the honour of St. Catherine, in the year 1232. This hospital was refounded by queen Elizabeth, in the year 1580, for a master, who is nominated by the dean and chapter of Hereford, seven poor men, and three poor women. The rectory was anciently divided into several portions or prebends, but about the year 1400, a college of eight secular priests was founded in the parish church, by John Trevenant bishop of Hereford.

At Colwal, near Ledbury, as a countryman was digging a ditch about his cottage, he found a crown or coronet of gold, with many gems set in it. The stones are said to have been sold to a jeweller for 1500l.

Four miles east from Ledbury, in the road to Tewkesbury, are the remains of Bransell Castle. At Great Marcle, four miles south-west from Ledbury, was Mortimer's Castle, which stood near the church, the site of which only is visible. Not far from hence stood another castle, called Ellingham, now grown over with wood. In the year 1575, many acres of Marcle Hill are said to have given way, and separated from the rest, leaving a gap 400 feet long, and 320 feet wide, and overthrowing Kinaaston chapel, and several houses, in its fall.

At Winforton there was an hermitage founded by one Walter, a canon regular of Wormeley, to which Roger Mortimer, lord of the place, was a benefactor, in the year 1304. The foundations were dug up in the year 1675.

At Clifford was a castle built by William Fitz-Osborn earl of Hereford, which came afterwards to Walter, son of Richard Ponce, surnamed Clifford. A priory was founded here for Cluniac monks, subordi-

nate to Lewes, by Simon Fitz-Richard Fitz-Ponce, in the reign of Henry I. which was granted by Edward VI. to William Herbert earl of Pembroke. Hay, or The Hay, is situated on a high bank, which descends precipitately to the River Wye, over which is a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It is by the Britons called Trekethle, or the town among hazles, and lies on the very extreme part of the county. It was formerly surrounded with a wall, and defended by a castle, built by the Normans, near the parish church. Nothing remains of it at present but a mound of earth, and the intrenchments round it. The castle was afterwards rebuilt near the centre of the town; the gateway of this is still standing; but a large mansion was built on the site of the castle about the reign of James I. The town was burned by Owen Glendower, since which it has never recovered. It has a weekly market on Saturday.

At Brunnlllys was a castle, which in Leland's time was in ruins.

Three miles from Brunnlllys stood Dinas Castle, which was burned by the people that it might not be fortified by Glendower. About a mile east from Brunnlllys is Talgarth, where the late countess of Huntingdon founded a college. Between these two places is the River Lleveny, which rises from a lake called Llyn Savathan, and runs into the Wye five miles above Hay. Llyn Savathan is about four miles to the east of Brecknock; is about two miles long, and one broad; the depth in the middle is thirteen fathoms; it abounds in pike, perch, trout, and chevins. Two miles north-west from Brecknock there is a remarkable ancient fortification, called Y Gaer.

London to Hay, by another road.

	M.	F.
Hammer's Cross, p. 265. . . .	147	3
Bredwardine	1	2
Hardwick	5	6
Hay	2	2
In the whole	156	5

AT Bredwardine was a castle, in which, according to some, was born Thomas Bredwardine, elected archbishop of Canterbury in the year 1349, and styled for his learning *the profound doctor*; though others say he was born at Hatfield, in Suffex. Two miles to the south was another castle, at Dorston; and a mile more to the south, are the ruins of Snodhill, or Snodhull Castle, which belonged to Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, and afterwards to Henry VII. Elizabeth granted it to Sir Robert Dudley. Four miles south from Dorston is Vowchurch, which is an ancient square camp. Two miles lower is Dour, or Dore, where was an abbey of white monks, founded by Harold, lord of Ewias, in the reign of king Stephen, which was granted to John Scudamore. All these places are near the sides of the river Dour, which joins the Worm, and runs with it into the Munnow, about two miles from Grosmont, in Monmouthshire. The valley through which the Dour runs is called Driffin Dwr, or the Golden Vale. The part of the country east of the vale, towards Hereford, is called Irchenfield, or Archenfeld. About a mile and a half below Dour, is Harold Ewias, or Map Harold, which took its name from a nobleman named Harold, who had a castle here, and in the year 1100 founded a Benedictine priory, cell to the abbey of Gloucester; but for the want of revenues, in the year 1358, the monks were obliged to remove to the abbey. The castle was built

by William Fitz-Osborn earl of Hereford, about the time of the conquest. Three miles west from Dour is Blestium, or Old Town, of great antiquity, but now a mean village. And near it Alterynnis, an ancient seat of the Cecils, ancestors of Sir William Cecil, lord high treasurer of England. Near these places are the Hatterill Hills, the north-east boundary of Monmouthshire.

London to Holyhead, through Birmingham and Shrewsbury.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Chapel House, p. 216.	72	7	Brought up	147	2
Long Compton, Warw.	4	4	Watling Street	2	2
Tidmington, Worc.	4	1	Hay Gate	1	2
Shipston	1	4	Uckington	3	7
Tredington	2	1	Atcham	2	3
New-Wold	1	7	Shrewsbury	4	7
Alderminster	2	1	Shelton	1	6
Stratford upon Avon	4	6	Montford Bridge	2	6
Wotton Waveny	6	2	Neffcliffe	3	6
Henley in Arden	1	2	Felton	4	7
Hockley	4	6	Ofwestry	4	4
Shirley Street	4	7	Gobowen	2	5
Birmingham	5	6	Chirk, Denbigh.	3	0
Wednesbury, Staff.	7	7	Whitehurst	2	0
Bilston	3	0	Llangollen	5	0
Wolverhampton	2	6	Llanfantfraid, Merion.	7	2
King's Tettenhall	2	2	Corwen	2	5
The Wergs	1	4	Cerrig y Druidion,		
Boningale, Shrop.	3	7	Denbighshire	9	7
Shiffnall	5	0	Cernioge, or Kenioge		
Priors Leigh	2	7	Mawr	3	2
Oaken gates	1	3	Capel Voelas	2	3
Carried up	147	2	Carried over	217	4

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over .	217	4	Brought up .	254	1
Llanrwst .	8	1	Braint (Anglesea)	2	5
Trefriew (Caern.)	2	2	Ceint .	3	1
Tyn y Groes .	5	6	Llangefni .	2	1
Aber Conway .	4	0	Gwyndu .	5	0
Pont Sychnant .	2	6	Trefor .	1	4
Penmaen Mawr .	3	5	Bodedern .	2	5
Aber .	3	0	Llanynghenedle .	1	2
Llandygai .	3	6	Four Mile Bridge	3	0
Bangor .	1	7	Holyhead .	4	1
Bangor Ferry .	1	4			
	254	1	In the whole .	279	4

SHIPSTON is a neat little town, and formerly celebrated for its manufacture of shags, which is now declined. Here is a considerable weekly market on Friday. Shipston is situated in a part of the county which is separated from the rest by a nook of Gloucestershire.

Stratford upon Avon is a well built town, and incorporated for a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and has a weekly market on Thursday. The bridge over the Avon was built with brick and stone, at the expence of Sir Hugh Clapton, lord mayor of London, who left an annual stipend to keep it in repair. It contains fourteen arches on the main stream, and five dry arches. The chief trade of the town is in corn and malt, and near it are horse races. The celebrated William Shakespear was born and buried here. His monument is very near the furthestmost corner of the church, so near that you cannot pass by it more than a yard at most, yet the inscription on it begins thus:

Stop passenger; why go you by so fast?
Read if thou can'st, whom envious Death has plac'd
Beneath this tomb.———Shakespear.

If any author ever merited the celebration of a periodical festival, Shakespear certainly called for that

distinguished honour. Many persons of high rank, and approved taste, had admired him; many excellent critics and commentators on this divine bard had exerted their talents in the illustration of his text, and bestowed upon his writings a profusion of just panegyric; but the idea of a jubilee, or grand festival, in his honour, was reserved for David Garrick.

Remarkable events have been indebted for their origin to very unpromising incidents. A wealthy clergyman purchased the house and gardens of Shakespear, at Stratford upon Avon. A man of taste in such a situation, and master of so enchanting a spot, would have congratulated himself on his good fortune, and have deemed himself the happiest of mortals, but the luckless and ignorant owner trod the ground which had been cultivated by the first genius of the world, without feeling those warm emotions which arise in the breast of the generous enthusiast. The mulberry-tree, planted by the poet's own hand, became an object of dislike to this tasteless possessor of it, because it over-shadowed his window, and rendered the house, as he thought, subject to damps and moisture. In an evil hour the unhappy priest ordered it to be cut down.

The people of Stratford, who had been taught to venerate every thing which had belonged to the immortal Shakespear, were seized with grief and astonishment when they were informed of the sacrilegious deed; and nothing less than the destruction of the offender, in the first transports of their rage, would satisfy them. The mulberry-tree thus cut down, was purchased by a carpenter, who knowing the value which all the world professed for any thing which belonged to Shakespear, very ingeniously cut it into various shapes of small trunks, snuff-boxes, tea-chests, standishes, tobacco-stoppers, &c. The corporation of Stratford bought several of this man's curious manufacture from the mulberry-tree; and influenced by good sense, and superior taste, they enclosed the freedom of Stratford in a box made of this sacred wood, and sent it to Mr. Garrick. At the same

time they requested of him, in very polite terms, a bust, statue, or picture, of his admired Shakespear, which they informed him they intended to place in their town-hall.

In the same letter, with equal politeness, they assured him that they should be no less pleased if he would oblige them with his own picture, to be placed near to that of his favourite author, in perpetual remembrance of both.

This judicious and well-timed compliment gave rise to the Jubilee of Shakespear. In September 1769, an amphitheatre was erected at Stratford, upon the plan of Ranelagh, decorated with various devices. Transparencies were invented for the town-house, through which the poet's most striking characters were seen. A small old house, where Shakespear was born, was covered over with curious emblematical transparency; the subject was the sun struggling through clouds to enlighten the world, a figurative representation of the fate and fortunes of the much-beloved bard.

The jubilee lasted three days; during which time entertainments of oratorios, concerts, pageants, fireworks, &c. were presented to a very brilliant and numerous company, assembled from all parts of the kingdom. Many persons of the highest quality and rank of both sexes, some of the most celebrated beauties of the age, and men distinguished for their genius, and love of the elegant arts, thought themselves happy to fill the grand chorus of this high festival.

Though the wealthy and liberal part of the inhabitants of Stratford were truly sensible of the honour conferred upon them by this magnificent festival, in commemoration of their townsman, the lower and most ignorant class of the people entertained the most preposterous and absurd notions of the jubilee. They viewed Mr. Garrick with some degree of apprehension and terror; they considered him as a magician, and dreaded the effects of his wand as strongly as the deluded populace did formerly, in the darkest days of ignorance, the power of witchcraft. Yet one thing

must not be forgotten; though the common people were so stupid as to impute the violent rains which fell during the jubilee, to the judgment and vengeance of Heaven, which was by them supposed to be angry with the exhibition of fire-works, balls, assemblies, masquerades, and other public diversions, they took the advantage of the vast crowds of people who flocked to Stratford from all parts of the kingdom, to exact the most exorbitant prices for lodgings, provisions, and every necessary article of accommodation.

Leland tells us, that where the parish church now stands, there was a monastery, called Stratford, given in augmentation of Evesham, in the time of St. Edwin bishop of Worcester, about the year 703. There is also mention made of a monastery here, subordinate to Worcester, in King Berthwulf's charter, dated in 845, and in bishop Werfriths in 872. The manor belonged to the see of Worcester, from the time of bishop Egwine till the reign of Edward VI. But there is no further account of any religious house till the reign of Edward III. John de Stratford bishop of Winchester, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, founded a college or chantry for a warden, four priests, three clerks, and four choristers, who were to celebrate divine service, at the altar of St. Thomas, in the south aisle, by him newly built, of the parish church of the Holy Trinity. The site of the college was granted to the earl of Warwick. An hospital, or alms-house, was situated on the south side of the church, and lands given upon the incorporation of the town, in the reign of Edward VI. for its continuance.

Near Stratford is Welcome Hill, an artificial mount, raised in the form of a cone, with some entrenchments, called the Dingles. At Wotton Waveny, or Wotton Wawen, the church of St. Peter, together with some lands, being given by Roger de Tonie, standard-bearer, of Normandy, to the abbey of Conches, in Normandy, which had been founded by his father, a cell of monks from that monastery was settled here in

the reign of Henry II. and continued till the alien priories were seized by Edward III. It was given by Richard II. to the Carthusian priory at Coventry, and by Henry VIII. to King's College, Cambridge.

Henley in Arden, is in a forest, near the River Arrow, was once a member of Wotton Waveny, and afterwards of Beldefert or Beaufert, a village joining, where was a castle, to which a market was granted by king Stephen, to be held on Tuesday; after which Henley began to be populous. It was burned down about the time of the battle of Evesham, but recovered itself soon after. The castle has long been destroyed. In the reign of Henry VI. here was an hospital. The Romans are supposed to have had a camp at Oldbury, about a mile from Henley. The nuns of Pollesworth, when compelled to leave their abbey, in the reign of William the Conqueror, are said to have retired to this place, and at their return left a cell, with some few nuns, subordinate to Pollesworth. The manor was granted by Henry VIII. to Charles duke of Suffolk.

Birmingham is situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, and may be considered as one of the first manufacturing towns in Europe. In 1676, it was not even a market town, and is now not a corporation; nor has it any chartered privileges. Indeed this very circumstance appears to be one of the first advantages enjoyed by the town. Formerly tanning of leather was the principal business carried on by the people of Birmingham; no appearances of that now remain. Before the Revolution, the manufactures of Birmingham were confined to coarse iron ware; shortly after that period, some of the inhabitants obtained a contract for furnishing a supply of fire arms to government; soon after the button and buckle trade became extensive: Birmingham was conveniently situated: labour, coals, and necessaries of life, were cheap; manufactures were erected upon a general and extensive scale. Whatever could be desired, either useful or ornamental, in the various

branches discovered by ingenuity or study, the endless variety of buttons, buckles, trinkets, and jewellery, silver and plated; fire-arms, cast-iron work, &c. &c. are all abundantly supplied by Birmingham. Some of the most extensive manufactures in the kingdom are established here. Inland navigations have increased the trade, and will still increase it much more by fresh communications. Even London will receive the manufactures of Birmingham by inland navigations.

It is scarcely fifty years since there was not a single mercantile house which corresponded directly from hence with any foreign country, but furnished their products for the supply of those markets through the medium of merchants in London: at this time the principal orders for foreign supply come directly to merchants or manufacturers resident in the town.

The air is exceeding pure, and notwithstanding the disadvantages which must result from its close population, the noxious effluvia of various metallic trades, and, above all, the continual smoke arising from the immense quantity of coals consumed, it is remarked by a very accurate observer on the probability of human existence, (Dr. Price), to be one of the healthiest towns in England. The foundation being a dry, reddish sand, the lowest apartments are perfectly free from damp, and hence it follows that agues, and the numerous tribe of distempers incidental to moist situations, are here unknown. The instances of longevity are strikingly numerous, and every means for the preservation of health has been adopted in this great town, particularly bathing, one of the most extensive and complete set of baths in the kingdom being erected at Lady Well. Almost every artist occupying a separate house, they are spread over a greater extent of surface, and consequently free from the disadvantages so remarkable in other great towns, where the habitations are larger, and every floor occupied by one or more families. The dwellings, however, of the merchants, and principal manufacturers, are equal to

those of the same rank in any part of the kingdom; and some streets would even do honour to the capital.

Birmingham has two parish churches, and four chapels of ease. Of the former St. Philip's is justly admired for the beauty of its architecture and situation, being built in a light, elegant style, about seventy years ago. In each steeple is a set of musical chimes, which play every three hours, and a different tune every day in the week. The chapels are all modern, handsome edifices, particularly St. Paul's. There were two Presbyterian meetings, but they were both destroyed in the riots, in July 1791; they are now rebuilding, and a third is in contemplation. There are also three meetings of Independents, one of Quakers, three of Anabaptists, a Romish chapel, Methodist meeting-houses, and a Jewish synagogue.

Amongst the charitable endowments must be ranked the general hospital. This is a large and convenient edifice, erected on the edge of the town, at above 7000*l.* expence, voluntarily subscribed, as is its present support, amounting to about 1000*l.* per annum, in which upwards of seventy patients are accommodated weekly upon an average, and a greater number are relieved out of the house. There is a weekly market on Thursdays, which is plentifully supplied from the country with every kind of provision, and well stored with live cattle of all kinds.

The following comparison will place in a very striking light the rapid increase of population in Birmingham, within a century: in 1688, the sum disbursed for the poor was 308*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.* From Easter 1786, to Easter 1787, 12,429*l.* 9*s.* 11¼*d.* and nearly the same for the preceding seven years. The number of inhabitants is said to be 60,000. At the end of the town, towards Wednesbury, there was an hospital, dedicated to St. Thomas the apostle, for a warden and brethren, founded before the reign of Edward I.

At Soho, in Staffordshire, there are the most extensive manufactories in the kingdom, carried on by

Mr. Bolton. The premises consist of four squares, with connecting angles, or rather streets of shops, warehouses, &c. capable of employing a thousand workmen, in all the varieties of buttons, buckles, &c. &c. The new copper coinage of the nation is the manufacture of this gentleman. Near Soho, is the manufacture of painted glass, by Mr. Eggington.

Wednesbury, or Wedgebury, is a very ancient town, and said to have been fortified by Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, against the Danes, in the reign of Edward the Elder; notwithstanding, it was in Leland's time reduced to a village, but noted for its coals. And in the parish is dug that sort of iron ore called blood metal, employed in the manufacture of nails, horse-shoes, hammers, axes, and all sorts of heavy tools. The principal manufactures are guns, coach-springs, iron axes, saws, trowels, edge-tools, bridle-bits, stirrups, nails, hinges, wood-screws, and cast-iron goods, with some trade in enamel. There are iron-forges, in one of which the iron is smelted from the ore. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday.

At Bradley Moor, two miles from Wednesbury, are the extensive works of Mr. Wilkinson.

At West Bromwich, south from Wednesbury, was born the gigantic porter of James I. William Parsons, who is said to have been able to take up two of the stoutest of the yeomen of the guard, one under each arm, and walk with them, apparently unconcerned. A bas relief of this Parsons, accompanied by Hudson, the dwarf, is fixed in the front of a house, near the end of Bagnio-court, Newgate-street, probably as a sign. At Sandwell, in this parish, towards the latter end of the reign of Henry II. or beginning of the reign of Richard I. William, son of Guy de Oph, or Offney, founded, in the hermitage of Bromwich, near the well called Sandwell, a priory of Benedictine monks, which was given to Cardinal Wolsey.

Wolverhampton is a large manufacturing town, situated on the navigable canal which has a communi-

cation with all the great rivers of the kingdom. The parish is near thirty miles in circumference, and contains seventeen populous villages. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. The manufactures carried on in this town are locks, buckles, steel toys, japan ware, &c. Here are the most ingenious lock-smiths in England; their locks are made in brass, or iron boxes, curiously polished. When they make six, eight, or more in a suit, as they are bespoke, they will order the keys so that neither of them shall open each others lock; but one master key shall open all. By this means, when the locks are set on, and the inferior keys kept by distinct servants, neither of them can come at each other's charge, yet the master can come at them all; besides, the master turning his key in any of his servants locks but once extraordinary, the servants themselves cannot come at their charge; and if they attempt it, the key will only run round, and hurt nothing. Some of the iron work is made in the town, but the chief part of it by the farmers for several miles round; for in this country every farm has at least one forge; so that thence they bring all their work to market, where the great tradesmen buy it up, and send it to London, from whence it is exported all over Europe. The town is built on rising ground. There are at present two churches, St. Peter's and St. John's. St. Peter's has a lofty square tower, and eight bells, with chimes; also an organ. This church is collegiate.

An ancient monastery was founded, or amply endowed, by a lady called Wulfruna, in the year 996, which at the Conquest was in possession of secular canons. William Rufus gave this church to Sampson bishop of Worcester, who settled it on the prior and convent of his own cathedral; and they held it till the reign of king Stephen, when it was taken from them by Roger bishop of Salisbury. Shortly after it was given by the king to the bishop of Chester, and the church of Litchfield; and it was again in the hands of

secular canons, till the famous Petrus Blefenfis, who was dean, resigned it into the hands of Hubert archbishop of Canterbury, that he might build an abbey for monks, of the Cistercian order, which, however, seems never to have been done, for the secular canons were in possession not long after, and continued so. This church was accounted one of the king's free chapels, and with the collation of prebendaries was annexed to the deanery of Windsor. In the reign of Edward VI. the college and prebends were granted to the duke of Northumberland, but these coming again to the crown, by the duke's attainder, the deanery and prebends were refounded by Mary, and further confirmed by James I. who made the celebrated Marcus Antonius de Dominis archbishop of Spalatro, and dean of Windsor, prebendary and dean of Wolverhampton, and presented seven other clergymen, among whom were Joseph Hall, Gabriel Goodman, and doctor Thomas Goad, to the other seven prebends, Hatherton, Wilnall, Fetherstone, Halton, Monmore, Stonewall, alias Kinewaston, and Wobaston. In the year 1394, Clement Luson, and William Waterfall, obtained the king's licence to build an hospital for a priest and six poor men.

Three miles south from Wolverhampton, in the road to Dudley, is Sedgeley, a manufacturing village, in which two thousand persons are employed in coarse iron goods. In the parish a fat shining coal is dug, which burns with a bright flame into white ashes. About six miles south-west from Wolverhampton, near Seifdon, is Apewood, or Abbots Castle, an ancient fortification, on a lofty, round promontory, with a steep ridge for a mile together, with hollows cut in the ground, supposed for tents. The hills at each end appear like bastions. Two miles north-east from Wolverhampton, is Wednesfield, where, in the year 911, the Danes were defeated in a pitched battle, by Edward the Elder, when two of their kings, two earls, and nine other chiefs were killed.

Effington, two miles north from Wednesfield, was held of the manor of Hilton, near Penkridge, by the singular tenure of driving a goose three times round the fire blown by Jack of Hilton, a little brass image, operating like a bellows. Both manors becoming the property of Mr. Vernon, the custom was dropped. At Tettenhall was a collegiate church or royal free chapel before the Conquest, which was granted by Edw. VI. to Walter Wrottesley. Edward the Elder defeated the Danes here in the year 907 or 911.

A mile north-west is Wrottesley, in which are the vestiges of many streets, like a city, running different ways: large hinges have been found here, and stones squared, with many antiquities of various kinds. The whole covers a circuit of about four miles, and stones of vast bigness have been found thereabouts. It is said that one of these made one hundred loads; and another, after ten loads had been hewn off, required thirty-six yoke of oxen to draw it, and made a great cistern in a malt house, which would wet thirty-seven strikes of barley at one time.

Shiffnal is a town of little note; in the church is an inscription, telling that William Wakely was baptised at Idsal, alias Shiffnal, on the first of May 1591, and buried at Adbaston, November 28, 1714; his age being 124: he lived in the reign of eight kings and queens: viz. Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. and II. James II. William and Mary, Anne, and George I. Here is a small charity school, and a market on Tuesday. There are extensive coal-works in the neighbourhood.

Seven miles west from Shiffnal is Wellington, near the Wrekin, with a weekly market on Thursday. The church has been new built within a few years, supported with cast-iron pillars, and the window frames of the same materials. At this place, Charles I. assembled his army in the beginning of the civil wars, and made a protestation, that if he conquered, he would maintain the liberties of the people, and freedom of parliament, and the rights of the church. In the neighbourhood are quarries of limestone, and mines of coal, and iron.

ore, and two furnaces worked by steam, one supposed to be the largest in England.

Three miles north from Wellington is Kynardsey, of which Mr. Plaxton, sixth rector from the time of Henry III. gives this account to the Royal Society, 1673. He found a great many aged people in the parish; and observed, that every sixth person was sixty years old and upwards, some eighty-five, others ninety; yet the town was surrounded by a large morass, overflowed in winter, and inaccessible by any arable land in winter, whence it had the name of Kinard's Eye, or Island. Three miles south-west from Wellington, at Charlton, was formerly a castle, belonging to the Charltons, lords of Powis. At Wombridge, or Ombridge, two miles east from Wellington, was a priory of black canons, founded by William Fitz-Alan, in the reign of Henry I.

Three miles east from Shiffnal, is Tong, anciently Toang, where is an ancient seat called Tong Castle, new built of brick by Sir Henry Vernon, who died in the year 1515, now the seat of Mrs. Durant. Tong, before the conquest, belonged to Morcar Earl of Northumberland. The church was made collegiate for a warden, four priests, and thirteen poor people, by Dame Isabella Penkridge, and others, in the year 1440. Most of the estate was granted to Sir Richard Manners. In the church are some monuments of the Pembridges, Stanleys, and Vernons. The great bell is remarkable for its size, weighing 48 cwt.

Two miles east of Tong is Boscobel House, or White Ladies, where the Pendrils lived, who preserved King Charles II. after Worcester battle, and famous for the royal oak. The floor of the garret, which is a popish chapel (formerly a nunnery in possession of the family of Cooksey), being matted, prevents any suspicion of a little cavity with a trap-door over the staircase, where the king was hid. His bed was artfully placed behind some wainscot, and shut up very close. A descendant of the Cookseys still keeps the gloves and garters which his Majesty left behind him.

The said chapel is still standing, and has some painted saints upon the wall at one end.

A bow-shot from the house, just by an horse-track passing through the wood, stood the royal oak, into which the King and Colonel Careless climbed, by means of the hen-roost ladder, when they thought it no longer safe to stay in the house, the family reaching them victuals with the nut-hook. It happened, as the people relate it, that whilst the King and the colonel were in the tree, a party of the enemy's horse (sent to search the house) came whistling and talking along this road; and, when they were just under the tree, an owl flew out of a neighbouring tree, and hovered along the ground, as if her wings were broken, which the soldiers merrily pursued.

The remains of the oak were fenced in by Basil Fitzherbert, esq. with a brick wall, and the following inscription in gold letters, cut in a blue stone over the gate:

Felicis. arborē, quā in assitū
Potentis. regis Cāi 2di Deus Op. Max.
Per quem reges regnāt hic crescere
Voluit, tam in perpet. rei tantæ
Memoriā quam in specimen firmæ
In reges fidei, muro cinctam
Posteris cōmendant Basilus
& Jana Fitzherbert.
Quercus amica Jovi.

Which may be thus translated:

Basil and Jane Fitzherbert recommend to Posterity this most fortunate tree, which the All-gracious and All-mighty God, by whom Kings reign, ordained here to grow, to be the asylum of the most Potent Prince King Charles II. and have begirt it with a Wall, as well in perpetual Remembrance of so great an Event, as a Testimony of their firm Allegiance to Kings.

—The Oak belov'd by Jove.

Which remained till the year 1784, when, by some ill-disposed persons, the tree was broken and the wall thrown down. The ruins of White Ladies are considerable. This was a covenant of Cistercian nuns, as early as the reign of Richard I. or King John, and afterwards the seat of Mr. Giffard, where King Charles was concealed till he could escape to France. Oaken Gates is celebrated for its coal-mines.

Shrewsbury is a large and handsome town, situated on a peninsula, formed by a turn of the Severn which surrounds it towards the east, south, and west. It is said to have been built by the Britons on the ruins of a more ancient city, called Uriconium. In the time of King Alfred it was called a city. In the reign of Edward the Confessor here was a mint. Roger de Montgomery, to whom it fell by gift from the Conqueror, built a castle on a rising cliff facing the north, for which purpose he pulled down near fifty houses; and his son Robert, revolting from Henry I. walled round the side where it is not defended by the river. The castle was defended by William Fitz-Alan, for the Empress Matilda, against King Stephen, who made himself master of it by assault. Only one part, with two round towers, remains, and the walls on the north-east. The inside is cleared from buildings, and the keep made a garden with a beautiful view. The town walls, on the south-east sides, are kept in good repair, and form pleasant walks; those on the north-west side are entirely covered with houses. The streets are spacious, but irregularly built, and some steep.

In the early Norman times Shrewsbury was sufficiently inhabited and frequented. According to the survey of England, it paid a yearly tax of 7l. 16s. 10d. and had 252 citizens, of whom twelve were bound to keep guard before the kings of England when they were in this city, and as many to attend them when they went a hunting. In the reign of Henry III. it was burnt by the Welch. In the reign of Edward I. a parliament was held here, and another in the reign

of Richard II. In the year 1403, a bloody battle was fought near this town, in a place called Battlefield, between Henry IV. and Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in which the former proved victorious. Percy was slain, and, on both sides, upwards of 2000 gentlemen were left dead on the field. In the year 1551 the sweating sickness, which proved so fatal through the whole kingdom, is said to have made its appearance first in this town.

Shrewsbury was eminent for its loyalty to Charles I. who, after setting up his standard at Nottingham, and finding no encouragement there, removed to Shrewsbury, being invited by the gentry of the town and country round; where he was received with such a general affection and hearty zeal, that his Majesty recovered himself from the discouragement of his first step at Nottingham, and raised and completed a strong army in less time than could be imagined; insomuch, that, to the surprize of the parliament, and, indeed, of all the world, he was in the field before them, and advanced upon them so fast, that he met them two thirds on his way to London, and gave them battle at Edgehill, near Banbury. But the fate of the war turning afterwards against the king, the weight of it fell heavy upon this town, and almost ruined it. But they are now fully recovered, and it is one of the most flourishing towns in England.

The market days for corn, cattle, and provisions, are Wednesdays and Saturdays; and every Thursday is the market for Welch cottons, friezes, and flannels, of which here are sold as much as come to 1000*l.* a week, one with another. The magistracy consists of a mayor, recorder, steward, town clerk, twenty-four aldermen, and forty-eight common-council-men, who have their sword-bearer, three serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying causes within itself, even such as are capital, except for high treason. Shrewsbury sends two members to the British parliament. There are about 2,000 houses, and 12,000

inhabitants in Shrewsbury. About twenty vessels are constantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Bristol.

Elfleda, the famous queen or princess of Mercia is said to have founded a collegiate church in this town to the honour of St. Alemund, son of Alured King of Northumberland (who was killed in the year 800, and was buried first at Lillethull, or at Whitchurch, and afterwards removed to Derby. This church was amply endowed by King Edgar for the maintenance of ten prebendaries. And so it continued till the reign of King Stephen, when Richard de Balmeis, the dean, having obtained leave of the king and the pope, conveyed the church, and all the lands thereunto belonging to a monastery of regular canons, erected in the wood of Lillethull, which was one of the prebends of this church. In the year 1083, an abbey was founded for Benedictine monks, brought from Seez, in Normandy, by Roger de Montgomery Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and his wife Adcliza. The site of which was granted to Edward Watson and Henry Herdson.

The parish church of St. Mary was formerly collegiate, and in Leland's time had a dean and nine prebendaries. Great part of the lands and tithes were given by Edward VI. to the grammar school founded here, but the site and dean's house were granted to Robert Reeve, and George Cotton. The church of St. Chad was likewise collegiate as early as William the Conqueror: In it were a dean and ten prebendaries under the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. St. Michael's was a collegiate church or royal free chapel in the castle, and was granted by Henry I. to the college at Battlefield. St. Julian was a royal free chapel, at length annexed to St. Michael's. Without the town in the east suburbs St. Giles's hospital for leprous and infirm people, was founded as early as the reign of Henry II. On the bank of the Severn, stood the house of grey friars, founded by Hawise, wife of Charleton Lord of Powys, in the reign of Henry III.

which at the Dissolution was granted to Richard Andrews, and Nicholas Temple, to whom also was given the house of black friars, founded by the Lady Geneville, a little without the wall, at the end of Marwell-street; and the house of Augustine friars, founded by the Staffords, a little beneath the Welch bridge, on the west side of the town. In the west suburb, called Frankeville, was an hospital dedicated to St. John Baptist, in the reign of Edward II. with a free chapel annexed to it, dedicated to St. George. At Shrewsbury likewise was an hospital, dedicated to St. Chad, maintained by the mercers or clothiers; and at the west end of St. Mary's church, was an hospital, founded by Degory Walter, merchant of the place.

On the spot called Battlefield, four miles from Shrewsbury, where the brave Percy fell, the king, or rather Roger Ive, clerk, founded a small college for a master and five secular canons, with an hospital for poor people. About a mile and an half to the south is Hughmond, where an abbey of Augustine canons regular, was founded by William Fitz-Alan, of Clun, in the year 1110, the site of which was granted to Edmund Littleton. Four miles north from Battlefield, lies Morton Corbet, where are the remains of a castle, which, being used as a garrison by King Charles I. was so much ruined, that little besides the outer walls remain. Two miles west from Mountford Bridge is Shrewarden, where there was a castle which belonged to John Fitz-Alan of Clun, father of the first Earl of Arundel. There was another castle, now belonging to Lord Clive, but the remains of both are small.

Two miles south from Felton, was Knocking Castle, belonging to the Stranges, created Baron Strange of Knocking. The Stranges were originally descended from a duke of Bretagne, and came over to England in the reign of the Conqueror. They built a castle here in the reign of Henry III. The family failed in the reign of Edward IV. the last John leaving a daughter, who,

in her own right, brought the barony of Strange to the son of the Earl of Derby.

Oswestry, or Oswaldstre, i. e. Oswald's cross, is a very ancient town, and is said to owe its name to Oswald, king of Northumberland, who was killed here in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia ; having before that time been called Maserfield : it was anciently surrounded with walls, strengthened with towers, and towards the north was a castle, which has long been a heap of ruins. The town is a place of some trade, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen ; there are about 500 houses, and upwards of 2,000 inhabitants : the town gates are all down, and but little vestiges of the walls are to be seen.

In the year 1216, on the refusal of Llewellyn Prince of Wales to march his troops against the Dauphin of France, who had invaded England, King John set fire to the town. It was likewise destroyed by Llewellyn, in the year 1233. The market is on Wednesday. Within a mile of the town a large house was erected for the poor of Oswestry and eleven other neighbouring parishes. Leland tells us, that the church was formerly the chapel of a monastery. A canal which forms a communication from the Severn to the Dee and Mersey passes near the town.

Two miles east from Oswestry, is Whittington, where are the remains of a castle anciently belonging to the Fitz-Warrens. It had once a market, now lost. At Halstone, a mile east from Whittington, there was a preceptory of knights templars, and afterwards of the knights hospitallers ; granted by Queen Elizabeth to William Horne. Near Oswestry is Hen-Dinas, or the Old City, an ancient strong fortification, which, according to tradition, was the last retreat of the Britons. About a mile west from Chirk is an ancient castle built by Roger Mortimer, in the thirteenth century : the outward walls and large round towers remain ; but the principal rooms are fitted up in the modern style by Mr. Myddleton.

Llangollen is a poor town, beautifully situated in the midst of mountains, rocks, woods, and torrents: it has a market on Saturday. Near it are the ruins of Castle Dinas-Bran: the summit of the mountain on which it was built, seems to have had, according to history, some fortifications from the remotest times. A tradition is current, that a castle was destroyed here by fire so early as in the tenth century. The few arches which remain are pointed, and probably no older than the time of Gryffydd ap Madoc, who sided with Henry III. and fortified himself on this lofty spot, so that he remained impregnable against the efforts of the Welch prince.

The castle occupied the whole of the mountain, about 300 feet in length and 150 in breadth. There are two wells constantly supplied with water within reach of the arm, supplied probably from the adjacent mountains of Glisleg, which range for three or four miles. The declivity of Dinas-Bran is each way exceedingly steep, and cannot be approached the best way on horseback, nearer than a quarter of a mile, within which space the castle was defended by a long and deep entrenchment of earth; while immediately under the walls was a large and deep fosse, hollowed out of the solid rock. The two entrances were by draw-bridges.

The bridge of Llangollen consists of four irregular arches of stone, all pointed. It is said to have been built by a bishop of St. Asaph, about the year 1400. A date appears on the parapet 1656, when repaired.

Five miles north-west from Llangollen, is Valle Crucis, founded about the year 1200, by Madoc ap Griffith Maylor Prince of Powis, now belonging to the Lloyds of Trevor-hall. Some pretend it obtained its name from a present of a piece of the true cross made by the monks of this house to King Edward I. though such presents were commonly made to, than from religious houses. Others, among whom is Camden, derive its name from the figure of its buildings,

which is extended in the form of a cross. On these buildings are divers characters, many of them so defaced as to be illegible. The west window is a fine piece of architecture. In this monastery was buried Gryffydd Lord of Bromfield, who, according to *Ca-radoc*, died about the year 1268. He was probably son to the founder.

Corwen is a small town situated at the foot of the Berwyn hills, on the right bank of the Dee, and celebrated in the songs of the Welch bards for being the rendezvous of the Welch army under Owen Gwynned, who here stopped the invasion of Henry II. in the year 1165. The place of the encampment is distinguished by a mound of earth, and the site of the tents from the church southward to the village of Cynwyd. On the south side of the church a very rude cross is cut, and shewn to strangers as the sword of Owen Glendower; and there is a very curious cross in the churchyard. Cynwyd was the place where the great men of the neighbourhood met to settle their manorial claims.

About four miles south-south-west from Corwen is Llan-Derfel, once remarkable for a wooden image of St. Derfel Gadarn, the object of much superstition. The Welch had a prophecy that it would set a whole forest on fire; whether to complete or destroy the prophecy, it was brought to London in the year 1538, and was used as part of the fuel which consumed Forest the friar, at Smithfield, for denying the pope's supremacy. Thus the prophecy was fulfilled, the image burned, and the forest consumed.

Llanrwst is a small town on the right side of the river Conway, with a good bridge across, built by Inigo Jones. It has a free-school, and a weekly market on Tuesday. In the river Wennel, which joins the Conway a little below the town is a beautiful and romantic cataract.

Three miles north from Llanrwst is Mainan or Maenen, where an abbey was founded by Edward I. to which he removed the monks of Aberconway, in the year 1289. The site was granted to Elifaeus Wynne.

A large outbuilding built of the materials is now remaining.

Three miles south-east from Llanrwst, is Gwytherin, where St. Winifred is said to have been buried, and a chapel founded to her memory on the south side of the church, now destroyed. Here was likewise a convent of nuns. Near Gwyddelwern, four miles North from Corwen, is a place called Sueth Marchog, where Reginald de Grey and seven knights were surprised by Owen Gwynedd.

Aberconway or Conway, is a sea-port, situated at the mouth of the river Conway. It is a town corporate, governed by an alderman and two bailiffs. A great trade was carried on here formerly, but it is now trifling: there is a market on Friday. The present town is small, and does not occupy a third of the ground inclosed within the old walls, which are nearly perfect, and which, together with the castle, were erected by Edward I.

The repeated insurrections of the Welch made the king think it necessary not only to repair several of his castles in Wales, but also to build a town and castle at the mouth of the river Conway, on a spot which had formerly been fortified by Hugh Earl of Chester, in the time of William the Conqueror. The situation of this place made it highly proper for the purpose of bridling the Welch; it commanded the river, and by its vicinity to the strong pass of Penmanmaur, enabled the king's troops to occupy it on the least commotion; thereby securing the road to the mountain of Snowdon, and the Isle of Anglesea.

Here then in the year 1284 King Edward built the castle, and probably about the same time the town of Aberconway. Where the former now stands, was an abbey of Cistercian monks founded by Llewellyn ap Gervas, Prince of Wales, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all Saints; these monks the king removed to a monastery he had founded at Manham, in Denbighshire, distant from hence about three miles.

Aberconway, or (as it called by some writers) Snow-

dune castle is situated in the south-east angle of the town on the western bank, and near the mouth of the river Conway. It stands on a steep rock, whose base is at high water washed by that river, which is here about the breadth of the Thames at Deptford. Its general figure is irregular, being composed of a square, to which on its west side is joined a pentagon, each of these figures forming a court. It was defended by eight large round towers, flanking the sides and ends. From these towers, towards the inside, issued slender circular turrets, rising much above them, constructed for the purpose of commanding an extensive prospect over the adjacent country; towards the land side it was surrounded by a moat.

The walls, which are embattled, are from twelve to fifteen feet thick, and quite entire, except one tower on the south side, whose lower part has fallen, owing as is said, to the rock whereon it stood giving way. The other part remains whole, and seems suspended in the air.

The common entrance is on the south-east side, near the east-end by a steep and winding path where probably there was formerly a flight of steps; the passage is now almost choked up by the fragments and ruins of the inner walls. There was also another entrance on the north-side near the west end; both these entrances were covered by an advanced work, protected by small round towers, beyond which, at the west-end, was the moat crossed by means of a drawbridge.

Having scrambled up this ascent, and passing through a gate into the inner court or area of the castle, the first thing that presents itself is a large well, now almost filled up with rubbish. A little farther on the south side is to be seen the remains of the great hall, called by the inhabitants a church; it is one hundred and thirty feet in length, thirty-two broad, and thirty high; the walls and window-cases are entire; the roof, which is destroyed, was supported by nine arches of stone; these are still remaining. This hall is not straight, but contains an angle of the pentagon, which is very obtuse, and has its point cut off by a tower.

On the east side, in one of the towers, is shewn a small room called the king's chamber, in which is a Gothic niche finely carved. This is the only part of the castle that appears to have been ornamented.

Hither King Richard II. fled on his arrival from Ireland, in the year 1399; and here he agreed with the archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Northumberland to surrender his crown to the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV. This laid the first foundation for those wars between the houses of York and Lancaster which so long deluged England with blood.

The castle was repaired and fortified for King Charles I. in the beginning of the civil wars, by Dr. John Williams, Archbishop of York, at the king's particular request, signified by a letter, dated Oxford, August the 1st, 1643; wherein he promised, that the castle should remain in the custody of the archbishop, or in that of any one he should appoint, until the money expended on these works was repaid him. In consequence of this letter he laid out a considerable sum in repairs; and esteeming it a place of safety, permitted the country-people to bring in their money, writings, and other most valuable effects, giving them acknowledgments for their goods so deposited; he then deputed the custody of the castle to his nephew, William Hooks, and joined the king at Oxford, who gave him a fresh charge to take care of all North Wales, and particularly of Conway castle.

About a year afterwards, Sir John Owen, a colonel in the king's service, obtained of Prince Rupert a commission, appointing him governor of the castle: by virtue of this commission he surpris'd and took it by force, dispossessing the archbishop, notwithstanding the king's positive promise, and although no part of the money disburs'd had been repaid.

The archbishop having in vain applied to the court for redress, and being joined by the country people, whose goods were there detained, and assisted by one Colonel Mitton, a violent enemy to the royalists; they broke open the gates, and entered the castle, of which

Colonel Mitton took possession for the parliament, but restored to every one their property, that being a condition previously stipulated by the archbishop.

This castle gave the titles of baron, viscount, and earl, to the family of Conway: it now gives that of baron to the descendants of Sir Edward Seymour. This ruin is the property of the crown, under which it is held on lease by Owen Holland, Esq. at the annual rent of 6s. 8d. and a dish of fish to Lord Hertford, as often as he passes through the town.

The abbey church was made parochial, and the founder Llewellyn, was buried in it; but, on the dissolution of religious houses, was removed to Llanrwst. Here too, according to Powel, was interred in the year 1200, the body of Owen Gwynidd, wrapt up in the habit of a monk, which was in those superstitious days deemed a coat of mail, proof against the claws of Satan, and all his infernal host.

A very rude figure cut in stone, (says Mr. Pennant) preserves the memory of Mary, mother to Archbishop Williams, who died in childbed of twins, October 10, 1585; and a singular epitaph on a Mr. Hookes proves the remarkable fecundity of the family. "Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Hookes, of Conway, gent. who was the forty-first child of his father William Hookes, esq. by Alice his wife, and the father of twenty-seven children, who died the 20th day of March, in the year 1637." Besides this church, Mr. Pennant says there are other remains of this abbey still to be seen, that is, a long vaulted room of good masonry, worked with clay, but plaistered with lime, and a Saxon door.

The pass over Penmanmaur was some years since the object of great dread, and it is not in the power of man to remove all danger, for large fragments of rock frequently fall down from the precipice above and interrupt the way. The perpendicular height of this tremendous hill is said to be 1400 feet above the level of the sea.

Llandegar church is a small, but neat structure, in the form of a cross, having a tower in the centre, sup-

ported within by four arches, it is situated on an elevated bank, overlooking the river Ogwen, and commands a delightful prospect; but this church is chiefly remarkable for containing the remains of the famous John Williams, Archbishop of York, in the reign of King Charles I. whose memory is here preserved by a mural monument, wherein he is represented in his episcopal dress, kneeling at an altar. The character of this prelate has been differently represented, according to the party by which it was delineated; it may, however, with great impartiality be said, that he appears to have studied the principals of Machiavel more than those of his profession, and that if not a good man, he was at least what by the world is called a great one.

Bangor, though the see of a bishop, is but a small town of one street, about half a mile in length. It is situated about half a mile from the ferry to the Isle of Anglesea. A bishopric is supposed to have been erected before the middle of the sixth century, by Malgwyn or Malgo Conar, Prince of North Wales, and Deiniel, or Daniel, son of Dionthus, Abbot of Bangor, in Flintshire, who had founded a college or monastery, was made the first bishop. We have little account of the monastery afterwards, and but a slender one of the bishops till the year 1039, after which time there seems to have been a regular succession, though by reason of the wars they have not all had a quiet enjoyment.

There are now belonging to the cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Daniel, a bishop, dean, archdeacon, treasurer, and two prebendaries, endowed; a precentor, chancellor, and three canons not endowed; two vicars-choral, an organist, lay-clerks, choristers, and other officers. At, or near the town, was a house of friars preachers, as early as the year 1276, which being probably enlarged or rebuilt by Tudor ap Gronow Lord of Penmynydd and Tre Castle, about the year 1299, he is generally esteemed the founder. It was granted by Edward VI. to Thomas Brown and

William Breton, and converted into a free school by the trustees of Dr. Jeffery Glyn, in the year 1557.

About two miles to the south-west is Penrhyn, a new port on the Menai, from whence great quantities of slate are exported: here is the seat of Pennant Lord Penrhyn, built on the site of a palace which belonged to Roderic Mwlwynog Prince of Wales, in the year 720; and lately repaired by the noble owner. In this house the drinking horn of Piers Gryffyd, a naval officer, who fought against the Spanish armada, is still preserved.

Cerngyborth, in the parish of Llandisilion, on the Anglesea side of the Menai, is the spot where Archbishop Baldwin, with his assistants, solicited the contributions of the islanders for the crusade. Seven miles from Llangefni is Dulas, a small sea-port, situated in a bay on the north-east coast of the island. Not far from Dulas is St. Elian, a saint much resorted to of old times by pilgrims. At Bodedern is a very large double cromlech.

Ten miles north from Llangefni is Amlwch, a sea-port in the north-eastern corner of Anglesey, originally nothing more than a small fishing town; its present consequence arises entirely from the connection it has with the great copper-mines in its neighbourhood, which have within five-and-thirty years increased its population from two hundred to five thousand. Of these, by far the greater part consists of the families of the workmen employed in the mountain and smelting-houses, who amount together to about thirteen hundred. They are a remarkable decent and orderly race of people, the men healthy and strong; the women tall and robust, with fine handsome countenances.

The port of Amlwch is an excavation out of the solid rock, sufficiently large to receive thirty vessels of two hundred tons burden, made at the expence of the Anglesea Copper Companies for the convenience of their shipping. At high water, vessels of the above-mentioned tonnage can lie close to the quay, and re-

ceive the ore or metal for exportation, but when theebb takes place the port is dry.

The Paris mountain which measures a mile in length and half a mile over, rises to the south-east of the town at something less than two miles from it. Its appearance is waste, wild, and barren in the extreme, not a vestige of green is seen on its parched and scarified surface, all vegetation being precluded by the sulphureous fumes which arise from the roasting heaps and smelting-houses, and extend their destructive effects for miles around.

Various are the opinions as to the origin of its name; but etymologists will, perhaps, give a preference to that which derives it from the ancient Celtic word *praas*, brass, or precious metal. The adoption of this opinion, however, naturally leads to the idea that the riches of this mountain were known to and extracted by the ancient British; nor should we probably be far from the truth were we to admit this supposition.

In the year 1762, one Alexander Frazier came into Anglesey in search of mines. He visited Paris mountain; called on Sir Nicholas Bayley, and gave him so flattering an account of the prospect as induced him to make a trial, and sink shafts: ore was discovered; but before any quantity could be gotten, the mines were overpowered with water.

In about two years after Messrs. Roe and Co. of Macclesfield, applied to Sir Nicholas for a lease of Penrhyn-ddu mine in Caernarvonshire, with which they were much against their wills, compelled to take a lease of part of this mountain, and to carry on a level, and make a fair trial. The trial was accordingly made, ore was discovered, but the expences overbalanced the profits. They continued working to great loss, and at length determined to give the affair up. They gave their agent orders for that purpose; but he, as a final attempt, divided his men in ten several companies of three or four in a partnership, and let them sink shafts in various places, about eight hundred yards eastward

of a place called the Golden Venture, on a presumption that a spring which issued from near the place, must come from a body of mineral.

His conjecture was right; for in less than two days they met with, at the depth of seven feet from the surface, the solid mineral, which proved to be that vast body which has since been worked to such advantage. The day that this discovery was made, was March 2, 1768, which has ever since been observed as a festival by the miners. Soon after this discovery, another adventure was begun by the Reverend Mr. Edward Hughes, owner of part of the mountain, in right of his wife, Mary Lewis, of Llys-Dinas.

This valuable estate is divided between the Earl of Uxbridge, son of the late Sir Nicholas Bayley, the Reverend Mr. Hughes, who, about thirty years since, lived upon a small curacy in the eastern corner of Anglesea, and Mr. Williams, formerly an attorney in North Wales.

The wonders of this abyss are not concealed by a superficial crust of earth, but all is open to the day. The bowels of the mountain are literally torn out, and the mighty ruin lies exposed to the eye. Standing on the edge of the excavation, the spectator beholds an awful range of huge caverns, profound hollows, stupendous arches, gloomy passages, and enormous masses of rock not improperly compared to the cave of Cacus, after Hercules had exposed the secret recesses of his subterraneous retreat to the light of the sun. The minerals which this vast bed contains, are as follows:

1. The yellow sulphurated copper ore.
2. Native copper, rarely found, and in small quantities.
3. Sulphate of copper, both crystallized and in solution.
4. Sulphate of lead, containing a considerable proportion of silver.
5. Black ore, containing copper mixed with galena, calamine, and a small quantity of silver.
6. Native sulphur.

Holyhead stands on a peninsula at the western extremity of the Isle of Anglesea. It is by the natives called *Caer Gwyby*, on account of *St. Gybi*, or *Kybi*, a holy man who lived here about the year 380. The town is one long street, chiefly consisting of public houses for the accommodation of passengers coming from, and going to, Ireland; hence being the shortest, as well as safest passage to Dublin, and also the place at which the packets are stationed.

The church-yard is situated on a rock close to the sea, at the bottom of the harbour, which is here at low water almost dry. It is a quadrangle of two hundred and twenty feet, by an hundred and thirty. Three sides are enclosed by strong walls seventeen feet high, and six thick. The fourth side is nearly open to the sea, having only a parapet, but is defended by steep rocks. At each corner of the wall is an oval tower.

The entrance into this area is through a rude stone gate, the masonry of which, and also of the walls and towers, is by *Mr. Pennant* said "to be evidently Roman. Along the walls (adds he) are two rows of round holes, about four inches in diameter, which penetrate them; they are like those of *Segontium* (*Caernarvon*), and nicely plaistered within. Some writers say the church-yard was fortified by *Caswallon Llawhir*, or *Caswallon the Long-handed*, about the year 440, who was sent by his father *Einan Urdd*, to fight the Irish *Picts*, who a little before had invaded the island, in which expedition he himself slew *Sirigi*, their general.

The church is dedicated to *St. Kybi*. It is a handsome embattled edifice, built in the form of a cross; the inside of the porch, and the outside part of the transept, are rudely ornamented with grotesque figures; on the outside of the last is a dragon, a man leading a bear with a rope, or, as some suppose it, *Balaam* and his ass, with other shapeless sculptures.

St. Kybi is said to have founded a small monastery here about the year 380. *Maclgwyn Gwynedd*, who began his reign about the year 580, is said to have

founded a college here.* This prince was styled *Draco Infularis*; perhaps the dragon engraven on the church may allude to him. Others assert, that the founder of this college was *Hwfa ap Cynddelw*, pronounced in English *Hoofa ap Cyndeloo*, lord of *Lys Lliven* in this island, and one of the fifteen tribes who lived in the time of *Griffith ap Conan*, prince of North Wales, and *Owen* his son, that is, about the former part of the twelfth century; it was certainly in being before the year 1291, because rated in the Lincoln taxation. The head of this college was called *Pendas*, or *Pencolas*, and was one of the three spiritual lords of *Anglesea*; the archdeacon of the isle, and the abbot of *Penmon*, were the two others. After the Dissolution it became the property of *Rice Gwyne, Esq.* who, in the year 1648, bestowed it on *Jesus College, Oxford*, the great tythes for the maintenance of two fellows and as many scholars; and since that time the parish has been served by a curate nominated by the college.

On the south side of the church is a small building, having its east front included in a large Gothic arch; this is said to have been part of a chapel called *Eglwys y Bedd*, or the Church of the Grove; and *Capel Llan y Dwyddel*, or the Chapel of the Irishman; because erected over the body of *Sirigi*, the Irish general slain by *Cafwallon the Long-handed*. The remains of this chapel were converted into a public school by *Dr. Wynn*, who, in the year 1748, left the interest of £201. for the education of six boys.

The town is small; but being the station of the Irish packet boats, is much resorted to by the passengers; five of these boats, stout vessels, well found and manned, ply backwards and forwards between this port and *Dublin*. Conveniences for bathing, and an assembly-room, have been established; and during the season there is a regular market on Saturday.

Seven miles south-east from *Holyhead*, on a small bay of the south-east coast, is *Aberfraw*, anciently the residence of the kings of *Venodotia* or *North Wales*. The palace is now converted into a barn.

London to Beaumaris.

	M.	F.
Aberconway, p. 165.	235	7
Aber	9	2
Beaumaris	4	0

In the whole : 249 1

BEAUMARIS is the county town of the Isle of Anglesea, with a good harbour and anchorage. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, bailiffs, &c.; and sends one member to parliament. A handsome town-hall was erected some years since by lord Bulkeley.

The castle is situated at the north-east end of the town. It was built in the year 1295, by Edward I., who changed the name of this place from Bonover to Beaumaris, which in French signifies a beautiful marsh. Beaumaris Castle covers a considerable space, but wants height to give dignity. It consists of an outer ballium, or envelope, surrounded with a broad ditch, flanked by several round towers, and has on the south side an advanced work, called the Gunner's Walk.

The east and west sides are built with stones of different colours, so as to have the appearance of chequers. Within this building stands the body of the castle, which is nearly square, having a round tower at every angle, and another in the centre of each face. It incloses an area or court fifty-seven yards from north to south, and sixty from east to west; its shape an irregular octagon, or rather a square, with the angles canted off. Opposite the entrance into this court, or on the north side, is the great hall, which measures twenty yards in length, from east to west, and twelve in depth from north to south. On the east side is a handsome chapel, to which there was an ascent by some steps, now demolished or taken away. It was arched, and ribbed with

pointed intersecting arches. Beneath this chapel is a kind of vault; its floor had marks of being lately digged up. This it seems was done in search of treasure, there being a tradition, that in the troublesome times much money was hidden here; and a tale is handed down, that a large brass mortar full of gold was found not many years ago. There is a communication round the buildings of this inner court, by a gallery of two yards broad. In the centre of the area was a draw-well, now filled up with stones. Great plenty of July flowers grow about the whole building, and no where else in this island.

The first governor was sir William Pickmore, a Gascon knight, appointed by Edward I. There was a constable of the castle, and a captain of the town. The first had an annual fee of 40*l.* the last of 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and the porter of the gate of Beaumaris had 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Twenty-four foldiers were allowed for the guard of the castle and town, at 4*d.* a day each. In the year 1643, Thomas Bulkeley, Esq. soon after created lord Bulkeley, succeeded by his son colonel Richard Bulkeley, and several gentlemen of the country held it for the king till June 1646, when it surrendered on honourable terms to general Mitton, who made captain Evans his deputy-governor. In the year 1653, the annual expence of the garrison was 703*l.*

At Llanvaes, near Beaumaris, was a house of Franciscan friars founded by Llewellyn ap Jorwerth, prince of Wales, before the year 1240, in which were buried Joan, daughter of King John, the king of Denmark's son, the lord Clifford, and many noblemen slain in the Welch wars. It was repaired by Henry V. A stone coffin, supposed to have belonged to the Princess Joan, is now a watering trough at a farm called the Friars, about a mile north from Beaumaris.

Four miles west from Beaumaris was Glennarch, or Penmon, a priory of black canons, which was destroyed by the Danes. Just without the town is Baron Hill, the noble seat of viscount Bulkeley, hereditary con-

stable of Beaumaris Castle, boasting one of the finest situations in Great Britain.

Penmynydd, four miles west from Beaumaris, was the seat of Owen Tudor, who married Catharine dowager of Henry V.; and fighting for Henry VI. at Mortimer's Cross, he was taken and beheaded; his corpse was interred in the Grey Friars at Hereford. A little to the north is Plas Gwyn, the seat of Mr. Panton.

At the end of the Menai Strait, and near the north east extremity of the island, is the small island of Priestholm, much frequented by puffins. On this island was a priory of black nuns founded and endowed by Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, prince of North Wales, before the year 1221; granted by Queen Elizabeth to John More.

Twelve miles south from Beaumaris, and five from Caernarvon, is Newburgh, or Newborough; by the Welch called Rhôffir, or Rhosvair, the residence of one of the princes of Anglesea. It was made a corporation by Edward I. Here is a manufacture of mats and ropes of sea-weed grafs. Newburgh has a market on Tuesday.

Six miles north-east of Newburgh, opposite Bangor at Llandwy, was a house of friars minors. The church was a prebend of Bangor, and had large possessions now swallowed up by the sea. Two miles north from Llandwy is Plas Newydd, a new castellated mansion of the earl of Uxbridge. Not far from hence is Porthathwy, the landing place for the Bangor Ferry.

London to Welch Pool, by Shrewsbury.

	M.	F.
Shrewsbury, p. 269. . . .	161	7
Crofs Gates	5	0
Rowton	2	0
Trevnant	5	0
Buttington Bridge	4	0
Welch Pool	2	0

In the whole . . . 179 7

AT Rowton is an ancient castle, formerly the property of the Corbets, now the seat of Mr. Lyfter. This castle was once the property of lord Strange, of Knocking, out of enmity to whom it was burned down by Llewellyn prince of Wales. At Abberbury, two miles south from Rowton, was another castle of the Corbets. An abbey of black monks, of the order of Grandmont Limosin, was founded here by Warine, sheriff of Shropshire, and a great warrior against the Welch, in the reign of Henry I. It was suppressed in the reign of Henry VI. as an alien priory; and at the request of archbishop Chichely, granted to All Souls College, Oxford.

A little to the south of Trevnant is Winnington, in which parish was born Thomas Parr, in the year 1483, who died in the year 1635, at the age of 152 years 9 months and some days: he died in London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

At Buttington, in the year 894, the Danes under Hesten took their stand; and after being reduced to great straits by the generals of Alfred, were compelled to come to an engagement in which they were defeated so completely, that few, of them returned to their own country.

London to Montgomery.

	M.	F.
Shrewsbury, p. 269. . . .	161	7
Lockerton	6	0
Westbury, or Wespary . . .	2	6
Worthen	3	2
Montgomery	11	0

In the whole . 184 7

PONTSBURY CHURCH, three miles south-west from Westbury, before the Reformation was collegiate for a dean and three prebendaries. Between Westbury and Pontsbury was Caurse Castle, once the feat of the duke of Buckingham.

London to Montgomery, Welch Pool, Caernarvon, and Holyhead.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Worcester, p. 216. 112 0			Brought up 143 2		
Hallow 2 6			Onebury 5 0		
Holt Heath 3 4			Newton Whettleston 2 4		
Hundred House Inn 4 6			Basford Gate . . . 2 6		
Stockton 2 6			Bishop's Castle . . . 4 0		
Lyndridge 3 0			Bishop's Moat . . . 2 0		
Newnham 2 0			Red Court House . . 2 6		
Tenbury 3 4			Montgomery 4 0		
Burford 1 0			Forden 3 6		
Little Hereford . . . 1 6			Welch Pool 5 0		
Brimfield Cross . . . 1 2			Llanvair 8 0		
Ludlow 5 0			Llanerfil 5 0		
	143	2	Carry up . 188 0		

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought up	188	0	Brought up	224	4
Cannon's Office	2	0	Aberglaslyn Bridge	7	0
Dynafmouthy, Mer.	7	4	Beddgerlet	2	0
Dolgelly	9	0	Bettws	6	0
Trawsfynydd	12	0	Caernarvon	6	0
Maentwog	5	0	Bangor Ferry	9	0
Tan y Bwlch	1	0	Holyhead	25	3
	224	4	In the whole	279	7

A LITTLE to the left of Holt Heath, are the remains of Holt Castle, belonging to the Beauchamps. Sir John Beauchamp of Holt, baron of Kidderminster, is said to have been the first peer created by the king's letters patent. Only a tower and some walls remain of the castle.

At Astley, two miles west from Hundred House, a priory was founded by R. de Todeni, before the year 1160, a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Evroul in Normandy. At Redstone, in the parish of Areley, two miles west from Astley, is a very high rock near the Severn; where was formerly an hermitage, consisting of a chapel, with an altar and other rooms, much frequented. At Areley was born the historian Lazimon, who wrote the History of England, from Brute to Cadwallader. A mile beyond Hundred House is Abberley Lodge, the seat of Mr. Bromley.

At Woodbury Hill, a mile south from Hundred House, is an ancient camp of Owen Glendower, situated in the parish of Great Whitley. Not far from it is Whitley Court, the seat of lord Foley.

A mile and half north from Lyndridge is Sodington, a seat of the Blounts, which was burned in the civil wars; it was moated round, and approached by four drawbridges.

Tenbury is a well-built town, on the right bank of the Temd, which separates it from Shropshire, with a communication over a stone bridge of six arches. It

has a weekly market on Tuesday, and near it are annual horse-races. To the church of Burford there were formerly three prebends annexed.

Ludlow is a well-built town, and was called by the Welch *Dinan*, and *Lhyftwasoc*, i. e. the prince's palace, probably from the castle. It stands at the confluence of the *Temd* and *Corve*; was fortified with walls and towers, and had seven gates, also a handsome church, with curious painted glass. Ludlow is a corporation, governed by bailiffs and burgeses; and sends two members to parliament. It has a market on Monday. Its chief note arose from its being the place where court for the marches of Wales was kept; first instituted by Henry VIII. for the convenience of the Welch, and neighbouring inhabitants. It consisted of a lord president, several counsellors, a secretary, an attorney, solicitor, and four justices of the counties of Wales, and was held in the castle; but this court becoming a great grievance to the subject, was dissolved by an act of parliament passed in the first year of King William and Queen Mary.

The castle, which is by right the palace of the prince of Wales, was built by Roger de Montgomery soon after the Conquest, all the country thereabouts having been given him by the conqueror. Its walls by some are said to have formerly been a mile in compass; but Leland in this measure, includes those of the town. This castle was seized by Henry I. its owner Robert de Belesme, son of Roger de Montgomery, having joined the party of Robert de Curthose against that king. It remained in the possession of the crown at the accession of king Stephen, but was nevertheless garrisoned, and held out against him by Gervase Paganel, during the contest with the Empress Maud.

Stephen besieged, and, as some write, took it in the year 1139; but others assert, he was obliged to raise the siege. In one of the attacks Prince Henry, son of David king of Scots, newly created earl of Northumberland, rashly approaching too near the walls, was snatched from his horse by a kind of grap-

pling iron, from which he was delivered by the king, who himself, with great risque and difficulty, disengaged him.

In the reign of King Henry VI. it belonged to Richard duke of York, who there drew up the declaration of his allegiance to the king, pretending the army of 10,000 men he had assembled in the Marches of Wales, "was for the public weal of the realm."

Another apology, much to the same effect, was likewise dated from this castle by the same duke eight years afterwards, when lord Audley had been defeated at Blore Heath, in Staffordshire, by the earl of Salisbury, and Andrew Trollop and John Blunt had withdrawn themselves from this party. Notwithstanding which he, with divers others, were attainted of treason at a parliament then held at Coventry.

It came again to the crown in the reign of Edward IV. whose eldest son Edward for a while kept his court here, under the tuition of lord Anthony Wodeville and the lord Scales; being sent by his father, as Hale says, "for justice to be done in the Marches of Wales, to the ende that by the authorite of hys presence the wilde Welshemenne and evill disposed personnes should refrain from their accustomed murthers and outrages."

From an act of resumption in the parliamentary rolls of the first of Henry VII. we learn that John Fowler was the constable of this castle, which was afterwards inhabited by Prince Arthur, that king's eldest son, who died here in the year 1502, aged 16 years. His bowels are buried in the church of this town; and it is said, his heart, contained in a leaden box, was taken up some time ago. The particulars of his funeral are printed in Leland's *Collectanea*: "All things thus finished, (says this account), there was ordeyned a great dinner; and in morne a proclamation was openly made in that cittie, that if any man could shewe any victuals unpaid for in that country, that had been taken by any of that

noble prince's servants before that daye, they should come and shewe it to the late steward, comptroller, and cofferer, and they should be contented." This proclamation does great honor to Henry VII. especially considering the avaricious temper attributed to him.

From the reign of Henry VIII. when the court of the Marches of Wales was instituted, it seems to have remained in the crown; the court being held in the castle, and the lord president of the marches residing there.

It was in repair in the time of Charles I. and inhabited in the year 1634, by the earl of Bridgewater, at that time lord president; when Milton's *Masque of Comus* was represented, the principal parts being performed by his lordship's sons and daughters: in which masque the castle was represented in one of the scenes.

During the civil war of that reign, Ludlow was for a while kept as a garrison for the king; but on the 9th of June 1646, was delivered up to the parliament. At present it belongs to the crown, and a sort of governor is appointed to it; but the building is suffered to fall to ruins. Its situation is beautiful. There is a most spacious plain or lawn in its front, which formerly continued near two miles; but much is now enclosed. The country round it is exceeding pleasant, fertile, populous, and the soil rich; nothing can be added by nature to make it a place for a royal palace. It is built in the north-west angle of the town upon a rock, commanding a delightful prospect northward, and on the west is shaded by a lofty hill, and washed by the river. The battlements are of great height and thickness, with towers at convenient distances. The half which is within the walls of the town, is secured with a deep ditch; the other is founded on a solid rock. A chapel here has abundance of coats of arms upon the pannels, as has the hall, together with lances, spears, firelocks, and old armour.

All the fine courts, the royal apartments, halls and rooms of state, lie open and abandoned, and some of them falling down, for since the courts of the president of the Marches are taken away, here is no-

thing that requires the attendance of any public persons; so that time, the great devourer of the works of men, begins to eat into stone walls, and to spread the face of ruin upon the whole fabric. Over several of the stable doors are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, the earls of Pembroke, &c. The sword of state carried before the princes of Wales, was very lately remaining.

Near Newton was an ancient castle called Brow Castle.

At Bromfield, two miles north-west from Ludlow, in the reign of Henry I. there was a college of prebendaries, or secular canons, who, in the year 1155, turned Benedictine monks, and yielded up their church and lands to the abbey at Gloucester, whereupon a prior and monks were placed here: the estate was granted to Charles Fox. Seven miles north from Ludlow, on the river Corve, at a place called Corfton, there was anciently a castle.

On the right bank of the Severn, opposite to Ludlow, is Ludford in Herefordshire, where is a house, supposed to be the manor-house of Ludlow Hospital. Here are some alms-houses founded by William Fox. Four miles south from Ludford stood an ancient castle, called Richard's Castle, which belonged to the Says, and last to the Talbots.

Bishop's Castle is a clean neat town, governed by a bailiff, aldermen, and recorder; and sends two members to parliament. A market is held every Friday, particularly for cattle. It receives its name from an ancient castle or palace belonging to the bishops of Hereford, the site of which is now the Castle Inn, and of the keep a bowling green: part of the walls and vaults remain. At Clun, about six miles south from Bishop's Castle, are the remains of an ancient castle; and an hospital for a warden and poor brethren. About a mile north from Clun is an ancient camp called Bury Ditches. At Snede, two miles and a half north-west from Bishop's Castle, a priory

of black canons was founded in the reign of Henry III. which was soon after removed to Cherbury.

Three miles east from Montgomery, about a mile and a half north-west from Snede, near the left bank of the Severn, is Stoke, or Church Stoke, where was a castle, the property of the Vernons: this was rather a castellated mansion, than a castle of strength.

The present owner is the lord Craven, whose tenant lives in an adjoining farm-house. The entrance into this castle lies through a wooden gateway, covered with lath and plaister, on several parts of which, more particularly on the inside, are carved a number of very grotesque figures: all the other parts of the building are of stone, except some other apartments on the north side, which appear more modern than the hall or tower.

Cherbury is situated near the Severn, and supposed to have been built by Ethelfleda, a lady of the Mercians. Here was a castle belonging to the Herberts, one of whom was created lord Herbert of Cherbury; whose life, written by himself, was published some years since by the honourable Horace Walpole. Bishop's Moat is an ancient entrenchment.

Montgomery is a large handsome county town, formerly surrounded with walls. It is situated on the ascent of a hill, near the right bank of the Severn. It is governed by two bailiffs and a town clerk; and sends one member to parliament. It has a weekly market on Tuesday.

The castle is said to have been built by Baldwyn, lieutenant of the marches to William the Conqueror, from whom the Welch called it Tre Faldwyn. It appears to have been in the possession of the Welch in the year 1092, when Roger de Montgomery entered Powisland, and won the town and castle of Baldwyn: Roger fortified it, and called it after his own name Montgomery.

In the year 1093, William Rufus having made an unsuccessful expedition against the Welch, in which he lost a number of men and horses, returned in 1094

to England, to reinforce his army. The Welch princes, on the retreat of the English, laid siege to this castle, then reputed the strongest, and best fortified in Wales. The Normans gallantly defended it for many days, but the Welch having found means to undermine the walls, took it by storm; and after putting the garrison to the sword, levelled the fortress to the ground. It was afterwards rebuilt by the earl of Shrewsbury, and again ruined; but the particulars of these events have not been handed down.

Powell says, Henry III. built a new castle here in the year 1221. In the year 1228, the soldiers of the castle attempting, with the assistance of the people of the country, to open a road through the adjoining forest, a deep and extensive cover for five miles, which had long afforded the Welch a secure retreat, from whence issuing, they frequently murdered and pillaged passengers; whilst the workmen were thus employed, they were suddenly attacked by a body of Welch, who with great slaughter, obliged them to seek refuge in the castle, which they invested and laid regular siege to. The garrison sent into England for assistance. King Henry came to their relief, attended by Hubert de Burgh, on whom the castle had been lately conferred, with an annuity of two hundred marks, and a greater salary in case of war. On their arrival the Welch raised the siege, but many bloody skirmishes happened about this time in the neighbourhood, in one of which the Welch took William de Breose, a powerful baron, who was obliged to pay a considerable sum for his ransom.

In the year 1231, a party of the Welch having made an incursion into the lands adjoining to the castle, were intercepted by the English, and many of them brought prisoners into it, where they were instantly beheaded by the command of the justiciary, and their heads sent to the king. In revenge of this, Llewellyn shortly after assembling a considerable force, laid waste the English borders; during the general consternation,

Hubert de Burgh evacuated the castle, and fled to England, and it was seized by the Welch, who burnt it to the ground. Some writers say, the castle was taken by assault and burned, and that the garrison also perished in the flames.

In the civil wars this castle was seized for the parliament by sir Thomas Middleton in 1644, who on the appearance of the king's army, was obliged to make a sudden retreat to Oswestry, and leave it ill provided both with garrison and provisions. The royal forces under lord Biron laid siege to it; but sir Thomas being joined by sir William Brereton, sir John Meldrum, and sir William Fairfax, returned, under the command of Brereton, with about three thousand men, to the relief of the place. The king's army was five thousand strong, who, on the approach of the enemy, took possession of the hill above the castle; the castle was relieved, and a most bloody battle ensued. The king's army descended from their post, and making a most vigorous attack on the forces of the parliament, at first gained a considerable advantage; but the last, actuated by despair, made the most violent efforts, and at length obtained a most complete victory. The pursuit was continued near twenty miles, about five hundred were slain, and fourteen hundred taken prisoners. The loss on the side of the parliament only forty slain, and about sixty wounded. The castle met with the fate of all others, being dismantled by order of the Commons.

The remains hang over the town, on a projecting ridge of a great height and steepness, and, towards the end, quite precipitous. The reliques of this fortress are very small. It has been divided by four fosses cut out of the rock; each, perhaps, had its draw-bridge.

Between the end of the buildings and the precipice, is a level spot, the yard or parade of the place.

At the bottom of the hill, in the vale, is a small fortification of the same kind as those used by the Saxons, and by the Welch also; having in it a high mount.

On a hill, not far from the castle, is a stupendous British post, the approach is guarded by four great ditches, with two or three entrances towards the main work, where two or three fosses run across the hill, the end of which is sufficiently guarded by the steepness.

On Mynnydd Digoll, or Long Mountain, about five miles from Montgomery, a bloody battle was fought to support Madoc after the death of Llewellyn; and here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. mustered his forces.

Three miles west from Montgomery is Dolworren, or Dolforwyn, where are the remains of an ancient castle built, according to Dugdale, by Dafydd ap Llewellyn, a prince who reigned from 1240 to 1246; but John Dafydd Rhys assures us it was founded by Bleddyn ap Cynoyrn, between the years 1065 and 1073. Roger de Mortimer obtained a grant of it, together with the castles of Kedewen and Keri, from Edward I. in 1278, to hold to himself and his heirs, by the service of three knights fees.

The name of Dolforwyn, or the Meadow of the Maiden, has probably an allusion to the story of Sabra or Sabrina, of which our poets have made so beautiful an use. She was (says Geoffry of Monmouth) daughter of Lochrine, king of Britain, by Elstrildis, one of the three captive virgins of matchless charms, which he took after he had defeated Humber king of the Hams, to whom they belonged. Lochrine had divorced his former queen Guendolen in her favour. On the death of the British monarch, Guendolen assumed the government, pursued Elstrildis, and Sabra her daughter, with unrelenting cruelty, and caused them to be drowned in the river, which, with a slight alteration, assumed the name of this innocent victim. Milton, in his *Mask of Comus*, enters fully into her sad story, and makes her the goddess of Chastity; and calls her from the deep,

To undo the charmed band
 Of true virgin here distressed
 Through the force, and through the wile
 Of unblest inchanter vile.

No reader of taste will, I am sure, be displeased
 with me for relating the history of the goddess in the
 beautiful numbers of our poet.

Sabrina is her name, a virgin pure ;
 Whilome she was the daughter of Locrine,
 That had the sceptre from his father Brute :
 She, guiltless damsel, flying the mad pursuit
 Of her enraged stepdame, Guendolen,
 Commended her fair innocence to the flood
 That stay'd her flight with his cross flowing course,
 The water nymphs, that in the bottom play'd,
 Held up their pearled wrists, and took her in,
 Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall ;
 Who, piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
 And gave her to his daughter to embathe
 In nectar'd lavers, strow'd with asphodel ;
 And through the porch and inlet of each sense,
 Dropp'd in ambrosial oils till she revived,
 And underwent a quick immortal change,
 Made goddess of the river. Still she retains
 Her maiden gentleness, and oft at eve
 Visits the herds along the twilight meadows,
 Helping all urchin blasts, and ill-luck signs
 That the shrewd meddling elfe delights to make,
 Which she with precious vial'd liquors heals :
 For which the shepherds, at their festivals,
 Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays ;
 And throw sweet garland wreaths into her stream
 Of pansies, pinks, and gaudy daffodils :
 And, as the old swain said, she can unlock
 The clasping charm, and thaw the numbing spell,
 If she be right invok'd in warbled song ;
 For maidenhood she loves, and will be swift
 To aid a virgin, such as was herself,
 In hard besetting need.

In Forden parish is an ancient Roman camp, called Gaer. Near Forden is Nanteribba, the seat of viscount Hereford.

Welch Pool is considered as the largest and best built town of Montgomeryshire, with a considerable trade, especially in flannel, great quantities being brought here for every other market day, which is held on Monday. It is ancient; and said to have been first incorporated by one of the princes of Powisland. The present charter was granted by Charles II. vesting the government of the town in two bailiffs, high steward, recorder, and town clerk. There is a good hall, in which the assizes are held.

At Ystrad Marchel, near Pool, was an abbey of Cistercians, called Strata Marcella, Alba Domus de Strat-Margel, Vallis Crucis, or Pola, founded in the year 1170, by Owen Keveling, son of Griffith, as some say; or by Madoe, son of Griffith, according to others. In the beginning of the reign of Edward III. the Welch monks were removed from hence into English abbeys, and English monks placed here; and the abbey made subject to the visitation of the abbey of Bildewas in Shropshire. The site was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Rowland Hayward and Thomas Dixon.

About a mile south from Welch Pool is Powis Castle, the seat of Lord Powis, situated on a hill, which affords an extensive view of the adjacent country. This castle, according to Caradoc's History of Wales, translated by Dr. Powell, was anciently called Pool Castle, from its vicinity to Welch Pool; and also Castle Coch, or the Red Castle, from the colour of the stones with which it was built, and only obtained its present name of Powis castle since the fifth year of the reign of King Charles I. when sir William Herbert was created Baron Powis of Powis. It was built, as appears from the same authority, about the year 1110, by Cadwgan ap Bledhyn, who intended to have made it the constant place of his residence; but

he was treacherously murdered by his nephew Madoc, before it was finished.

Leland in his *Itinerary*, and Camden after him, speaks of two castles here, both within the same walls. The words of the former are, "Welshpole had two lord marchers castles with one waulle; the lord Powys named Greye, and the lord Dudley called Sutton; but now the lord Powys hath the bothe in his hond. The Walch Pole is in compass almost as much as little towne. The lord Duddes parte is almost fallen downe. The lord Powys part is meatly good." After the death of Cadwgan ap Bledhyn, the building, then called y Trelawing, was perfected by Gwenwynwyn.

In 1191, it was besieged by Hubert archbishop of Canterbury, who, after a short resistance, took it by means of a company of miners, granting the garrison the most honourable terms. The archbishop repaired and fortified it strongly, and placed a good garrison in it; but soon after, it was attacked and taken by Gwenwynwyn, its former owner, who granted to the garrison the same terms he had himself received. At this time it was, according to Powel, called the castle of Gwenwynwyn at the Pool. It was in the possession of his son Gryffydd, when burnt by Llewellyn in 1233, at which time it first obtained the name of Castle Coch.

The estate came by purchase, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, into the possession of sir William Herbert, second son of the earl of Pembroke, who was created lord Powys, and was ancestor to the marquisses of Powys.

In 1644, in the time of Percy lord Powys, the castle was taken by sir Thomas Middleton, his lordship made prisoner, and the place pillaged.

This castle is placed on the ridge of a rock, having scarce any area. It retains a mixture of castle and mansion. The entrance is between two rounders: there are also remains of round towers on other parts. Near the castle is a long gallery, 117 feet by 20. It was once 167 feet, but an apartment has been taken

out of one end. This is of a later date than the other building, and was detached from it by fire in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The views from hence are very fine ; but from the situation, it experiences disagreeable vicissitudes of heat and cold.

The gardens are to be descended to by terraces below terraces, a laborious series of flights of steps covering rock, which one De Valle had blasted away in former days. The gardens were filled with water-works, the whole in imitation of the wretched taste of St. Germain en Laye, which the late family had a most unfortunate opportunity of copying.

Five miles north-west from Welch Pool is Mathraval, supposed to be the site of an ancient city called Mediolanum, now reduced to a farm-house on the spot where the castle stood.

The Cannon Office is an inn much frequented by sportsmen.

Five miles to the south is Llanlughan, where there was a Cistercian abbey before the year 1236.

Dinasmouthy, or Dinas y Mowdydy, is situated on the Dyfi, at the junction of three vales, beneath a frightful precipice called Craig y Dinas. It is a mean place of but one street. Here is a feat of Mr. Mytton, by whose ancestor a stone bridge was built over the river. Here is a market on Friday ; and it is governed by a mayor and aldermen.

Dolgelly is a poor place ; the entrance is under a board watercourse, which serves as an aqueduct to a mill. It is situated near a river called Avonvaur, at the bottom of a stupendous mountain, called Cader Idris. In the town and neighbourhood is a manufacture of webbing or white plains, a kind of coarse cloth undyed, chiefly for exportation. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

Two miles north from Dolgelly are the remains of Cymmer Abbey, founded for Cistercians by the two princes Meredydd and Gryffydd, sons of Conan, and Howel, the son of Gryffydd, about the year 1108.

Part of the church still remains, and shews its ancient grandeur. The great hall, and part of the abbot's lodgings, now form a farm-house. Uchbred ap Edwyn built a castle here, which was taken and demolished about the year 1116, by Eineon ap Cadwgan, and Gryffyd ap Meredith ap Bleddyn; so that no vestiges are visible.

Six miles north-west from Dolgelly is Cors y Geddol, an ancient seat of the Vaughans, the environs of which abound in British antiquities.

Two miles north from Dolgelly is Nanny, the ancient seat of the Nanny's, now of the Vaughan's, supposed by Mr. Pennant to be the highest situation of any gentleman's house in Britain; and above it is a lofty rock, supposed to have been a British post, called Moel Orthrwn, or the Hill of Oppression. In the rivers to the north of Dolgelly are several cataracts, particularly two about five miles from Dolgelly, one in the Cayne, and the other in the Mouthway.

Four miles north from Trawsfynydd is Ysphyty Jevan, or the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, so called from having formed an asylum and guard for travellers under the protection of the knights, who had the manor, and made the precincts a sanctuary. After the dissolution of the order, it was converted into a den of thieves, and an asylum for murderers, till, in the reign of Henry VII. they were extirpated by the bravery and prudence of Meredydd ap Eyan. After a very long interval, in the year 1600, it was converted into an almshouse for six poor men by captain Richard Vaughan, a poor knight of Windsor. In the church are three alabaster figures of Rhys Vawr ap Meredydd, to whom, after the battle of Bosworth, Henry VII. entrusted the standard of England; his son; and a lady.

At Voeles, about two miles from Ysphyty, is a column with an inscription, in memory of Llewellyn prince of Wales, who was slain in the year 1021. Near Ysphyty is Llyn Conway, the lake from whence

the river Conway rises. Not far from Maenlwrog is a celebrated waterfall, called Rhaidr du, or the Black Cataract, which rushes down a steep and broad groove, which is worn in the mountain for the space of 100 yards before it arrives at the precipice. It is then forced through the mouth with amazing violence, a fall of forty feet. The situation of Tan y Bwlch, which is a single house in the parish of Ffestiniog, is beautifully romantic.

About two miles from Ffestiniog, on a mountain called Mikneint Rhyd ar halen, are some remarkable stone monuments, called Bedheu Gwyr Ardudwy; i. e. the Graves of the Men of Ardudwy; and said to be the sepulchral monuments of some persons of note slain here in a battle between the men of Dyffryn Ardudwy and the men of Denbighshire.

Pont Aberglasslyn separates the county of Merioneth from Caernarvon; a bridge of one arch over a rapid stream, between precipices 800 feet in height.

At Bethkerlet, or Bedd Kelert, was a priory of black canons, said to be the most ancient religious house in Wales, except Bardsey. The conventual church is now parochial. In the year 1535, this priory was granted to the abbey of Chertsey; and in 1537, to Bisham Abbey; and at the general Dissolution, to the family of the Bodvels and Prydderchs.

Four miles north-east from Bethkerlet is Dolwyddelan Castle, situated near the mountain of Snowdon: the name signifies, the castle of the valley of St. Helen's wood; there having been an ancient road through the mountains towards the sea coast of Merionethshire, called Sam Ellen, or Helen's Way, supposed to have been made by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and it is said here was a strong hold of some sort before the time of that emperor. But the present castle, according to tradition, was built by the Britons about the year 500, on their first retreat into Wales. This building is placed on an high insulated rock, on one side rising almost perpendicularly; its re-

mains consist of two square towers, one forty feet by twenty-five, the other thirty-one by twenty; each had formerly three floors. The materials of this fortress are, Mr. Pennant says, the shattery stone of the country, yet well squared, the masonry good, and the mortar hard. That gentleman does not seem to think this edifice of so remote antiquity as is supposed; his words are, "This had been founded by some of our princes, but we are ignorant of its origin. There were few castles in North Wales before its conquest by the English."

This castle was the place of residence of Jorwerth Drwndwn; and here, it is said, was born his son Llewellyn the Great, who began his reign in the time of Richard I. The lease of this castle, and its appendages, were purchased in the reign of Henry VII. by Meredydd ap Jevan, an ancestor of the Wynns of Gwedir, from the executors of sir Ralph Berkenet, it having been excepted among the places granted by Richard III. and resumed by his successor. Before that time Hoel ap Evan ap Rhys Gethin, a noted outlaw, resided here.

As soon as it came into the possession of Meredydd, he removed hither from his former residence at Evionedd, assigning for reason, that he had rather fight with outlaws and thieves, than with his own relations, who, if he continued at his house in Evionedd, he must either kill, or be killed by them; such was then the barbarous state of this country; but he, by many prudent regulations, greatly reformed it, and established colonies of the tallest and ablest men he could procure; these at length amounted to seven score tall bow-men, every one arrayed in, as the history of the Gwedir family says, "a jacket or armolet coate, a good steele cap, a short sword and dagger, together with his bowe and arrows; many of them alsoe had horses and chafing slaves, which were ready to answer the crie on all occasions. He died in the year 1525, leaving behind him twenty-three legitimate and three natural children.

The deaths of Lewellyn prince of Wales, and his brother Gryffith, having put King Edward I. into quiet possession of the whole country of Wales, he, in order to secure his conquest, erected several strong holds and castles, among which was one at Caernarvon. He began it about the year 1283, together with the town, to which this castle is a kind of citadel, occupying all the west side of it. For defraying the expences of this undertaking, it is said, Edward appropriated the revenues of the archbishopric of York, then vacant. The town is encompassed by a wall garnished with towers; whence, according to some, it takes its name, *Caer-ar-fon* in the British language signifying a walled town. It is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the straits of Menai, which divides Caernarvonshire from the island of Anglesea. "Upon this fretum (says Camden) stood the city of Segontium, mentioned by Antoninus, of the walls of which I have seen some ruins, near a small church built in honour of St. Publius. It took its name from a river that runs by it, called to this day *Sejont*, which issues out of the lake of *Lhyn Paris*, in which they take a particular fish not seen elsewhere, called by the inhabitants, from its red belly, *Torgoch*."

Now, seeing the ancient copy of Ptolemy places the haven of *Setantii* on this coast, which other copies remove much farther off; if we should read it *Segontiorum Portum*, and should say it was the mouth of this river, perhaps we should come near the truth; at least a candid reader would pardon the conjecture. Nennius calls this city *Kaer Kyftenydh*; and the author of the life of *Gryffydd ap Kynan* tells us, that Hugh earl of Chester built a castle at *Hen Gaer Kyftenin*, which the Latin interpreter renders, "The ancient city of the Emperor Constantine." Moreover, Matthew of Westminster hath recorded, that the body of Constantius, the father of Constantine the Great, was found here in the year 1283, and honourably interred in the

church of the new tower, by command of King Edward I. who at that time built Kaer 'n Avon.

Here, in the year 1284, in a tower called the Eagle Tower (from the representation of that bird carved upon it), Eleanor, queen of Edward I. was brought to bed of a son, created by his father prince of Wales, being the first of English blood who enjoyed that title. He was afterwards king by the name of Edward II. ; and is frequently, from the place of his birth, styled Edward of Caernarvon. The reasons which induced Edward to contrive that his queen should be delivered here, are thus related in Powell's History of Wales: " King Edward perceiving the Welch to be resolute and inflexible, and absolutely bent against any other prince than one of their own country, happily thought of this politic though dangerous expedient. Queen Eleanor was now quick with child, and ready to be delivered; and though the season was very severe (it being the depth of winter), the king sent for her from England, and removed her to Caernarvon Castle, the place designed for her to lye-in. When the time of her delivery was come, king Edward called to him all the barons and chief persons throughout Wales to Ruthlan, there to consult about the public good and safety of their country; and being informed that his queen was delivered of a son, he told the Welch nobility, That whereas they had oftentimes entreated him to appoint them a prince, he having at this time occasion to depart out of their country, would comply with their request, upon condition they would allow of, and obey him, whom he should name. The Welch readily agreed to the motion, only with the same reserve, that he should appoint them a prince of their own nation. King Edward assured them he would name such a one as was born in Wales, could speak no English, and whose life and conversation nobody could stain; whom the Welch agreeing to own and obey, he named his own son Edward, but little before born

in Caernarvon Castle." This expedient did not however satisfy the Welch; for in the year 1294, in an insurrection headed by Madoc and Malgon, they brent (says Stowe) the castle of Caernarvon, slaying a great number of Englishmen.

This town and castle had divers privileges granted them by Edward II. and confirmed to them by the different sovereigns down to Elizabeth. The most material of them are these: That Caernarvon shall be a free borough; that the constable of the castle shall be mayor of the borough; and that the burgeses may elect two bailiffs. They had likewise their own prison for all petty transgressions, which prison was not to be subject to the sheriff of the county; also a merchants' guild, with this peculiar privilege: if the bondsman of any person belonging to it dwelt within the town, having lands, and paying scot and lot for a year and a day, after that time he should not be claimed by his lord, but should remain free in the same town. The inhabitants were besides exempt throughout this kingdom from toll, lastage, passage, murage, pontage, stallage, danegelt, and from all other customs and impositions whatsoever; and by the same charter, Jews were not permitted to reside in the borough. The princes of Wales had here their chancery, their exchequer, and their justiciary of North Wales. This place sends one member to parliament; and has a good market on Saturdays, and four fairs in the year. In the fourth year of Charles I. in the year 1628, Robert lord Dormer was created earl of Caernarvon, and in 1643, was succeeded by his son Charles, who dying without issue, the honour of Caernarvon expired with him; but was revived by King George I. in the first year of his reign, who designed it for James Brydges lord Chandos, but he dying before the patent passed, it was conferred on his eldest son, James Brydges lord Chandos, who was created earl, and afterwards marquis of Caernarvon and duke of Chandos.

The property of this castle is at present in the crown, where it has been for near a century. It formerly was held by the families of the Wynns of Glynlivion, the Wynns of Gwideri, the Buckleys of Baron Hill in Anglesea, and also by the Mostyns of Gloddeth, in the county of Caernarvon.

The cradle of the unfortunate Edward II. is still preserved. It was lately in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Ball of Newland, in Gloucestershire, to whom it descended from one of his ancestors, who attended that prince in his infancy, and to whom it became an honorary perquisite. A drawing of it was published in the London Magazine for March 1774, together with the following description: "This singular piece is made of heart of oak, whose simplicity of construction, and rudeness of workmanship, are visible demonstrations of the small progress that elegance had made in ornamental decorations. On the top of the uprights are two doves, the cradle itself is pendent on two staples driven into uprights linked by two rings to two staples fastened to the cradle; and by them it swings. The sides and ends of the cradle are ornamented with a great variety of mouldings, whose junctions at the corners are not mitred, but cut off square without any degree of neatness, and the sides and ends fastened together by rough nails. On each side are three holes for the rockers to secure the uprights from falling; and the whole is rendered steady by cross-pieces for feet, on which it stands. Its dimensions are three feet two inches long, one foot eight inches wide at the head, and one foot five inches wide at the foot, one foot five inches deep, and from the bottom of the pillar to the top of the birds is two feet ten inches." Mr. Pennant, from the information of the Sebright manuscript, says, this castle was built within the space of one year by the labour of the peasants.

The following elegant and accurate description of its present state is given by Mr. Pennant in his journey

through Wales. The external state of the walls and castle are at present exactly as they were in the time of Edward: the walls are defended by a number of round towers, and have two principal gates, the east facing the mountains, the west upon the Menai. The entrance into the castle is very august, beneath a great tower, on the front of which appears the statue of the founder, with a dagger in his hand, as if menacing his newly acquired unwilling subjects. The gate had four portcullises, and every requisite of strength. The court is oblong; the towers are very beautiful, none of them round, but pentagonal, hexagonal, or octagonal; two are more lofty than the rest. The Eagle Tower is remarkably fine, and had the addition of three slender angular turrets issuing from the top. Edward II. was born in a little dark room in this tower, not twelve feet long, nor eight in breadth; so little did, in those days, a royal consort consult either pomp or conveniency. The gate through which the affectionate Eleanor entered to give the Welch a prince of their own who could not speak a word of English, is at the farthest end, at a vast height above the outside ground, so could only be approached by a draw-bridge. In his sixteenth year the prince received the homage of his duped subjects at Chester, invested as marks of his dignity with a chaplet of gold round his head, a golden ring on his finger, and a silver sceptre in his hand.

The walls of this fortress are about seven feet nine inches thick, and have within their thickness a most convenient gallery, with narrow slips for the discharge of arrows. The walls of the Eagle Tower are near two feet thicker. The view from its summit is very fine, of the Menai, Anglesea, and the nearer parts of the British Alps. The first whom I find appointed by Edward to be governor of the castle, was John de Havering, with a salary of 200 marks; for which he was obliged to maintain constantly, besides his own family, eighty men, of which fifteen were to be cross-bow men, one chaplain,

one surgeon, and one smith; the rest were to do the duty of keepers of the gates, centinels, and other necessary offices. In the year 1289, I find that the king had appointed Thomas de Wetenhall to the same important office.

The establishment for the town and castle was as follows: The constable of the castle had sometimes 60*l.* at others only 40*l.* The captain of the town had 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for his annual fee; but this office was sometimes annexed to the former, and then the fee was 60*l.* for both. The constable and the captain had twenty-four soldiers allowed them for the defence of the place, at the wages of 4*d.* per day each. Surely this slight garrison was only during peaceful times. The porter of the gates of the town had for his annual fee 3*l.* 10*s.*

I can discover no more than two instances of this place having suffered by the calamities of war. In the great insurrection of the Welch under Madoc, in the year 1294, they surprized the town during the time of a fair, and put many English to the sword. According to Mr. Carte, he took the castle, that of Snowdon (Conway), and made himself master of all Anglesea. In the seventeenth century, captain Swanly, a parliamentary officer, took the town in the year 1644, made 400 prisoners, and got a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and pillage. The royalists afterwards repossessed themselves of the place; lord Byron, appointed governor, was besieged by general Mytton in the year 1646, and yielded the place on most honourable terms. In the year 1648, the general himself, and colonel Mafon, were besieged in it by sir John Owen; who hearing that colonel Carter and colonel Twisselton were on the march to relieve the place, drew a party from the siege, in order to attack them on the way. The parties met near Llandegay: sir John was defeated and made prisoner; and after that all North Wales submitted to the parliament.

London to Bala.

	M.	F.
Shrewsbury, p. 269. . . .	161	7
Croſs Gates	5	0
Alderbury	3	4
Llandrinis Bridge	4	4
Llan St. Fraid Bridge	5	0
Llanvylſing	6	0
Llangynog	8	0
Bala	8	0
In the whole	201	7

LLANVYLLING is a neat town, incorporated by Llewellyn ap Gryffydd, lord of Mechain and Mochnant, in the reign of Edward II. and governed by two bailiffs. Many Roman coins have been dug up in the neighbourhood. It has a market on Tuesday. At Llangynog a lead mine was discovered in the year 1692.

Three miles north from Llangynog is Llan Rhaidir, near which is a celebrated cataract called Pistil Rhaidir, on the river Rhaidir, which rises not far from it, and runs into the Severn on the border of Shropshire.

Two miles south from Llangynog, and six west from Llanvylſing, is Pennant Melangle, where was the tomb of St. Monacella, who protecting a hare from the pursuit of Brocwell Yſcythrog, prince of Powis, he gave her land to found a religious house, of which she became the first abbess. Here her bed is shewn on the cleft of a neighbouring rock, her tomb in a small chapel, and her image in the church-yard, where is also that of Edward, eldest son of Owen Gwynedd, who was set aside from the succession on account of a broken nose, and flying here for safety, was slain not far off, at a place called Bwlch Croes Jorwerth.

Bala consists of one wide street, situated by the side of a lake or pool, four miles in length and about one in breadth, through which the river Dee passes in its course. Bala is a place of some trade in knit stockings, flannels or coarse woollens, and in corn. It is incorporated, and governed by two bailiffs and a common council; with a weekly market on Saturday. The assizes are held here and at Dolgelly alternately. Bala Lake, called also Pimblemeer and Llyn Tegid, is in the deepest part twenty-three fathoms; in stormy weather the waves run high, and incroach greatly on the land towards the north-east end, where numbers of acres have been lost. It rises sometimes nine feet, and the winds and rain jointly contribute to overflow the valley of Edeirnion. The fish are pike, perch, trout, eels, gwynnid, &c. The property of the fishery is claimed by sir Watkyn Williams Wynne. The waters are discharged under a bridge of three arches, called Pont Mwnwgl y Llyn, where the Dee first assumes its name. There are several ancient camps in the neighbourhood of Bala. Close to the south end is a great artificial mount, called Tommen y Bala; which appears to be Roman, and once to have had a castellet.

Two miles south from Bala is Ruadok, or Rhiwae-dog, i. e. the Bloody Brow, noted for a battle fought between Llowarch Hên and the Saxons, in which he lost Cynddelw, the last of his numerous sons. A spot not far from it, called Pabell Llowarch Hên, or the Tent of Llowarch Hên, is supposed to have been the place where he rested the night after the battle.

London to Montgomery, Machynleth, and Towyn.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Montgomery, p. 304	166	2	Brought up	190	0
Newtown	8	6	Penegos	9	0
Llanwenog	6	0	Machynleth	2	0
Carno	4	0	Penalht	4	0
Llanbrynmair	5	0	Towyn	8	0
Carried up	190	0	In the whole	213	0

NEWTOWN is a neat, agreeable town, on the right bank of the Severn. The houses are chiefly built of timber framed, with lath and plaister. It has a weekly market on Saturday, well supplied with corn. The chief trade of the town is in flannels.

Two miles west from Newtown, is *Caer Sws*, a place of great antiquity, near which are several camps and intrenchments.

On the mountains near Carno, a bloody battle was fought in the year 1097, between the princes of North and South Wales, when *Trahern ap Caradoc* prince of North Wales, was killed on the spot, and *Gryffydd ap Cynan*, the legal prince, established on the throne. The church of Carno belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and they are said to have had a house near it.

Machynleth is an ancient town on the *Dyvy*, probably the *Maglona* of the Romans, surrounded by mountains rarely free from clouds. It was at this place that *Owen Glendower* exercised the first acts of his regality, in the year 1402; here he assembled a parliament, and formally accepted the crown of Wales. The house is yet shewn in which the parliament assembled; but, says Mr. Wyndham, it is divided into so many filthy tenements, that it will spread a chilling

damp upon the curiosity of the most diligent inquirer. Here is a market on Monday.

At Penalht is a considerable iron work. Three miles north from Penalht, are the remains of Teberry Castle, built on a long and high rock, supposed to be the same with Bere Castle, belonging to the last Llewellyn, which was taken not long before the final conquest of Wales, by William de Valence earl of Pembroke, and the same which was committed by Edward I. to the custody of Robert Fitzwalter, with the liberty of hunting all sorts of wild beasts in this country. Towyn is the principal village of a district called Towyn Merioneth. In the church is the monument of a priest, and in the church yard two rude pillars, one called St. Cadvan's stone, shaped like a wedge, seven feet high, with a cross and inscription. St. Cadvan is said to have been abbot at Enlli (Bardsey) about the year 250, prior to Dubritius.

London to Barmouth.

	M.	F.
Dolgelly, p. 305 . . .	206	4
Barmouth . . .	10	0
In the whole . . .	216	4

BARMOUTH is situated at the mouth of the Maw or Avon, very near the sea, at the bottom of some high mountains, on the sides of which the houses are built one above another, in such a manner as to give the upper an opportunity of seeing down the chimnies of their neighbours. At high water the tide forms a bay a mile broad, but the entrance is hazardous, on account of the many sand banks. A few years since, forty thou-

and pounds worth of flannels, and ten thousand pounds worth of stockings, have been sent from this port, but generally the trade is in the hands of factors. Much company resort here in the season, for the sake of sea-bathing, and there are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday.

London to Harlech, Crickeith, and Newin.

	M.	F.
Dolgelly, p. 305	206	4
Llanyltid	1	4
Llanbeder	14	0
Llanvaer	1	4
Harlech	1	0
Crickeith	13	4
Pwlhely	7	0
Newin	6	0
In the whole	251	0

HARLECH is but an indifferent town. It is governed by a mayor, and has a weekly market on Saturday, of but little consequence. It was once called Twr Bronwen, and afterwards Kaer Kolhwyn, from Kolhwyn ap Tagno, who lived there in the time of prince Anarawd, about the year 877, and was lord of Ardudwy and Evionydh, and some parts of Llyn, which countries are for the most part possessed by his posterity. The present castle was the work of Edward I. and is a noble square building, with a round tower at each corner, and one on each side the entrance, with elegant turrets issuing out of great rounders. It was completed before the year 1283, when the annual salary paid to the constable was 100l. but it was afterwards reduced to 26l. 13s. 4d. and in some accounts

50l. which it is supposed paid both constable and captain of the town. The salary is at present 50l.

Though small, it must have been very strong, being founded on a huge and lofty rock, impregnable on the side next the sea, and towards the land defended by an immense fosse. In the year 1468 it was possessed by Dafydd ap Jevan ap Eincon, a strong partizan of the house of Lancaster, who some years before had received Margaret, the queen of Henry VII. when she fled, after the unfortunate battle of Northampton. He was besieged by sir Richard Herbert, brother of the earl of Pembroke. When sir Richard sent a summons of surrender, Dafydd answered, that he kept a castle in France so long that the old women of Wales talked of him, and that he would keep this so long that all the old women of France should talk of him. Famine probably subdued him; he yielded on honourable terms, and sir Richard engaged to save his life. The king at first refused, but Herbert told him plainly that his highness might take his life instead of the Welchman's, or that he would most assuredly replace Dafydd in his castle, and the king might send whom he pleased to take him out again. This prevailed, but sir Richard never received any other reward.

The place has more than once changed masters in the civil wars. It was well defended by major Hugh Pennant, till he was deserted by his men. It was finally taken in March 1647, by general Mytton, when Mr. Williams was governor; and the whole garrison consisted only of twenty-eight men. It was the last that held out for the king in North Wales.

Crickeith is a small mean town, but united as a borough with Caernarvon. It is governed by two bailiffs, and has a small market on Wednesday. On a high hill, jutting into the sea, are the remains of a castle, which was the residence of sir Howel y Fwyall, who disputed the honour of taking the king of France at Poitiers, with Denys de Morebeque, a knight of Artois. The Black Prince made him constable of this

castle, with the privilege of having a mess of meat served up before his pole axe, with a guard of eight yeomen, at an allowance of 8d. per day from the king.

Between Harlech and Crickeith, on an estuary of the Irish sea, call Traeth Mawr, lies Penmorva, in whose church is a monument of the brave sir John Owen.

A little to the south of Traeth Mawr, is another estuary, called Traeth Bychan.

Five miles north-west from Crickeith, near the sea, is Clynog Vawr, a village of about ten houses. The church of this poor village, is one of the most magnificent edifices of its kind in all North Wales. It is built in the form of a cross, measuring from east to west about 138 feet; from north to south 70. Near the altar are three neat stalls, divided by pillars, supporting Gothic arches, the seats of the officiating priests. Here are but few monuments.

Adjoining to the church, is the chapel of St. Beuno; the passage to it is a narrow vault, covered with great flat stones, and of far greater antiquity than either the church or the chapel. The tomb of that saint drew many votaries, a night's lodging on it being held a certain cure for all diseases; and as these votaries never came empty handed, it made it well worth the expence to run up that chapel. The way of preparing this tomb, was to cover it all over with rushes, and after causing the patients to undergo an ablution in a neighbouring well, to leave them upon it till the next morning. Even at this day the virtue of the tomb is believed, so difficult is it to eradicate superstition. Mr. Pennant says, he himself saw on it a feather-bed, on which a poor paralytic, from Merionethshire, had laid a whole night, after undergoing the same ceremony.

The tomb is plain, and altar-shaped; it stands in the middle of the chapel. Some singular offerings still continue to be paid at the church, and are the only revenues it has to repair and support it; these are all the calves and lambs which happen to be

produced with certain natural marks in the ear, called Nôd Beuno's, or St. Beuno's mark. They are brought to the church on Trinity Sunday, the anniversary of the saint, and delivered to the church-wardens, who sell them, and put the money into a great chest, hollowed out of a solid piece of oak, secured by three locks, from which the Welch have a proverb for attempting any thing difficult—"You may as well try to break St. Beuno's chest." The produce of these sacred beasts, or casual offerings, are also applied to the relief of the poor, as well as repairs of the church.

Here, according to Tanner, was an old monastery of St. Beuno, founded in the year 616, by Guithen, or Gwyddaint, nearly related to the prince of North Wales. It was afterwards turned into a monastery of white monks; but these seem to have been soon suppressed. At the time of the Lincoln taxation, it was a collegiate church, consisting of five portionists, or prebendaries, and continued so till the Dissolution.

Pwlhely is situated on a bay of the Irish sea, with a tolerable harbour for vessels of sixty tons. The Black Prince made it a free borough. It is governed by a bailiff, and has a market on Wednesday.

Newin is but a poor town, with an insignificant market. Here Edward I. held a round table, in the year 1284, as a triumph on his conquest of Wales.

Twelve miles south from Newin, close to the sea, is Aberdaron, a small fishing town, from whence the boats pass to Bardsey Island.

Bardsey, or Yynis Enlli, the Island of Saints, on the Island of the Current, is a plain about two miles in circumference, well cultivated. A monastery was founded here before the year 516, for Dubritius archbishop of Caerleon, had about this time relinquished his see, and retired hither. It has been generally styled an abbey, and said to have produced many holy men. At the Suppression it was granted by Edward VI. to sir Thomas Seymour and afterwards to the earl Warwick.

London to Llanydlos.

	M.	F.
Newton, p. 304 . . .	175	0
Penyffrywad . . .	3	1
Llandiham . . .	4	3
Llanydlos . . .	6	0
In the whole . . .	188	4

LLANYDLOS is a small town near the right bank of the Severn. The church is supported by six arches, the pillars of which have capitals of palm leaves, and are said to have been brought from Cwmher Abbey. About seven miles to the north-west, on the borders of Cardiganshire, is the lofty Plinlimmon, one of the high mountains of Wales.

London to Whitchurch, (Salop.)

	M.	F.
Shrewsbury, p. 269 . . .	161	7
Abrington . . .	3	7
Harmer Hill . . .	2	2
Broughton . . .	1	3
Wem . . .	3	2
Edstafton . . .	2	2
Tilstock . . .	4	1
Whitchurch . . .	2	3
In the whole . . .	181	3

WEM, situated near the source of the Roden, is a very ancient town, and by some supposed the Rutunium, named in the Itinerary. Here is a weekly

market on Thursday, and a free-school founded by sir Thomas Adam, lord mayor of London, in 1645, who was born here. This same gentleman founded an Arabic professorship at Cambridge, and circulated a Persian translation of the New Testament, in the east. At the north-west corner of the church-yard, is Haly Castle, an oval, much levelled, and converted into a garden. In the year 1676, great part of the town was burned down. Lord chancellor Jefferies was created baron Wem, by James II.

Three miles east from Wem, are the ruins of Castle Rous, or Red Castle, belonging anciently to lord Audley. The ruins are situated in sir — Hill's park, at Hawkstone; and near it is a square Roman encampment.

At Cleve, two miles and an half south from Wem, the poet Wycherley was born. Whitchurch is a populous town, with a market on Friday. There is a free-school in the town, and some alms-houses. In the church is a monument of John Talbot, first earl of Shrewsbury, called in his time the English Achilles. Here was formerly an hospital, annexed to the abbey of Haghmon.

London to Dudley.

	M.	F.
Birmingham, p. 269	116	6
Smethwick	4	0
Oldbury	3	0
Dudley	3	0
In the whole	126	6

FOUR miles south from Birmingham, in Worcestershire, is Kings-Norton, formerly a market town.

In this place was Hawkeley House, belonging to the Middlemores, which in the year 1645 was taken and burned by the Royalists.

Dudley is a large and populous town, containing two churches, and about two thousand families, largely employed in the manufacture of nails, fenders, and other articles in iron. There is a market weekly on Saturday.

Although the town of Dudley is situated in Worcestershire, the castle just by stands in Staffordshire, built about the year 700, by Dodo or Dudo, a Saxon prince, whence the word Dudley is supposed to be derived, which, at the Conquest, was given to William Fitz-Ausculph. In the reign of king Stephen, when the empress Matilda contended with that king for the crown, this castle was in the possession of Gervase Paganel, who then fortified it, and held it for the empress. In the reign of Henry II. Paganel, taking part with prince Henry, in an insurrection against his father, the king dismantled his castle of Dudley. The heiress of the Paganels marrying John de Somery, brought this estate into that family. In the 17th of Henry III. when it is styled an honour, it was seized by the king, its owner Roger de Somery having neglected or refused to appear, when summoned to receive the honour of knighthood. He afterwards obtained the royal licence to castellate his mansion at Dudley, which probably had remained unfortified ever since it was dismantled in the reign of Henry II.

This castle and estate continued in the Somery family till the 15th of Edward II. when the male issue having failed, Margaret, one of the heirs general, transferred it to the Suttons. The Suttons were a respectable family in Nottinghamshire, and on account of their owning Dudley Castle, one of them, in the reign of Henry VI. was, as lord Dudley, summoned to parliament. In the possession of their descendants it continued, till parted with by John lord Dudley, to John Dudley duke of Northumberland. In the civil

was this castle was a royal garrison. Anno 1644, it stood a siege of three weeks, and was relieved June 11, by a detachment of the king's forces from Worcester, who, with small loss to themselves, slew 100 men of the Parliamentary army, and took several prisoners and standards. May 13, 1646, it was surrendered to sir William Brereton, by colonel Leveson, governor for the king. According to several writers, the lords Ward seem afterwards, for a while, to have resided there, but at length they abandoned, it probably on account of the ruinous state it was in, from the damage received in the siege.

Tradition relates that some years ago it served as a retreat for a set of coiners, who set fire to the buildings either by accident or design.

A little to the west of the castle, are the remains of a priory of Cluniac monks, founded as a cell to Wenloch, by Gervase Paganel, about the year 1161. These remains are chiefly the walls of the conventual church, and part of the offices converted into a dwelling-house.

At Netherton, near Dudley, there is a coal mine

London to Stourbridge.

	M.	F.
Birmingham, p. 269	116	6
Hales Owen	7	6
Stourbridge	4	4
In the whole	129	0

THE parish of Hales Owen is situated partly in Worcestershire, and partly in Staffordshire. There is a manufacture of nails in the town, and a poor market on Monday. The manor and advowson of the church were given by king John to Peter de Rupibus bishop of

Winchester, for the endowment of an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, which seems to have been finished at the expence of the crown, though the patronage was in the bishops. The site, and most of the estate were granted to sir John Dudley. Near Hales Owen is the Leafowes, the beautiful seat of the late poet Shenstone.

Three miles south-east from Hales Owen, is Frankley, where was a seat of sir Thomas Littleton, author of the Tenures, whose descendant was created baron of Frankley and lord Littleton, in 1757. This seat being burned by Prince Rupert, and never rebuilt, the noble family removed to Hagley.

Stourbridge is a neat little town, on the small river Stour, over which is a bridge, whence its name. It was formerly a hamlet of Old Swinford, but made a parish of itself in the year 1742, by authority of parliament, when a new church was erected. The town is governed by a bailiff, &c. The manufactures are various, and considerable in glass, iron, cloth, and bricks.

Here are about ten glass-houses, where they manufacture drinking glasses, bottles, and window glass, together with fine stone pots and crucibles, of superior excellence. There are mines in the neighbourhood, which produce coal, iron, stone, and clay, the last of which, for its excellence and use in the manufactory of glass is unequalled in the world. The market is on Friday.

Dudley has a good free-school, founded by king Edward VI. the revenues, &c. of which are considerable; there are eight governors, gentlemen of the town and parish. The school has a library of good books, given from time to time by the governors and gentlemen educated thereat. Near the town is a blue-coat school, founded and endowed in the year 1667, by Thomas Foley, Esq. of Whitley-court, in this county, under the direction of nineteen feoffees, for the clothing, maintainance, and education of sixty poor boys, who at the age of fourteen are apprenticed out to trades,

when they receive two suits of clothes, and four pounds, as an apprentice fee.

Two miles from Stourbridge, is Hagley, once the favourite seat of lord Lyttelton. Four miles west from Stourbridge, is Enville, the seat of the earl of Stamford. At Kinfare, or Kinver, three miles west from Stourbridge, is an ancient fortification.

Three miles south from Stourbridge, surrounded by Worcestershire, is Clent, where St. Kenelm, the infant king of Mercia, was murdered, by the order of his sister Quendrida, in the year 819. The body was discovered by a cow, and was buried in Winchcomb Abbey. A spring of water is said to have gushed out on the discovery of the body, which was long reputed to be possessed of great virtues, and a chapel was erected on the spot, much frequented by pilgrims.

Two miles west from Stourbridge, on the Stour, is Stourton, where is the castle or mansion in which cardinal Pole was born in the year 1500.

London to Walsall.

	M.	F.
Birmingham, p. 269.	116	6
Handsworth	3	0
Great Barr	3	0
Walsall	3	5
In the whole	126	3

WALSALL is a flourishing and populous town, containing twelve streets, and about 10,000 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufacture of buckles, bridle-bits, stirrups, and other articles for saddlers, and hardware in general. It is incorporated, and governed by

a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and has a large market on Tuesday.

About a mile from Walsall is Bentley Hall, now a farm house, the ancient seat of captain Lane, remarkable for entertaining king Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, from whence lady Jane Lane conveyed him to the sea side.

About four miles north-west from Walsall, near the village of Overtonal, is an ancient fortification, double trenched, called Castle Old Ford or Fort.

London to Church Stretton.

	M.	F.
Newton Whetteston, p. 304.	150	6
Little Stretton	7	0
Church Stretton	1	4
In the whole	159	2

CHURCH-STRETTON is situated in the most hilly part of Shropshire, and has a small market on Thursday. Here is a manufacture of coarse linen stuff, with some trade in wool and hops.

Near Church Stretton are the ruins of an ancient castle, called Brocard's Castle. There are three places of the name of Stretton; Ald Stretton, or Old Stretton, a little to the north; and Little Stretton about a mile to the south; they are both villages.

Five miles north was Pouderbach Castle, long since in ruins. Four miles east from Church Stretton is Diddlebury, or Dudelebury, where was a priory, cell to the Benedictine abbey at Seez, in Normandy; given to the abbey of Shrewsbury.

Two miles west from Stretton, is Ratlinghope, the

manor of which was given to the abbey of Wigmore, when a prior and a few black canons were settled here, as a cell to that house. Henry VIII. gave the estate to Robert Long.

London through Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Holywell, to Holyhead.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
			Brought up	73	5
Uxbridge, p. 138	14	6	Banbury	1	7
Redhill, Bucks	2	3	Drayton	2	1
Chalfont St. Peter's	3	2	Wroxton	0	7
Chalfont St. Giles's	1	4	Edge Hill	5	0
Amer sham	3	6	Pillerton	4	3
Little Missenden	2	5	Upper Easington	1	6
Great Missenden	2	2	Stratford upon Avon	5	7
Wendover	4	5	Alcester	7	5
Walton	4	4	Coughton	2	0
Aylesbury	0	4	Crabb's Cross	3	6
Hardwick	3	4	Headley's Cross	1	0
Whitchurch	1	2	Tardebigh	3	2
Winflow	5	5	Bromsgrove	3	1
Padbury	4	0	Chaddefley Corbett	4	6
Buckingham	2	7	Winterfold	1	2
Tingewick	2	6	Stone	1	2
Finmore	1	2	Kidderminster	2	2
Monk's House	2	4	French	1	3
Barley Mow, North.	1	2	Shatterford	2	4
Croughton	2	2	Alam Bridge, Shrop.	3	4
Aynhoe on the Hill	1	5	Quat	2	1
Nell Bridge	1	4	Quatford	2	1
Adderbury, Oxon.	1	4	Bridgenorth	2	1
Weeping Cross	1	4	Morvil	3	1
Carried up	73	5	Carried up	142	5

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	142	5	Brought up	188	3
Muckley Cross	2	0	Wrexham	2	2
Much Wenloch	3	1	Queenhope	6	0
Harley	2	0	Mold	7	0
Cressage	2	1	Northop	3	3
Cund	2	0	Holywell	6	0
Weeping Cross	4	2	Brick Kiln	5	5
Shrewsbury	3	7	St. Asaph	4	3
Abrighton	3	7	Cross Foxes	2	7
Harmer Hill	2	2	Llan St. Sior, or St.		
Middle	1	6	George	1	7
Burlton	1	3	Abergeley	2	1
Cockshut	2	6	Llandulas	2	3
Ellesmere	4	4	Mochdref	6	1
Overton	6	5	Aberconway	3	1
Eaton	1	2	Holyhead	41	7
Marchwiall	2	0			
Carried up	188	3	In the whole	283	3

AMERSHAM or Agmundesham, is a small town, situated in the Chiltern, a part of the country abounding with chalky hills, covered with woods and groves of beeches; which sends members to parliament, and is governed by burgessees. It consists of two streets, which cross each other at right angles. In the area, where these streets intersect each other, stands the church, which is the best rectory in the county. Here is a free school founded by queen Elizabeth, and a guild, or market-house, built by sir William Drake, being a brick structure, raised on pillars and arches, having a top, a lanthorn, and clock.

About a mile to the north-west is Shardeloes, the family seat of the Drakes. The celebrated Sir Francis Drake was of this place. Mr. Waller, the poet, was born at Colehill, a village belonging to an insulated part of Hertfordshire, about a mile to the south of Amersham.

About three miles to the east lies Cheneys, long the seat and burial place of the noble family of Ruffel.

Three miles north from Amersham, lies Chesham, a small town, with a market on Wednesday.

Two miles to the east of Amersham, is Latimers, an ancient seat of the Nevils, now of Lord G. H. Cavendish.

At Great Missenden, there was an abbey of black canons, founded by sir William de Missenden, in the year 1183: it was granted to Robert earl of Leicester.

Two miles west from Missenden is Hampden, the seat of Viscount Hampden. Wendover is a borough, and sends two members. It has a market on Thursday. Roger, the historian, a monk of St. Albans, was of this town; and likewise Richard bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Henry III.

At Ellesborough, two miles west from Wendover, is an ancient fortification, called Belinus Castle.

Kymble, four miles to the west of Wendover, is supposed to be so called from Cymbeline, or Cunobelin, and several ancient intrenchments seem to confirm the opinion that the battle was fought here in which the two sons of Cunobelin were slain.

Aylesbury is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, to which it gives name, nearly in the centre of Buckinghamshire. This is an ancient town, being taken from the Britons by the Saxons, under Cuthwolf, in the year 572. In the reign of William the Conqueror it was a royal manor, and granted to William of Aylesbury on condition of finding straw, or litter, for the king's bed, and three eels for his table in winter: in summer, straw for the bed, sweet herbs for the chamber, and two green geese for the table. This provision was to be made three times a year, if he came so often. It is not incorporated, but sends two members to parliament, and has a good market on Saturday. At the bottom of the market-place is the county goal. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here, and the Lent assizes. In the town and parish are

about 700 houses. At the north-end of the town there was a house of grey friars, founded by James earl of Ormond, in the reign of Richard II. There were likewise two hospitals.

In the parish of Whitchurch, are the ruins of Bolebec castle. At Ascot there was an ancient seat of the Dormers, now in ruins; here was a cell of Benedictines, founded by the empress Matilda.

Winflow is a neat little town of three streets, situated in a well wooded country, with a market on Thursday. It was given by king Offa to the abbey of St. Albans.

At Hogshaw, in the parish of East Claydon, about two miles west from Winflow, was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as early as the reign of Henry II.

Buckingham is situated in a valley, by the side of the river Ouse, which surrounds it, except towards the north. The town is ancient, for Aulus Plautius, the Roman general, is said to have defeated the Britons on the banks of the Ouse, at or near Buckingham. Edward the Elder surrounded it with walls, and built two castles to protect it from the Danes. Soon after the Norman Conquest, it became the property of William Gifford, first earl of Buckingham. In the reign of Edward III. it was incorporated, made a staple of wool, and had the grant of a market, to be held on Saturday. The present charter of incorporation is a grant of queen Mary, for a bailiff and burgeses. The summer assizes are held here. The spire of the church supposed to be the most lofty in England, was blown down in the year 1698, and has never been rebuilt, and the tower in the year 1776. The principal manufactures in the town and neighbourhood are lace and paper. The number of houses in the town and parish is about 540. Near the church was a prebendal house of the church of Lincoln, endowed with lands, value 1000l. a year. Here was also a chapel, founded by Matthew Stratton archdeacon of Bucks, in the year 1268, converted into a free-school, and an hospital for

lepers. Buckingham gave birth to Rumbald, who in a short life of three days is said to have performed many miracles. He was the patron of fishermen.

Three miles north from Buckingham, is the beautiful seat of the marquis of Buckingham, at Stow, deservedly famous for the noble gardens, which would take up a volume to describe. We shall, however, give a brief account. We enter on the south side of the garden, between two square pavilions, of the Doric order, the work of sir John Vanbrugh, and are struck with the grandeur and variety of the objects that present themselves to view.

In the middle of a large octagon piece of water, stands an obelisk of near 70 feet, for a *Jet d'Eau* to cascade from the top of it. At a good distance we behold two beautiful rivers, which join and enter the octagon in one stream. Over one of the rivers is a Palladian bridge, which is an agreeable object. A Gothic building, 70 feet high, presents itself, on the summit of a fine hill, dedicated to Liberty.

Here we have likewise a view of the south front of the house, up an avenue of stately trees, but have great objections to the narrowness of it. However, since every tree may be deemed a sort of obelisk to the honour of the noble planter, it makes a good excuse for their standing; and the rather, as, if they were taken away, it would create an evil which could not be remedied in forty years.

As the Gothic building is on the right hand, so on the left appears the Egyptian pyramid, dedicated to the memory of sir John Vanbrugh.

Leaving this point, and on the left hand passing by three statues, we come to the cold bath, from whence we behold a natural cascade, falling down from the beforementioned octagon, in three different sheets of water, into a large lake. One of the sheets glides through an arch, or piece of ruin, which is mostly hidden by a clump of evergreens.

From hence we proceed to the hermitage, which is

agreeably situated in a rising wood, and by the side of the lake; and passing through the wood, we come to the statues of Cain and Abel, fronting the Veneris Hortus, a very neat structure, designed by Mr. Kent, the inside of it painted by Mr. Slater; and on the frieze is a Latin motto, alluding to the painting in the cave, which may be thus Englished:

Let him love now, who never lov'd before;
Let him who ever lov'd now love the more.

Each way, from the entrance of the room, is an handsome colonnade, leading to square tabernacles or pavilions. Here are also four venerable antique busts of Vespasian, Nero, Cleopatra, and Faustina.

Hence to the head of the lake we have a pleasant view of the cascade; and from hence to Gibbs's building, or the Belvidere, which is placed on the top of the mount, (under which is an ice house), is a noble prospect of the house, the church, the effigies of king George II. and queen Caroline, the rotunda, the castle, which a farmer now inhabits, and was built for that purpose; but, on account of its being seated on the side of a fine rising hill, makes a beautiful appearance, as well from hence as from many other places.

In the garden is likewise the temple of Friendship, from which the pavilion at the entrance, the cascade, the lake, and one of the fields that is inclosed in the garden, altogether afford a scene truly charming.

From hence to Boycoat buildings, passing through a pleasant wood, with several agreeable prospects into the country, we see on our right hand a noble terrace. One of the buildings is a very good habitable house; the other stands on a square bottom, in the garden; and in the inside of it are four statues at full length, in niches, viz. Cicero, Faustina, Marcus Aurelius, and Livia. The buildings are both finished with pyramidal tops, by Gibbs. Betwixt them is a very handsome gateway, which is the second entrance to the house,

from which leads up a noble avenue, planted with double lines of thriving trees.

From hence to the Egyptian pyramid mentioned before, which is 60 feet high, and about half way up is a Latin inscription, in very large characters which may be thus Englished.

Among a very great number of structures in these gardens, designed by SIR JOHN VANBRUGH, KNT. COBHAM thought fit that this pyramid should be sacred to his memory.

And in the inside of the building is a Latin inscription, importing—

Enough you've sported, quaff'd the bowl, and eat ;
'Tis time, at least, 'tis prudence, to retreat ;
Left youth, more fitly frolicsome, may join
To push you, reeling under loads of wine.

From hence going along a sort of fortification-walk, on our left hand, the wood on the other hand, we enter the field, which is inclosed in a military way, with a staked fence. At the first angle, on the middle of the gravel walk, are the statues of Hercules and Antæus. Hence we proceed to St. Augustine's cave, which is a building of roots of trees and moss ; and in it a straw couch, with three inscriptions in monkish Latin verse. It is placed in a natural wood, and from the oddness of the fabric, and the agreeable simplicity which is round it, makes a very entertaining variety.

Leaving this place, we approach a building of a very different nature, the temple of Bacchus, built of brick, with paintings in the inside, alluding to the name. Hence we have a fine distant prospect toward Aylebury, Wendover Hills, &c. In the garden we have in full view the temple of Venus ; and between the two is an obelisk, erected to the memory of a clergyman, with this inscription :

To the memory of ROBIN COUCHER.

We proceed from hence to the Saxon temple, situated in an open grove, above which the seven Saxon Deities, presiding over the several days of the week, were formerly placed in niches; and in the middle of them stands an altar, as for sacrifice; but these have been since removed to the Gothic temple.

Our eye, after being confined in the wood, breaking at once out of it, we are surprised with a fine open country on the north. On the south the rotunda appears. On the west the Boycoat buildings. On the east the equestrian statue of king George I. which stands in the front of the house. These objects present themselves from Nelson's seat, which is an oblong square recess, in a clump of evergreens. To the south-east is a view of the mansion-house.

The offices on the north side are all inclosed within a most elegant wall, with niches, and grand gateways into the offices and gardens. The house and offices, if perfected, would be about 640 feet in length, fronting north and south. As Nelson's seat lies to the north-west from the portico of the house, there is on the north-east a new bastion built to answer it; and some grand walks by the side of a fine lawn, from which we see numerous herds of deer. A semi-circle of fine timber appears at some miles distance, with an agreeable country between.

The next object of view is a Corinthian column, on which is the statue of king George II. with this inscription—

GEORGIO AUGUSTO.

Dido's cave is the next subject of our attention: this is a stone building, in a wood, and raised on a sort of amphitheatre, with an inscription, that may be thus rendered:

Repairing to the same dark cave, are seen
The Trojan hero, and the Tyrian queen.

From hence we advance to the rotunda, which is a neat airy building by sir John Vanbrugh. The dome of it, supported on ten Doric columns; and in the centre, standing on a circular pedestal, a Venus of Medicis. From this place we have a view of part of the octagon, the lake, the fields, and several of the buildings, presenting themselves alternately as we turn ourselves round.

As we go from hence to queen Caroline's statue, by the side of a canal, we are delighted with an alteration of his lordship's, viz. On each side, the ground is broken, and planted with clumps of various kinds of trees, intermixed with statues, which are promiscuously placed. Her majesty's effigy is erected on four Ionic columns, which are placed on a large pedestal, with this inscription in golden letters, in Latin:

To the honour, praise, and virtue, of the divine
CAROLINE.

It is situated on a neat amphitheatre of slopes, with pastoral figures each way from it. Nature and art here, joining together, make an agreeable contrast.

Next we are led into the sleeping-parlour, which is a square building, placed in a wood, with six walks centering in it. Within are painted the Cæsars' heads, with several festoons of fruit, &c. On the frieze is a Latin inscription, thus importing—

Since all things are uncertain, indulge thyself.

Leaving this place, and crossing the avenue before-mentioned, from the pavilions we come to the witch-house, a square building, the inside of which is painted by my lord's gentleman, with several devices alluding to the name.

The temple of Modern Virtue, in ruins, fronts the temple of Ancient Virtue, a rotunda of the Doric

order, by Mr. Kent. And in four niches, standing at full lengths, are the following statues, viz.

1. EPAMINONDAS, with a Latin inscription over his head, signifying—

From whose valour, prudence, and moderation, the republic of Thebes received both liberty and empire, its military, civil, and domestic discipline; and, with him, lost them.

2. LYCURGUS, with this in Latin—

Who, having invented laws with the greatest wisdom, and most excellently fenced them against all corruption, as a father of his country, instituted for his countrymen the firmest liberty, and the soundest morality, which endured for many ages; he having, together with riches, banished avarice, luxury, and lust.

3. SOCRATES, with this in Latin—

Who, being innocent in a most corrupt state, an encourager of the good, a worshipper of one only God, as the wisest of men, reduced philosophy from useless indolence, and vain disputations, to the duties of life, and the conveniencies of society.

4. HOMERUS, with this in Latin—

Who, being the first of poets, as he was the greatest, the herald of virtue, and bestower of immortality, known to all nations, incites all, in a divine poem, honourably to dare, and resolutely to suffer.

Over one door is this inscription, in Latin—

To be dear to our country, to deserve well of the state, to be praised, honoured, and beloved, is glorious; but to be feared, and hated, is matter of ill-will, detestable, hazardous, and unsafe.

Over the other door—

Maintain justice and religion; which, though a matter of great importance to our parents and friends, is still of greater consequence with regard to our country. Through such a course of life is the road to Heaven, and the assembly of those who have lived before us.

Apollo and the nine muses.] Here we cross the serpentine river, whence we pass into the Elysian fields, a most delicious retreat, in which is placed the temple of the British worthies. This edifice is disposed into niches, filled with the following busts:

POPE, without any inscription.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, with this inscription—Who, by the honourable profession of a merchant, having enriched himself, and his country, for carrying on the commerce of the world, built the ROYAL EXCHANGE.

IGNATIUS JONES, Who, to adorn his country, introduced and rivalled the Greek and Roman architecture.

JOHN MILTON, Whose sublime and unbounded genius equalled a subject that carried him beyond the limits of this world.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, Whose excellent genius opened to him the whole heart of man, all the mines of fancy, all the stores of nature; and gave him power, beyond all other writers, to move, astonish, and delight mankind.

JOHN LOCKE, who best of all philosophers understood the powers of the human mind; the nature, end, and bounds of civil government; and with equal courage and sagacity, refuted the slavish system of usurped authority over the rights, the consciences, or the reason of mankind.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, whom the God of Nature made to comprehend his works; and from simple principles to discover the laws never known before, and to explain the appearance never understood, of this stupendous universe.

SIR FRANCIS BACON, LORD VERULAM, Who, by the Strength and Light of a superior Genius, rejecting vain Speculation, and fallacious Theory, taught to pursue Truth and improve Philosophy by the certain Method of Experiment.

In the niche of a pyramid is placed a Mercury, with these words inscribed:—*Campos Ducit ad Elysios*; i. e.—Leads to th' Elysian Fields.

And below this figure is fixed a square of black marble, with four lines in Latin, which may be thus translated:

Here are the Bands who for their country bled;
And Bards whose pure and sacred Verse is read:
Those who, by Arts invented, Life improv'd;
And by their Merits made their Mem'ries lov'd.

KING ALFRED, The mildest, justest, most beneficent of Kings, who drove out the Danes, secured the Seas, supported Learning, established Juries, crushed Corruption, guarded Liberty, and was the Founder of the English Constitution.

EDWARD Prince of WALES, The Terror of Europe, and Delight of England; who preserved unaltered, in the Height of Glory and Fortune, his natural Gentleness and Modesty.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, Who confounded the Projects and destroyed the Power that threatened to oppress the Liberties of Europe; took off the yoke of Ecclesiastical Tyranny; restored Religion from the Corruption of Popery; and by a wise, a moderate, and a popular Government, gave Wealth, Security, and Respect to England.

KING WILLIAM III. Who by his Virtue and Constancy having saved his Country from a foreign Master, by a bold and generous Enterprize, preserved the Liberty and Religion of Great Britain.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH, A valiant Soldier, and an able Statesman; who, endeavouring to rouse the Spirit of his Master, for the Honour of his Country, against the Ambition of Spain, fell a Sacrifice to the Influence of that

Court, whose Arms he had vanquished, and whose Designs he opposed.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, Who, through many Perils, was the first of Britons that adventured to sail round the Globe, and carry into unknown Seas and Nations the Knowledge and Glory of the English Name.

JOHN HAMPDEN, Who with great Spirit, and consummate Abilities, began a noble Opposition to an arbitrary Court, in Defence of the Liberties of his Country; supported them in Parliament; and died for them in the Field.

Sir JOHN BARNARD, without any Inscription.

On the back Side of this building is the following Inscription :

To the Memory of Signor FIDO.

An Italian of good Extraction, who came into England, not to bite us, like most of his Countrymen, but to gain an honest Livelihood. He hunted not after Fame; yet acquired it: Regardless of the Praise of his Friends, but most sensible of their Love. Though he lived amongst the Great, he neither learnt or flattered any Vice. He was no Bigot, nor doubted he of any of the XXXIX Articles: And if to follow Nature, and to respect the Laws of Society, be Philosophy, he was a perfect Philosopher; a faithful Friend, an agreeable Companion, a loving Husband, distinguished by a numerous Offspring, all which he lived to see take good Courses. In his old Age he retired to the House of a Clergyman in the Country, where he finished his earthly Race, and died an Honour and an Example to the whole Species. Reader, this Stone is guiltless of Flattery; for he, to whom it is inscribed, was not a Man, but a GREYHOUND.

The SHELL BRIDGE.

The Chinese House, situated, after the Chinese manner, upon a large piece of water: we enter it by a bridge, decorated with Chinese vases: it is a square

building with four lattices, and covered with fail-cloth. The windows and roof, together with its cool situation on the lake, afford us a just specimen of the manner of living in a hot country. Within is the figure of a Chinese lady asleep. The outside of the house is painted in the Chinese taste, by Mr. Slater: the inside in India Japan Work.

The TEMPLE of CONTEMPLATION.

The Grotto, situated at the head of the Serpentine River, furnished with a great number of looking-glasses, both on the walls and cieling, fixed in frames of plaister-work, stuck with shells and flints: it has a marble statue of Venus on a pedestal adorned in the same manner. On each side is a pavilion; one of which is ornamented with shells, the other with broken flints and pebbles.

The Ladies Temple, supported by Groin arches, with Venetian windows. The inside is beautified with the following paintings by Slater: on the right side, ladies employed in needle and shell-work: on the opposite side, ladies engaged in painting and music.

The Grecian Temple; a large pile of the Ionic order, after the manner of the temple of Minerva at Athens.

Captain GRENVILLE'S MONUMENT, with an Inscription in Latin, which may be thus translated:

To the Son of his Sister, THOMAS GRENVILLE, who being Captain of one of his Majesty's Ships, under the Command of Admiral Anson [1747] while he valiantly fought against the French, and was mortally wounded in the thigh, declaring in his last Moments that it was better to suffer than be tried for Cowardice, COBHAM, filled at once with Approbation and Regret, erected this rostrated column. This is, alas! an Example of Courage too seldom found, from whence we may learn how it becomes a Commander to behave.

A spacious bason of water, designed for the triumphal arch.

A fluted column, with the following inscriptions: on one side,

To preserve the Memory of her Husband, Anne, Viscountess Cobham, caused this Pillar to be erected in the Year 1747.

On the opposite side, a Latin inscription, which intimates this sound lesson;

As it is not permitted us to live long, let us leave Something behind us as a Testimony of our having lived.

The Gothic Temple, with this inscription:

Je rends graces aux Dieux de n'être pas Romain.

That is,

I thank God for not being a Roman.

This is a spacious edifice of red stone, terminated with tower and pinnacles, seventy feet high, and placed on the summit of a hill. The windows are of glass curiously stained, and the inside of the dome is characteristically decorated with the arms of his lordship's family, from their rise to the present time. About it are the seven statues, which, as we mentioned above, originally surrounded the Saxon altar.

The Palladian Bridge, adorned with several antique marble bustos. The roof on the side facing the water, is supported by Ionic pillars. The back wall is covered with a fine piece of alto-relievo, which represents the four quarters of the world bringing their various products to Britannia. Here are also paintings of Sir Walter Raleigh, with a map of Virginia; and Sir William Penn, presenting the laws of Pennsylvania, performed by Sletter.

The Imperial Closet; a square room, in which are painted, by the last mentioned artist, three of the worthiest of the Roman Emperors; each of which is respectively distinguished by a memorable saying of his own fixed over him.

IMP. TITUS CÆS. VESPASIAN.

Diem Perdidit.—i. e. I have lost a day.

IMP. N. TRAJAN CÆS. AU.

Pro me: si merear, in me.—i. e. For me: But if I deserve it, against me.

IMP. MARCUS AURELIUS
CÆSAR ANTONINUS.

Ita regnes imperator, ut privatus regi te velis.—i. e. So govern when a King, as you would desire to be governed if a subject.

A Grand Terras Walk near 2,000 feet long, which leads, us to,

The Temple of Friendship; a well proportioned structure of the Doric Order. The emblem of Friendship above the door, those of Justice and Liberty, with the rest of the decorations, are elegantly touched. Britannia is seated upon the ceiling: on one side are exhibited the glory of her annals, the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Edward III.; on the other is offered the reign of —— which she covers with her mantle, and seems unwilling to accept. This painting is executed by Mr. Slater. The motto of this temple is,

Amicitia.—i. e. Sacred to Friendship,

Here are the busts of a late lord and his illustrious friends; viz. Frederic late Prince of Wales; Earls of Westmoreland, Chesterfield, and Marchmont; Lords Cobham, Gower, and Bathurst; Richard Grenville,

Earl Temple, William Pitt, afterward Earl of Chatham, and George Lyttelton, afterward Lord Lyttelton.

The Pebble Alcove is a neat recess, and very artfully embellished with pebbles. His lordship's arms are performed with the same, and displayed in proper colours.

Congreve's monument is an urn, which with great art expresses the genius of the man; and at the top of it is placed a monkey beholding himself in a mirror, and under him a Writing in Latin, signifying, That Comedy is the Imitation of Life, and the Glass of Fashion.

The poet's effigies, lying in a careless posture, has a Latin inscription, which may be thus rendered.

In the Year 1736, COBHAM erected this poor Consolation for, as well as a Monument of, his Loss of the piercing, elegant, polished Wit, and civilized, candid, most unaffected manners of WILLIAM CONGREVE.

We are now very near the pavilions; and in going to them, walk by the Side of the river and octagon, passing, on our left hand, three satyrs, and a dancing Venus.

We have now gone round, and given you a faint description of an unparalleled Chain of artificial and natural beauty.

His Lordship's Judgment and refined taste were not less conspicuous in his woods and parks.

The spectator, whose mind is capable of being moved either with grace or majesty, and is susceptible either of the noble or delicate passions, cannot, without reluctance, leave a place so properly calculated to inform the judgment, and interest the fancy; where art appears without affectation, and nature without extravagance.

These gardens were many years the admiration of all that viewed them, not only for their real beauty,

but the scarcity of other improvements. They were at first in their old style of broad, strait gravel walks, and avenues, with regular waters; but these things are now altered and modernized as far as the ground would admit.

The house was large; 900 feet in front; the greater part has been pulled down and rebuilt on a very beautiful and magnificent plan. The many beautiful paintings of the first artists, which are placed in the different parts of the house are worthy the notice of every traveller.

Three miles beyond Stow, on the borders of Oxfordshire, is Bittledon, which was given by Robert de Mapershall to Osbert de Clinton, chamberlain to Henry I. for his influence at court to escape punishment for stealing the king's hound; he however received it with Osbert's kinswoman in marriage. Here was an abbey of Cisterians, founded about the year 1147, by Ernald de Bosco, steward to Robert Earl of Leicester; granted to Thomas Wriothesley.

At Chetwood, five miles south-west from Buckingham, was a priory of Augustines, founded by Sir Ralph de Norwich, in the year 1244. The site and estate were given by Edward IV. to Netley Abbey, and the conventual church made parochial.

At Luffield, in or near the county of Northampton, five miles north from Buckingham, was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry I. but the revenue failing, it was suppressed in the reign of Henry VII. and given first to Windsor, and afterwards to Westminster; and finally to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. Croughton is memorable as being the native place of Dr. Friend, born 1675.

At Aynhoe, anciently Eyno, an hospital dedicated to St. John and St. James, founded or endowed by Roger, son of Richard, and his son Robert, in the reign of Henry II. which in the year 1484 was united to Magdalen College, Oxford. Two miles north from Ayn-

hoe is Rainsborough, an oval camp, double trenched. And two miles further are Astrop Wells, a medicinal spring, at one time in considerable repute.

Banbury is situated on the right bank of the Cherwell in Oxfordshire. It is incorporated for a mayor and aldermen, and sends one member to parliament. Banbury cheese has been long celebrated, as likewise the cakes and ale. The chief manufacture is that of shag or plush. And a market held weekly on Thursday is large, particularly for corn and provisions: the navigable canal from Coventry to Oxford, passes by the town. The church is more like a cathedral than a country parish church: it was formerly collegiate. The pyrites-aureus, or golden fire-stone, is often found here. In this town was an hospital for lepers in the reign of King John, the mastership of which was in the gift of the bishops of Lincoln, who had formerly a palace, or a castellated mansion here, now totally destroyed.

At Edge Cote, in Northamptonshire, four miles north from Banbury, a battle was fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the former were defeated, and the Earl of Pembroke, with two of his brothers, taken and beheaded. At Chalcomb, or Saw Comb, between Banbury and Edgecote, was a priory of black canons, founded by Hugh de Anaf, or de Chalcomb, in the reign of William the Conqueror; granted by Henry VIII. to Michael Fox.

Chipping Warden, a little to the north of Edgecote, was formerly a market town, and foundations of ancient buildings, and Roman coins are frequently ploughed up here. And a little to the west is an ancient camp, called Arbury Banks.

At Clattercote, in the parish of Claydon, seven miles north from Banbury in Oxfordshire, was a house of Gilbertines, which was sometime an hospital for lepers, but at the time of the suppression consisted of a prior and four canons. At the suppression it was granted to Thomas Lee and his wife. At Swacliff five miles west from Banbury, are the vestiges of a Roman town.

At Wroxton was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Michael Belet, in the reign of Henry III. granted to Sir Thomas Pope, who bestowed it, with the greater part of his estate, on Trinity College, Oxford.

A little north of Edgehill was fought one of the signal battles during the whole contest between King Charles I. and the parliament, on the 2d of September, 1642; in which, some say, five or six thousand were killed, but according to a survey taken by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, Vicar of Kington, not many more than 1,300, and among the rest, several of the nobility; night prevented greater slaughter, and both armies kept the field.

A little to the left of Edgehill is the Vale of Red-horse, so called from the representation of a red horse cut on the side of a hill, near the village of Tysoe; this horse is sixteen feet high from the shoulder, and thirty-four from the tail to the breast. A farm of 60l. per annum is subject to the charge of keeping it clean scoured, on pain of forfeiture. Mr. Wise supposes it to have been cut in memory of the celebrated Earl of Warwick, whose castle of Fulbrook, now entirely demolished, stood about nine miles off, facing the hill. He killed his horse with his own hand just before the battle of Towton. At Tysoe, or Temple Tysoe, was a preceptory of Knights Templars. It had once a market. Two miles south from Tysoe is Compton in the Hole, or Compton Wynyate, seat of the Earl of Northampton, and belonging to the Comptons from the reign of Edward I. The present house was built out of the ruins of Fulbrook Castle, by Sir William Compton, in the reign of Henry VIII. It is moated round. Oliver Cromwell fired a few shots at it, but was compelled to retire for want of ammunition.

Alcester, or Allencester, is situated at the union of the Alne and the Arrow, with a bridge over each. It is thought to have anciently been a place of greater importance than at present, and many Roman coins and

other antiquities have been discovered in and near the town. According to some, there were once three parish churches. It is a neat town, and has a market on Tuesday. In the town is a manufacture of needles.

On an island, about half a mile from the town, was an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded by Ralph Pincerna, or Le Boteler, of Oversley, in the year 1140; but being much decayed, about the year 1467, it was made a cell to the abbey of Evesham. At the Dissolution granted to William and John Sewster.

Near Alcester is Beauchamps Court, once the seat of Fulke Greville, the beloved friend of Sir Philip Sidney, and, in some measure, the patron of Mr. Camden. Three miles west from Alcester, at Cokehill, in Worcestershire, a convent of Cistercian nuns was founded in the year 1260, by Isabella Countess of Warwick who was herself a nun there. Three miles south from Alcester is Bitford on the Avon, formerly a market town, but now only a village. About four miles south-west from Alcester is Ragley, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford. Near Crabb's Cross is Studley, where there was a castle, once belonging to J. Fitz-Corbuton; by one of which family a priory of Augustine canons was brought hither in the reign of Henry II. from Wicton in Worcestershire, where it was first founded. The site was granted to Sir Edmund Knightly, serjeant at law. Before the gate of the monastery there was an hospital for the relief and entertainment of poor infirm people, founded by William Cantelupe, before the reign of Henry III.

At Bordesley, in the parish of Tardebig, a Cistercian abbey was founded by the empress Matilda, about the year 1138; from which Edward III. issued his order to restore the celebrated stone of Scone. The site and estate were granted to Lord Windsor in exchange for Stanwell. The chapel yet remains. The church of Tardebig was rebuilt in the year 1774. Near Tardebig is Hewel Grange, the seat of the Earl of Plymouth.

Bromsgrove, situated near the source of the Salwarp,

is a corporation, governed by a bailiff, aldermen, &c. and in the reign of Edward I. sent members to parliament. It has a market on Tuesday, and considerable manufactures of worsted, linen cloth, fishhooks, nails, needles, &c. The church is situated on a considerable eminence, and though ancient, is a handsome pile, with some good monuments and painted glass; among the monuments are those of Sir Humphry Stafford killed in Jack Cade's insurrection. Judge Littleton, Hall Bishop of Bristol, Sir John Talbot, and his two wives, &c. The steeple and the tower are beautiful. About a mile and a half to the west of Bromsgrove is Grafton, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, given by Henry VII. to Gilbert Talbot, the younger son of the second Earl. The ancient seat was burned down in the year 1710, except the door-way and hall, now converted into a chapel. In this parish there is a petrifying spring. A mile and a half north-west was Dodford Priory, founded for Premonstratensians as early as the reign of King John; given by Edward IV. to the abbey of Hales Owen, and at the suppression to John Dudley.

Kidderminster, or Kidclminster, is a considerable town, situated on the Stour and a navigable canal which forms a communication between the Mersey and the Severn. It is governed by a bailiff and aldermen under a charter of Charles I. and formerly sent members to parliament. Kidderminster has long been noted for its manufactures; as in the reign of Henry VIII for broadcloth, which was succeeded by that of linsey-wolseys; afterwards woollen and worsted tammy; since that, crapes, bombazeens, and poplins. In the year 1735, the flat carpet manufacture was introduced, and some years since the cut carpet, all which have been much improved by the skill and ingenuity of the different workmen. The market is on Thursday. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, some few years repaired, and new seated; in it are some ancient monuments. Here is a public free grammar school,

established by charter. The number of inhabitants is estimated at about five thousand seven hundred.

Wolverly, two miles north from Kidderminster was the birth place of the celebrated Baskerville, originally a stone-cutter at Birmingham; but after, better known for his types and printing.

Four miles south from Kidderminster, near the road to Worcester is Hartlebury, given to the see of Worcester, by Burhed king of Mercia, about the year 850, and belonging to it ever since. A palace was begun by Bishop Cantelupe and castellated by Bishop Gifford, in the reign of Henry III. the gatehouse was added by Bishop Carpenter. In the year 1646 it was taken possession of by order of parliament, and sold to Thomas Westrow for 3133 pounds. The chapel was elegantly fitted up by Bishop Madox, and the windows painted. A new room has been erected for a library by Bishop Hurd. In the parish is a charity school.

Five miles south-west from Kidderminster near the junction of the Stour and the navigable canal with the Severn, is Stourport, a flourishing and well built village. Here is a basin to serve as a harbour for barges, and a bridge across the Severn, consisting of three main arches over the river, and forty-nine on land, to make a convenient approach.

Bridgenorth is an ancient place, situated on the Severn, and said to have been built by Ethelfleda, a lady of Mercia. It consists of two towns, separated by the river, but communicating with each other by a bridge of eight arches. The upper town is situated on a hill, or rock of red sand, in which the cellars and many mean houses are hewn. It has been walled, and two of the gates remain at the ends of the High-Street. The part without South-gate belonged to the castle, which was more in compass than the third of the town. Within its precincts was the collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalen, called the Low Church, which being the magazine for the garrison, was so much injured in the civil wars that it was obliged to be rebuilt. The

royalists marched hither from Shrewsbury, to meet the parliament's troops: an engagement happened: the former were defeated, and the castle demolished.

Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, walled it round, and trusting to the natural strength of the place, revolted from Henry I. as did afterwards Roger Mortimer from Henry II. but both with ill success, being obliged to surrender, and make their submission. At the siege of this place, Henry II. was aimed at with an arrow, and would have been killed, had not Hubert de St. Clare, a nobleman devoted to the king's interests, interposing, met both the arrow and death for his prince. Bridgenorth sends members to parliament, and has a market on Saturday.

A church or chapel was built at Quatford, and endowed with great possessions by Roger de Montgomery, or Bellam Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of William Rufus, at the desire of Adeliza, his second wife, who made a vow thereof in a tempest at sea, on her first coming to England. But this foundation was soon after removed to Bridgenorth, where, in the castle, the said Earl Roger and his son Robert, finished a collegiate church, of a dean and five or six prebendaries, to the honour of St. Mary Magdalen, which continued and was accounted a royal chapel till the general Dissolution. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Christopher Hatton. In the reign of Richard I. Ralph de Strange founded an hospital for a prior and brethren, the mastership of which was annexed to the abbey of Lilleshull. It was situated in the low town beyond the bridge, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Leon Edwards. The house of grey friars was founded by John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Henry VI. which was granted to John Beaumont.

At Morfield or Morville was a priory of Benedictine monks subordinate to the abbey of Shrewsbury, granted by Henry VIII. to Henry Lord Lisle. Lord Tracey has a seat at Morfield. In the parish of Worville, or

Worfield, is an ancient Roman camp called the Walls.

Billingsley, near Bridgenorth, is the native place of the learned Orientalist, Dr. Hyde, born in 1636.

Much Wenlock, or Great Wenlock, is but an ill built town, though said to be the first that sent members to parliament by a writ from king Edward IV. in the year 1478, who, by his authority, gave the inhabitants the privilege of choosing one member. It is governed by a bailiff, and has a market on Monday. Here was a convent of nuns, founded about the year 680, by St. Milburga, daughter of King Merwald, and niece of Wulphere king of Mercia, who presided over it as abbess. It was destroyed by the Danes, but restored by Leofric Earl of Chester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and being again decayed and forsaken, it was rebuilt and endowed by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury, who, in the reign of William the Conqueror, placed in it a prior and monks of the order of Cluny, as a cell to the abbey of La Charité, in France. In the reign of Richard the Second, it was made indigenous. At the general suppression it was granted by Henry VIII to Augustine de Augustinis. Here was an hospital dedicated to St. John.

Six miles south-south-west from Wenlock is Holgate, where there was a castle which King John took from Thomas Mauduit, then in rebellion, and gave to Hugh de Mortimer: it was however restored on Mauduit's submission. It was given by Henry III. to the Duke of Norfolk, after the battle of Flodden. In the reign of Edward I. there were three portionists in the church, of which the bishop of Hereford was patron.

Three miles west from Cressage is Acton Burnell, noted for a sessions of parliament held here in the reign of Edward I. when the statute for the recovery of debts due to merchants was enacted in a barn belonging to Shrewsbury abbey. Here was a castle belonging to

the Burnells, of which some part remains in the present mansion.

Two miles south from Acton Burnel, at Prené, there was a house of Cluniac monks, cell to Wenlock.

At Pitchford, about a mile north from Acton Burnell, are some coal-pits, which abound with a bituminous matter easily converted into pitch and tar. Four miles north from Wenlock is Bildewas, where are the remains of an abbey founded in the year 1135. This abbey was built by Roger Bishop of Chester; the same see with that now called Coventry and Litchfield; for monks of the order of Savigné, afterwards united to the Cistercians. The site, with all the estates in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire, were granted to Edward Lord Powis.

Bildewas is situated at the foot of the celebrated hill called the Wrekin, which is by some thought to be derived from Uriconium, an ancient city, and capital of the Cornavi, of which the remains are supposed to be found at Wroxeter, two miles east from Weeping Cross, on the left bank of the Severn; it is encompassed with a wall and ditch: the wall, of which one piece remains, appears to have been three yards thick and three miles in circumference: many antiquities of various kinds have been dug up here. At Middle was an ancient castle belonging to Lord Strange of Knocking, which was demolished by an earthquake in the year 1688.

Ellesmere is situated near a large pond or lake of one hundred acres, well stocked with fish, the property of the Duke of Bridgwater. It has a market on Tuesday.

Three miles north from Overton, is Bangor, or Banchor, and for distinction sake called Bangor Monachorum. This, though now a small village, chiefly remarkable for its handsome bridge over the river Dee, was once the site of the famous monastery of Bangor, of which the present cathedral in Caernarvonshire, is said to be the offspring. Here was probably a famous city called

Bonium, or Bovium, and certainly a very ancient monastery, though not so old as King Lucius, as some affirm.

Bede, and others mention it as very flourishing at the coming of St. Augustine; and it must have been so, if, as all our writers, except one, report, Ethelfred King of the Angles, in his wars with the Britons in the beginning of the seventh century, slew near twelve hundred of them for praying for the success of their countrymen and fellow-christians against the Saxon infidels. After which time it probably went to decay; for William of Malmesbury, who lived shortly after the Norman conquest, saith, "There remained only in his time the footsteps of so great a place, so many ruinous churches and such heaps of rubbish, as were hardly elsewhere to be met with. Speed in his Theatre of Great Britain, saith, this was the first monastery that was read of in the world. And he might probably have said the greatest too, if there were, as Mr. Vaughan (from the Old British Triades) tells us two thousand four hundred monks, who, in their turns; viz. one hundred every hour, read prayers and sung psalms continually, so that there never was any intermission in divine service; or, if there were but as Bede saith, so many monks, that being divided into seven parts, having each a proper ruler over them, no part contained less than three hundred men, who all lived by their labour, it must have had more persons than any other such house in these kingdoms. Leland, in his Itinerary, gives the following description of these ruins, when he wrote: "The next parochie lower on Dee is Bangor, and yet yn deede Oureton is but a membre to Bangor, and Dr. Knight is parsonne of it. This is Bangor wher the great abby was; a parte of the parochie, that is, as much as lyeth beyond Dee on the north side is yn Walsche Mailor, and that is as half the parochie of Bangor. But the abbey stoode in Ynglyshe Mailor, on the hither and south side of Dee. And it is ploughed grownd now where the abby was by the space of a good Walsche myle; and they plough

up bones of the monkes; and in remembraunce were digged up pecis of theyr clothes in sepulchres. The abby stood in a fair valley; and Dee ran by it. The cumpace of it was as of a waullid towne, and yet remaining the name of a gate; caullid Porth Hogan, by the north, and the name of another caullid Port Clays, by the south: Dee syns chaunging the botom renneth now through the mydle betwyxt the two gates; one being a mile dim: from the other; and yn this ground he ploughed up, foundations of squarid stonys, and Romaine money is found there." According to some writers, Pelagius, Institutor of the sect called after him Pelagians; was abbot of this monastery. His name is said to have been Morgan, which, in the Welch language, signifying sea-born, was latinised to Pelagius: It is, however, by others, denied that he ever was in England.

Two miles south-west from Marchwiale is Erthig, the seat of Mr. York.

Wrexham is a large and handsome town, delightfully situated in a fertile country, adjoining the Vale Royal of Cheshire. The church was erected in the reign of Henry VII. the tower is 140 feet in height; and may be considered as a beautiful specimen of ornamented Gothic architecture: within the church are some handsome monuments. The inhabitants carry on good trade in flannels, manufactured in or near the town, and there are two markets weekly, on Monday and Thursday. Near Wrexham is a foundery of cannon. Five miles to the south is Ruabon; in which is Wynnstay, the seat of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, once the residence of Madoc ap Gryffydd Mailor, the founder of Valle Crucis Abbey.

Four miles north-east from Wrexham is Holt; a town corporate, and governed by a mayor. It had anciently a castle, called also Leons Castle, probably from the Roman *Castra Legionis*, or Lion Castle, as it was styled, when it came into the possession of Earl Warren, and his successors, by grant of Edward I.

1281. Richard II. on his departure from Ireland, deposited here his valuable jewels, which were surrendered to Bolingbroke before his depofal. Henry VIII. gave the lordship to his natural fon, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, in the year 1534. Thomas Seymour, the lord admiral, brother to the protector, had it in the next reign, and formed here a magazine of warlike stores, but forfeited it at his execution.

The parliament seized it in 1643, but the royalists recovered it, and in the year 1645 it was surrendered and demolished. The lordship is now in the crown under the direction of the steward of Bromfield and Yale, but a grant of the minerals was made to the Grosvenor family in the reign of Charles I. William III. withdrew his intended grant of these important domains to the Earl of Portland. This country formed part of Powisland, which, when entire, reached in a straight line from Broxton hills, Cheshire, south to Pengwern Powis, or Shrewsbury, including a large tract in both counties, thence through the Eastern limits, then turning northward, including the cwm-mwds of Mowddwy, Edeyrnion, and Glyndyfrdwy, Merionethshire, and circuiting part of Denbigh, come along part of the Clwydian hills to the top of Moelfanma, excepting the parts which now constitute the lordships of Denbigh and Ruthin; hence south-east to Broxton hills, taking in Mosedale, Hopedale, and Maelor, in Flintshire. The kingdom of Powys was reduced, on the defeat of Brochmel Yfscythrog, by the Saxons at Chester, and still more by Offa, whose dyke drove the princes from Shrewsbury to Mathraval. Roderic the Great added it to his dominions. The two heirs male of Powisland were drowned under Holt Bridge by John Earl Warren and Roger Mortimer.

Hope, or Queenhope, was Hope Castle, called in British *Caer Gurle*, to which Edward I. retired when the Welch fell upon his army by surprise: he gave it to his queen who lodged here on her way to Caernarvon; and hence its name. It was soon after destroyed.

Mold, in Welch Guid-cruc, was formerly a castle of the barons of Monthalt. It has a market on Saturday.

Holywell has within the last century, from a poor village, become a flourishing town, containing upwards of two thousand inhabitants, with a weekly market on Friday. It is principally noted on account of St Winifrid's well, the story of which is related in the Golden Legend, printed by Wynkin de Worde, in the year 1512, and is in substance as follows: St. Winifrid, a beautiful and devout virgin, having fled from a young man called Cradock, the son of a king named Alane, who would have dishonoured her; he pursued and overtook her near the church, where, on her refusal to yield to his desires, he with his sword cut off her head. On the spot where it fell, there suddenly sprang up a fair well, yielding a vast quantity of exceeding clear water, yet famous for its wondrous virtues in healing divers diseases. At the bottom of the well are to be seen stones spotted with blood, which stains cannot by any means be effaced; and round its sides grows a moss of a sweet odour.

St. Bueno, a holy man, coming from the church to the spot where the body lay, and finding the murderer, who had not power to move from thence; he first replaced the head, and then by his prayers raised Winifrid to life, and struck Cradock suddenly dead; whose body turning black, was instantly conveyed away by fiends. Soon after St. Bueno going to Ireland, ordered St. Winifrid to send him an annual token, which was to be put on the stream of the well, from whence it would be carried to his place of residence fifty miles beyond the sea. Against the time appointed she prepared him a chesuble of silk, and wrapping it up in a white mantle, laid it as directed, from whence it was miraculously conveyed to this holy man through the waves of the sea. On the decease of St. Bueno, this holy virgin was warned by a voice to call on St. Deifer at Badvari; by St. Deifer she was di-

rectly to go to St. Saturnus at Henllan, and by St. Saturnus to seek a final retreat with St. Elerius at Gwytherin. Hither she repaired, founded a convent of nuns, received the veil from the saint, and on the death of the Abbess Theonia, succeeded to that high charge. She died on the third of November, fifteen years after her resuscitation; but had always a red circle round her neck, where it had been severed from her body.

Here her body rested in quiet near that of her predecessor for five hundred years; but a miracle having been wrought, as was supposed by her intercession, on a monk of Shrewsbury, the abbot determined on the translation of her remains to their monastery. Seven holy men were deputed to solicit it, but the inhabitants of Gwytherin refused to part with such a treasure. Visions determined the former to persist in their request; but at length, on the declaration of the will of heaven by another vision to the parson of Gwytherin, who declared to his flock the impiety of farther resistance, the relics were delivered up, and carried with triumph to the place of destination.

Giraldus Cambrensis (a man very ready to relate any story), not having mentioned this miracle, gives room to suppose that it was fabricated after this time, probably by the monks of Basingwerk, whose convent was about half a mile distant from this well, but was not founded till the year 1312, above one hundred and twenty years after Giraldus's journey. This well lies at the bottom of three high hills at the east end of the town of Holywell, called by the Welch Tre-fynnon, or the town of the well. It is covered by a small Gothic building, said to have been erected by the Duchess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII. but by the frieze of the outside cornice, which is ornamented with monkeys and other grotesque figures, it seems of more ancient date. Nothing can exceed the delicacy and elegance of the Gothic work on the outside of this building, which forms a canopy over the well, having in the centre, and serving as origin to the

Gothic arches, a circular shield, on which is carved a coat of arms, but at present not distinguishable. The walls were formerly painted: there is still remaining the portrait of St. Winifrid. Here was likewise a niche for the virgin Mary, but it is now empty.

The water is extremely clear; the spring boils up like a cauldron, and as it turns a mill within a few yards from its rise, it must yield a great quantity of water, though by no means so much as the inhabitants pretend, who sell a printed paper describing the wonderful qualities of the spring, wherein they estimate its delivery at an hundred tons per minute: this they pretend was determined by an experiment made in the year 1731, by Mr. Price, then minister of Holywell, and several other gentlemen. At the bottom of the well are some stones spotted with red, which is shewn as the blood of St. Winifrid. A gentleman who was educated in this town, says, he remembers a person being employed to paint the stones against the third of November, the day of the commemoration of that saint. The well is an oblong square, about twelve feet long and seven wide. The water passes through an arch into a small square court; under this arch the catholics swim, it being deemed an act of penitence. Over this well is a room used for a school; and in it the justices hold their quarter-sessions. On a hill, a few paces east of this building stands the parish church, dedicated to St. Winifrid; a small building, without any marks of antiquity.

About a mile to the north-east of Holywell, are the ruins of Basingwerk, or as it is now called, Greenfield Abbey. Writers do not agree in their accounts of the foundation of this house; some attribute it to Henry I. and others to Henry II. and Ranulph Earl of Chester. Tanner from very good reasons, supposes it to have been founded by Ranulph Earl of Chester, "Who (says he) seems to have began a monastery here about the year 1131, which was probably much improved, and made an abbey for Cistercian monks, by King

Henry II. about the year 1159. The ruins of this abbey stand about a mile east of Holywell, near the north side of the road. Part of the church, the refectory, and some other offices, are still remaining, but no funeral monuments, carving, or any other thing the least ornamented, except a piece of a broken cross lying among the ruins. It was built with the reddish grit-stone found hereabouts, and seems once to have been very large. Most of the arches of the windows are pointed, though several of the doors are circular, but all quite plain. The situation is delightful, commanding an extensive prospect of the river Dee, Chester, Parkgate, and the Lancashire hills; near those remains stands an ancient brick barn, striped with timber, probably the granary formerly belonging to the monastery; it is at present occupied by a tanner and malster. Here is kept a gravestone, found among the ruins, having the following inscription, from the date and style, of which, it seems probable, that the person recorded was privately buried here on account of the supposed sanctity of the place.

JESUS—MARIA.

HERE - LYETH - THE - BODY - OF - GEORGE - PETRE - LATE - OF - GREENFIELD - IN - FLINT - SHIRE, ESQ. SONE - TO - W - LORD - PETRE BARON - OF - INGLESTON - IN - ESSEX - & MARRIED - ANE - Y^e - RELICT - OF - JOHN MOSTOIN - ESQ. - BEING - Y^e - DAUGHTER OF - HENRY - FOXE - ESQ^r. - WHO - FOR - Y^e - ROMANE - CATHOLIQUE - FAITH - & - LOYALTY - TO - HIS - MA^{tie} - LEFT - HIS - COUNTRY - & - SPENDING - HIS - TIME - W^h - GREAT - EDIFICATION - OF - HIS - NEIGHBOURS DIED - AT - WEXFORD - Y^e - 26 DAY - OF - SEP. AN. - DO. - 1647. - AGED - 34.

This abbey, it is said, was inhabited about the beginning of the eighteenth century: part of it has since been pulled down to build a house in the neighbour-

hood. A small distance west of the ruins is shewn an ancient and decayed oak, called the Abbot's Oak, measuring fifteen feet two inches in girth. Near the southern bounds of the monastery part of the Offa's Dyke is still visible, which was made from hence to Chepstow.

Two miles north-west from Holywell is Downing, the seat of the late Thomas Pennant, Esq. well known for his abilities as a naturalist and topographer; to whose labours the author of the present work is largely indebted. A mile from Downing is Mostyn Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Mostyn.

St. Asaph, although the see of a bishop, is but a small place of about fifty houses. The cathedral church stands within a large church-yard, between the rivers Elwy to the west, and Clwyd to the east, in the vale of Clwyd. It is not at present used for parochial service. Tanner gives the following history of its foundation, and the events relative to it: "Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow, being driven out of Scotland, founded an episcopal seat and monastery here about the middle of the sixth century, and became the first bishop. Upon his return to Scotland he made Asaph, or Haffaph, an eminently holy and good man, his successor; and from him both the church and place have since been called St. Asaph." But from the death of St. Asaph, in the year 596, there is no account of this monastery, and little or no account of any bishop till the year 1143; and though there had been a constant and regular succession from that time, yet by reason of the wars between the English and Welch and Owen Glendower's, or Glyndyfriedwy's bellion, the cathedral church, with the bishops and canons houses were more than once destroyed, and for many years in ruins. Upon one of these devastations, or the fears of it, Bishop Anian II. endeavoured, in the year 1278, to remove the see to Ruthlan, or Rhudlan, two miles northward; and King Edward I. granted his licence for it in the year 1284; but this did not take effect.

Besides the bishop, here are a dean, archdeacon, prebendaries, canons, vicars choral, an organist, lay clerks or singing men, &c. The present building, according to Browne Willis, was raised from the ground in the year 1284; but the roof or upper part having been burned down about the year 1404, by Owen Glendower, was, with the inside ornaments, repaired as they now remain, about the year 1490, by Bishop Richard Redman, who besides putting on a roof, made the east window and stalls in the choir, as may be seen at this day, by his arms remaining in divers parts of this fabric, as they did on the episcopal throne before it was rebuilt in the year 1666, by Bishop Griffith, who did not live to see it finished. There is but one ancient monument in this cathedral; it represents a bishop in his robes. Tradition says it is that of David ap Owen, who built the bridge near this town called Port David. He died in the year 1512: this however is not positively ascertained.

During the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, the post-road then lying through this place, the palace and cathedral were much injured by the postmaster, one Miles, who kept his office in the former, and made great havoc in the choir, using the font as a trough for watering his horses, and tying up calves in the bishop's throne.

The town of St. Asaph lies something to the north-west of the cathedral. It contained, about the year 1720, nearly fifty-two scattered houses. The parish church stands within about 150 yards west from the cathedral. The episcopal palace is situated about 150 yards south-west of the cathedral, upon a descent, with a pleasant walk to it: the building is large and convenient. The deanery stands due west from the cathedral, on the opposite side of the river Elwy, which runs under the bishop's garden.

Five miles south-east from St. Asaph is Bacherig House, built by sir Richard Clough, a rich merchant of London, and, as it is said, partner with sir Thomas

Gresham. Tradition says, that out of regard to his native county, being born in the neighbourhood, he intended to have introduced trade and manufactures into it, and that he meant this building and its offices for a magazine of merchandise for this part of the kingdom; and moreover had formed a scheme of cutting a canal hither from Rhudlan, or of making the river Clwd navigable to this place. The house, warehouses, and gate, enclose a square court, in the centre of which is a well; the warehouses and gate forming three sides, and the house the fourth. It is built with small but very hard and fine bricks, reported to have been brought from Holland, being of that sort called clinkers. It has on it the date 1567, and the initials of its owner R. C. This house is vulgarly reported to have been built by the devil in one night, on account of the small time spent in its erection compared with that usually taken in like structures. Sir Richard's command of money enabling him to set on a greater number of workmen; and those perhaps more expert than were commonly employed, or to be found in the country. The design for this edifice, as well as its materials, was in all probability imported from Holland, where those elevated pyramidical roofs, having several stages of windows, are extremely common, such is the weighing-house at Amsterdam, called Poids de Dam, built in the year 1551, and many others. The old lodge in Bushy Park, said to be built from a design made by a Dutch architect, in figure, particularly about the roof, resembles it greatly. Bacherig House at present belongs to Mrs. Piozzi.

Difert is a small village, three miles to the north, near which are the remains of Gerri-Castle, or Castell y Craig; probably Diferth Castle, fortified by Henry II. and razed by Llewellyn ap Gryffydd. At Newmarket, or Trelawnd, is one of the charity-schools which Dr. Daniel Williams, a dissenting minister,

founded in every county in Wales, with 8l. a year to each, except at Wrexham, his native place, where he bequeathed 15l. The name of Newmarket seems to have been given it on account of horse-races held here, but now discontinued.

Two miles to the north-east of Disert are the vestiges of Prestatyn Castle, a small fortress, probably built by the Welch, but taken from them by the English, who were possessed of it in the year 1167; it was destroyed by Owen Gwynedd, his brother Cadwallader, and Rees prince of Wales.

Three miles west from Disert is Rhudlan, formerly one of the most respectable towns in North Wales, now a poor village. The castle stands on the eastern side of the river Clwyd, within two miles of its influx into the sea. It receives its name from the colour of the soil whereon it is situated. It was built, according to Camden, by Llewellyn ap Sitihil, prince of Wales; and it is reported to have been a principal palace of the Welch princes.

This castle is said, in Leland's *Collectanea*, to have been burned in the year 1063, in an incursion made by Harold, afterwards king of England, in retaliation for the depredations committed by the Welch on the English borders; Griffin, then king of Wales, with great difficulty saving himself by embarking on board a ship. When, or by whom, it was rebuilt, is not said; but it was certainly shortly after re-edified, for, in the year 1098, it was taken by Robert, probably from that exploit, surnamed de Rhudlan, nephew to Hugh earl of Chester, which seems to shew this fortress must have been deemed considerable. Robert is said to have strengthened it with additional works, and it was afterwards repaired, or perhaps rebuilt, by Henry II. who bestowed it on Hugh Beauchamp. The castle is extensive, not well situated, nor constructed with taste or elegance, and seems to have been stronger by art than nature.

During the reign of Edward I. this castle was the

scene of much business. It was strengthened in 1275, by that king, when proposing to make war against Llewellyn prince of Wales. In 1281, David lord of Denbigh, being reconciled to his brother Llewellyn, they laid siege to it; but on the approach of King Edward, who marched to its succour, they retired; in the mean time, this, together with the castles of Aberystwith and Flint, were taken by Rice, the son of Malgon and Griffith ap Meridith ap Owen, at the head of the gentry of South Wales, though it seems as if they abandoned it on the king's arrival, who appears to have resided there very soon after.

In 1283, Eleanor queen of England was delivered of a princess; and the king kept his Christmas here. The English parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I. and the statute of Rhudlan is still in force. In the twenty-first year of that king, John Roman was in full parliament condemned for excommunicating the bishop of Durham, while he was in the king's service; however on his submission he was fined four thousand marks to the king; and this fine, according to tradition, was given towards repairing the castle. In the year 1399, this castle was seized by the earl of Northumberland, previous to the deposition of Richard II. who dined here in company with that earl in his way to Flint Castle, from whence he was carried prisoner to London.

One of the towers of the castle is called Twry Brenin, or the king's tower; and below the hill, on the bank of the river, we find another apart from the castle, called Twr Silod.

Offa king of Mercia, and Meredydh king of Dyved, died in the battle fought at Rhudlan, in the year 794. Rhudlan Castle belongs to the crown: near it was formerly a priory of black friars, as early as the year 1268, granted to Henry ap Harry; its ruins were lately standing, and belonged to Robert Davis, Esq. Here was likewise an hospital.

380 *London to Bewdley and Cleobury.*

Abergeley is situated near the Irish Sea, and frequented for the sake of sea bathing; with a market on Saturday. About a mile from it is a perpendicular mountain or limestone rock, called Cefn Oga.

London to Bewdley and Cleobury.

	M.	F.
Kidderminster, p. 342.	125	6
Bewdley	3	0
Cleobury	8	0
In the whole	136	6

BEWDLEY is situated on the Severn. According to tradition, this town is said to have been within the jurisdiction of the Marches of Wales; but by a statute in the reign of Henry VIII. it is made a parcel of the county of Worcester. It takes its present name from its agreeable situation on the declivity of a hill over the western bank of the Severn. The ceremony of Prince Arthur's marriage was performed here, himself attending in person, with Katharine of Arragon by proxy, on the 19th of May, 1499; and here his corpse rested in the year 1502, in its way from Ludlow to Worcester for interment. Formerly there were two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday; but the Wednesday's market is discontinued. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament; and is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, and burgeses. The situation of Bewdley, in the midst of a populous and manufacturing county, has made it long a flourishing town. Several trades are exercised here. Tannery has been long an established business, The Dutch and sailors caps made here are valued for the excellence of the napping; they seem to have been

worn all over England, by all ranks of people, till the introduction of fur hats by the French refugees, in the year 1685. The manufacture of horn employs a great number of the inhabitants.

The church of Bewdley is a chapel of ease to Ribbesford, a village a little to the south; where is an ancient moated house, in which was found the manuscript copy of the life of lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Tickenhill, now a small village a little to the east, is said to have originally given name to the whole, afterwards changed to Bewdley.

At Alvechurch, or Allchurch, a little way from Bewdley, was an hospital or almshouse, founded by Nicholas Lewknor of Hadzor, in the year 1580.

On Waffal Hill, two miles north of Bewdley, are the vestiges of an ancient camp; and another at Whichbury Hill, at some distance, supposed to have been cast up by Henry IV. when he blocked up Owen Glendower, after burning Worcester.

At Hexton, in the parish of Over Arley, four miles north from Bewdley, grindstones are dug. There are some monuments of the Littletons in Arley Church.

Cleobury, or Cleobury Mortimer; is situated on the north side of the Temd, near a range of hills called Clee Hills: it has a market on Thursday. Near the church a castle was built by Hugh de Mortimer, which was soon after totally razed by Henry II.

The Clee Hills are of considerable height, and abound in coal, limestone, and iron ore.

At Woodhouse, near Cleobury, was a priory of friars eremites of the order of St. Augustine, founded by the family of Turberville on their coming to England, about the year 1250. At the Dissolution it was granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton.

London to Shrewsbury, by Broseley.

	M.	F.
Bridgenorth, p. 342. . . .	139	4
Broseley	6	4
Iron Bridge	1	0
Coalbrook Dale	0	3
Leighton	4	0
Atcham	5	4
Shrewsbury	3	4
In the whole	160	3

BROSELEY is situated in the midst of coal mines, and celebrated for its manufacture of tobacco pipes. In the year 1711, a small well was discovered here, so impregnated with sulphur, that on the application of a candle the stream took fire. Here is a market on Wednesday. The iron bridge, consisting of only one large arch, was cast in Coalbrook Dale.

In Coalbrook Dale, and neighbourhood, there are large iron founderies, and some springs of native tar.

About two miles east from the iron bridge is Madeley, or Madeley Market; whose market, long discontinued, has lately been revived, and is now held weekly on Friday.

London to Banbury, by Oxford.

	M.	F.
Oxford, by Wycomb, p. 137. .	54	3
Kidlington Green . . .	4	4
Hopcrofts Holts . . .	7	4
Deddington . . .	4	0
Adderbury . . .	3	0
Banbury . . .	3	4
In the whole .	76	7

DEDDINGTON is a large town, and anciently sent members to parliament, but has lost that privilege. The canal from Birmingham to Oxford passes near the town; and in the neighbourhood are some medicinal springs. It has a market on Saturday.

At Adderbury is a seat of the duke of Buccleugh.

London to Worcester, &c. through Wycomb.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wycombe, p. 137. .	28	6	Brought up .	58	1
Tetfworth . .	13	3	Enflow Bridge .	1	6
Wheatly Bridge . .	5	2	Glympton .	4	0
Forest Hill . .	2	0	Keddington .	1	2
Stanton . .	1	4	Chipping Norton .	7	7
Islip . .	4	6	Worcester .	37	5
Bletchington .	2	6			
			In the whole .	110	5
	58	1			

AT Studley, in the parish of Beckley, adjoining to Stanton, was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by

Bernard de St. Valery, in the reign of Henry II. granted to John Croke.

Islip, or Ghiftlip, is the native place of Edward the Confessor, whose father, King Ethelred, had a palace here near to the church; the chapel of which was some time used as a barn; but was taken down and rebuilt some years since, so that nothing of the ancient building remains. The font, in which it was said Edward was baptized, was long used at the Feathers Inn for a washing basin.

A little to the east of Islip lies Ottmoor, a low plain, subject to inundations. Near the edge of which, at Otteley, in the parish of Oddington, sir Robert Gait founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, which was soon after removed to Thame.

Merton, four miles north-east from Islip, is by some supposed the place where a battle was fought between the Saxons under Ethelred and Alfred, and the Danes, in the year 871; while others place the transaction at Merdon, in Wiltshire.

London to Bicester.

	M.	P.
Avlesbury, p. 342.	38	7
Waddesdon	5	0
Ham Green	3	0
Black Thorn Edge	5	0
Bicester	3	2
In the whole	55	1

WADDESDON is remarkable for having three rectors, and three several endowed portions of equal value in the king's books; each minister has his time of officiating, and portion of the rectory.

Two miles south-east from Waddeston is Eythorp, the seat of the earl of Chesterfield.

About two miles south from Ham Green is Ludgerhall, or Letherfall, where was an alien priory or hospital, subordinate to an hospital at Wissant in Picardy.

Bicester is situated near a small stream that runs into the Charwell. It is tolerably large and well-built, with a large market weekly on Friday. Here is a considerable manufacture of leather slippers. A monastery for a prior and eleven black canons was founded here by Gilbert Basset, lord of Hedingdon, in the year 1182, granted to the duke of Suffolk. In the year 1355, a licence was obtained by Nicholas Jordan, to found an hospital; but it is not certain that it was ever built.

Caversfield, two miles north of Bicester, is by some supposed to be the place where Carausius was assassinated by Allectus; and somewhere near the spot on which Aulus Plautius obtained a victory over the sons of Cunobeline.

About two miles south from Bicester, at Alchester, are traces of a Roman city, square, with a ditch and bank facing the four cardinal points, and crossed by four streets.

At Ardley, or Audley Stretton, three miles north-west from Bicester, are the ruins of a castle.

London to Warwick and Birmingham.

	M.	F.		F.	M.
Paddington . . .	0	4	Brought up . . .	49	2
Kilburn . . .	1	4	Padbury . . .	4	0
Hyde . . .	4	2	Buckingham . . .	2	7
Edgeware . . .	1	7	Westbury . . .	4	6
Stanmore . . .	2	1	Brackley, Northamp.	2	3
Bushey, Herts. .	3	1	Banbury, Oxon. .	8	3
Watford . . .	1	4	Drayton . . .	2	1
Hunton Bridge .	3	3	Wroxton . . .	0	7
King's Langley .	1	4	Upton, Warwick.	4	2
Two Waters . .	2	3	Kineton . . .	5	1
Boxmoor . . .	1	1	Compton Verney	1	7
Bourn End . . .	1	0	Wellesburn Hafling	2	3
Berkhamstead .	2	1	Barford . . .	3	5
North Church .	1	3	Longbridge . .	1	2
Tring . . .	3	7	Warwick . . .	1	5
Aston Clinton, Bucks	3	0	Hatton . . .	3	1
Walton . . .	3	6	Wroxall . . .	2	7
Aylesbury . . .	0	4	Knoll . . .	4	7
Hardwick . . .	3	4	Solihull . . .	2	4
Whitchurch . .	1	2	Spark Brook . .	5	7
Winflow . . .	5	5	Birmingham . .	1	4
	49	2	In the whole . .	115	4

AT Kilburn, in the parish of Hampstead, there are some medicinal springs. In the reign of Henry I. a convent of Benedictine nuns was founded here by Herbert, abbot, and Osbert, the prior of Westminster, in an hermitage built by one Godwin; which was granted by Edward VI. to the earl of Warwick.

Edgeware is situated on the borders of Hertfordshire; and has a small market on Thursday, not very well attended. The Watling-street passes by from London.

A late duke of Chandos built near this town, one of the most noble seats in England called Canons, which

he furnished at such vast expence, that it had scarce its equal in the kingdom. The great saloon or hall was painted by Paolucci, and the plaistering and gilding of the house was done by the famous Italian Per-gotti. The columns supporting the building were all of marble. The grand staircase was extremely fine; the steps were marble, and every step was one whole piece, twenty-two feet in length. The gardens were well designed, and the canals large and noble. The chapel was a singularity, both in its building, and the beauty of its workmanship; and the duke maintained there, at one time, a full choir, and had divine worship performed with the best music, after the manner of the chapel royal: but all this grandeur was soon at an end. The furniture and curiosities were brought to public auction; and this superb edifice quite demolished. The land whereon this structure was erected was purchased by Mr. Hallet, an eminent cabinet-maker, who acquired a large fortune in that business; and he built an elegant small house upon the ruins of the duke of Chandos's large and magnificent seat.

Canons is now the seat of Mr. O'Kelly.

Four miles from Edgeware is Pinner, a pleasant village; and formerly a market town.

Two miles is Ruslip, or Riselip, where there was a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, founded by Ernulph de Hesdin, in the reign of William the Conqueror, or his son Rufus. At the final suppression, it was vested in King's College, Cambridge.

At Stanmore, on the left, is the seat of Mr. Drummond. At the end of Stanmore are several seats. In the parish of Stanmore was a priory of canons.

At the entrance of Bushey Heath, on the left, is Bentley House, on the site of a priory of canons, founded before the year 1248, the seat of the marquis of Abercorn. There are many handsome houses on and near this heath.

Watford, by the side of the Coln, is a town of one street, rising gradually the whole length, a mile. It is a clean town, and has a weekly market on Tuesday.

Through Watford, on the left, is Cassiobury Park, the seat of the earl of Essex. A little beyond Watford, a road to the right leads to St. Albans; another to the left to Rickmansworth, three miles.

Rickmansworth, or Rickmersworth, is situated at the south-west extremity of Hertfordshire, near to the counties of Middlesex and Bucks, on the river Coln. It has a market on Saturday.

Just by is More Park, which belonged to George Neville archbishop of York, in the reign of Henry VI. and afterwards to Cardinal Wolsey, who built a seat here. It now belongs to sir Lawrence Dundas. Sir Thomas White, founder of Gloucester Hall and New College, Oxford, was a native of Rickmansworth.

Kings Langley took its name from a house which Henry III. built here near the church, of which some ruins are still visible. Edmund, son of Edward III. was born and buried here, as was likewise his wife Isabel, as well as several other noble persons. Near the palace a house of preaching friars was said, to be first founded by Roger son of Robert Helle, an English baron; said to be Roger Lacy, so called for playing the devil with the Welch; afterwards enlarged and enriched by the munificence of the Kings Edward I. II. III. and IV. so as to exceed all other houses of this order in the kingdom. At the Dissolution it was granted to Edward Grimston.

One mile east from King's Langley is Abbots Langley, so called because it belonged to the abbey of St. Albans. Here, it is said, Nicolas Breakspear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. was born; and there is a farm in the parish yet called Breakspear.

One mile and a half from Two Waters is Hemel Hempstead, situated on the small river Gade. It is governed by a bailiff, and has a large corn-market on Thursday. Making lace and plaiting of straw for hats

principal employment of the women and children this part of the country: and every other market day is particularly attended for the sale and purchase of plaiting: and great sums are annually returned for this article only.

Berkhamstead is a considerable town, chiefly of one street, situated near the river Coln and the new canal. It boasts of its antiquity, and was probably a Roman station.

Berkhamstead Castle is supposed to have been the palace of the king's of Mercia; among whom Withred, king of Kent and Mercia, in the year 697, held a great council at this place, and probably in this castle; whereat Birtwald archbishop of Canterbury presided; Gybmund bishop of Rochester, and divers other prelates and great personages were present.

After the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror halted here for some days with his army, in order to meet archbishop Lanfranc, with the great lords and nobles of England; and here he received their oaths of allegiance, on his solemn engagement by oath to observe and keep inviolable the ancient laws of the kingdom, which the preceding kings of England, especially King Edward, had ordained. Notwithstanding this engagement, he seized the estates of many of the great English land-holders, and gave them to his Norman followers. Among these donations was the town of Berkhamstead, which he gave to his half-brother, Robert earl of Mortain, who fortified the castle with a double trench and rampart. On William earl of Mortain, his son, engaging in a rebellion against Henry I. in Normandy, all his estates in England were seized, and his castle razed to the ground; by which this town and manor came to the crown, where it remained till the year 1206, 7th of John, when that king granted the castle and honour of Berkhamstead to Jeoffry Fitz-Piers, earl of Essex, with the knight's fee thereto belonging, in fee-farm,

for rool. per annum, to hold him, and the heirs of his body by Aveline, then his wife.

In the year 1215, this castle and town were again in the crown: for when the barons lay still, King John possessed himself of the castle, and appointed Ranulph, the German, to have the custody thereof.

When Louis, the dauphin of France, invaded this realm, in the year 1216, he laid siege to this castle; the garrison taking advantage of the negligence of the besiegers, made two successful sallies, taking divers chariots, provisions, and a banner of William earl of Mandeville; but after a long siege, the king commanded them to yield it up to the dauphin.

In the second year of the reign of Henry III. this castle was again in the crown, and by that king given to Richard, his younger brother, for his good services at the siege of the castle of Riolo in France; but he shortly after took it away from him, on account of a dispute; but from the interposition of the earls of Pembroke and Chester, it was restored to him, and was held by Edmund his son, earl of Cornwall. Richard III. is said to have been born at this castle; and here died Cicely, daughter of Ralph Nevil earl of Westmoreland, mother of King Edward IV.

Since this time this castle and honour have been annexed to the dukedom of Cornwall, and appropriated to the princes of Wales successively.

This castle was of an oval form, surrounded by a double ditch and ramparts of earth; these are still remaining. The whole site, ditches included, according to the present occupier, measures about eleven acres. A few fragments of the surrounding walls are standing here and there, but none that retain any marks of ornament. South-east of the area of the castle is a high artificial mount, on which the keep formerly stood: it is called the tower-hill, and measures forty feet diameter on the top; a wall, now overgrown with trees, shrubs, and brambles, runs up to the top of it. There is another mount much smaller,

near the western side or extremity. There has been a good deal of building here at different times. On digging within the area of the castle, two brick floors or pavements, one a few feet under the other, were discovered. A small cottage has been built out of the ruins, wherein the tenant resides.

Queen Elizabeth granted it to sir Edward Carey, who built out of its ruins a large house, beautifully situated on the hill; but two thirds of it were burned when lord treasurer Weston lived in it. John Sayer, Esq. chief cook to Charles II. bought and repaired it. It now belongs to Mr. Roper. The manor-house was a nursery for King James I's. children, Henry and Charles. The castle was fortified with a double moat, the first enclosing four or five acres, the second to the south, about two, and a high keep to the north, falling into the great outer moat. Here were, in the reign of John, hospitals of poor, sick, and lepers, dedicated to St. John Baptist and Evangelist and St. Leonard, and one to St. James, whose well remains.

The church is large, and in it are some good monuments. On the north side of the church-yard is a large free-school founded by J. Incent, dean of St. Pauls, who was born here. Dr. Ken, bishop of Winchester, was a native of this town.

Four miles north from Berkhamstead is Little Gaddesden, the birth place of John Gaddesden, who flourished about the beginning of the fourteenth century, as royal physician. He is mentioned by Chaucer; but Dr. Friend had no great opinion of his abilities.

Tring was anciently a considerable town, and gave name to the hundred. It has now a good market on Friday.

Three miles south from Tring is Ivinghoe, situated on the side of some chalk hills, which command an extensive view, so as to see on a clear day thirty-six different parish churches. The market, once very large, is now small; but still held on Saturday.

About a quarter of a mile from the town is a wood belonging to the duke of Bridgewater, which, it is said, may be seen from the south near Portsmouth, and from the north as far as Derbyshire.

About three miles from the town is Ashridge, a seat belonging to the duke of Bridgewater, where was originally a college for a rector and twenty canons of the order called Bon Hommes, founded by Edmund earl of Cornwall, in the year 1285. In the centre of the house, in a fine square, is a large bason of water, with a representation of Jonah discharged from the Whale's belly; and round it cloisters, adorned with historical paintings, but running to decay. Within the house is a bed and chair in needlework by the princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth: the same bed from which she was taken and carried to the tower by order of her sister Mary.

About a mile from it was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1160, which was granted to sir John Dance. There is said to have been a subterraneous passage between Ashridge and this convent.

About a mile from Ivinghoe is a hill named Wadden, on which it is supposed sacrifices were formerly burned; and from it may be seen six others, dedicated to the days of the week. At the bottom of the hill is a ditch, thought to be the boundary between the kingdom of Mercia and the East Angles. The river Ouse rises in this neighbourhood.

Brackley (which, says Camden, means Fernbed) is situated near the Ouse, at the edge of Northamptonshire; and in the time of the Saxons flourished greatly, till it was destroyed by the Danes. It revived, and, after the Conquest, was made a staple for wool, and incorporated. Though much reduced from its ancient importance, it has yet two churches; is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. The market is on Wednesday.

About the middle of the twelfth century, Robert earl of Leicester founded here an hospital for a master and brethren, dedicated to St. James and St. John; which, in the year 1484, was united to Magdalen College, Oxford. Here was another hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, before the year 1291. There is now a free grammar-school, and a charity-school.

Kineton, according to Camden, owes its name to an ancient market for cows. Henry I. in the grant which he made of it to the canons of Kenilworth, calls it Chinton. Here was a castle, in which, it is said, King John resided, and left his name to a well at the foot of the hill; perhaps it may have received its name from its being a royal residence, viz. Kingtown. It has a market on Tuesday.

Four miles north-east from Kineton is Itchington Bishops, on the small river Itchen, which runs into the Leame. This place receives its name of Bishops from its having belonged to the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. It had once a market.

The battle of Edgehill was fought about two miles from Kineton.

Near Compton Verney, is a seat of lord Willoughby.

About a mile north-west from Wellesburn Hasting is Charlcot, long the seat of the Lucys. Thomas, who built the house in the time of Elizabeth, is said to have driven Shakespeare from the country for stealing his deer.

At Thelesford, anciently Tevelsford, or Thelesford, about a mile to the north of Charlcot, a house of Maturins, or Trinitarian friars for the redemption of captives, was founded by William son of Walter de Charlecot, who assumed the name of Lucy, in the reign of King John. The site was granted to William Whorwood and William Walter.

Warwick is situated on the Avon, almost in the centre of the county. It is ancient, and was by the Britons called *Caer Guarvic*, and *Caer Leon*, all

the ways leading to it, from the four cardinal points, are cut through a rock of freestone, on which it stands. The Romans had a fort here, which the Picts and Scots demolished; and when repaired by Caractacus at the head of the Silures, it was taken and garrisoned by Ostorius, after which it was again ruined; but Constantius, father of Uther Pendragon, rebuilt it. After this it suffered very much from the Saxons and Danes; but, in the year 911, Ethelfleda, a noble lady of the Mercians, restored it to the flourishing state in which it was found by the Normans. That it was fortified with walls and a ditch, is manifest. It sent members to parliament from the first; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, &c.

On the 5th of September, 1694, this town was almost burned down, by an accidental fire, to the damage of near 100,000*l*. It was rebuilt with freestone, dug on the spot. In its rocks are also made wells and cellars, and the descent from it every way always keeps it clean. Its streets, which are spacious and regular, all meet in the centre of the town, which is served with water by pipes, from springs half a mile off. Though it is populous, it has but two parish churches; it had once six, and as many monasteries. Here is a strong castle, formerly the seats of the earls of Warwick. The rock it stands on is forty feet higher than the Avon, but on the north side it is even with the town. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday.

The castle is situated on the northern bank of the Avon: neither the time of its erection, or its founder, are known. Some ascribing it to the Romans; others to Cymbeline, the British king; and Dugdale, though he speaks but doubtfully from the authority of Rous, ascribes it to Ethelfede, or Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, who, according to that monk, in the year 915, caused the dungeon to be made; which was a strong tower, raised on a high artificial mount of earth near the river. "It appears," say the author of the *Memoirs of the House of Greville*, "by Dome-

day Book, that the castle belonged to the crown in the time of King Edward the Confessor, as a special strong hold for the defence of the midland part of the kingdom; and that Turkill was governor thereof for the king." Some remains of this ancient work were visible in Dugdale's time; the mount is still to be seen on the west side of the present castle.

At the Conquest, William employed Turkill de Warwick, before-named, to enlarge and fortify it; for which purpose four (Rous says twenty-six) houses, belonging to the monks of Coventry, were destroyed; but on its completion, he entrusted it to the custody of Henry de Newburgh, his countryman, whom he created earl of Warwick. Towards the latter end of the reign of Stephen, on the arrival of Henry II. when duke of Normandy, Gundred countess of Warwick delivered it up to that prince, turning out the soldiers of Stephen.

In the fifteenth year of Henry II. that king, on account of the rebellion of Prince Henry his son, caused it to be garrisoned; at which time, Bertram de Verdon, sheriff of the shire, charged 6l. 13s. 4d. for 20 quarters of bread-corn; 20s. for the like quantity of malt; 100s. for 50 oxen, salted down; 30s. for 90 cheefes; and 20s. for salt; all expended for the victualling of this castle: and the ensuing year, the same sheriff accounted for 30l. 10s. 8d. for the soldiers pay, and 5l. 7s. 11d. for repairs. In the reign of Henry III. William Mauduit, the then earl, siding with the King against the barons, this place was surprised by John Giffard, governor of Kenilworth Castle; who demolished the walls from tower to tower, and carried him and his countess prisoners to Kenilworth; where they were kept till ransomed by the payment of 1900 marks. The walls were rebuilt, and the castle repaired, in the reign of Edward III. by Thomas Mauduit, so famous for his gallant behaviour at the battles of Cressy and Poitiers.

Richard II. on taking the reins of government into

his own hands, dismissed his privy-counsellors; among whom was Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who retiring to his estate, amused himself with building. He erected the remarkable tower at the north-east corner, called Guy's Tower; the cost of which was 395l. 5s. 2d. Its walls are ten feet thick. He also completed the body of the collegiate church of our Lady of Warwick; both of which were finished in the year 1394. This earl was afterwards seized by order of Richard, at a feast, to which he was invited by that king: in the twenty-first year of whose reign, he was condemned by the parliament to lose his head, for having appeared in arms with the duke of Gloucester. The sentence was remitted at the solicitation of the earl of Salisbury: his estates were, however, forfeited, and the custody of the castle given to John de Clinton; but that and the manor of Warwick, with many fair lordships of his inheritance, were soon after granted to Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, and his heirs male. Beauchamp was sent to the Isle of Man, there to remain prisoner for life; but the same year was brought back to the Tower, where he continued till the revolution in favour of Henry IV. which restored to him both his liberty and estate. This earl was a knight of the garter. He left to his son Richard, by will, the sword and coat of mail, said to belong to the celebrated Guy earl of Warwick; he having received them as an heir-loom from his father.

James I. granted the castle in fee to sir Fulk Greville, Knt. whom he afterwards created a baron. The castle was then in a very ruinous condition, the strongest part serving for the county gaol. Sir Fulk expended 20,000l. in its reparation and embellishment. To the heirs of Francis earl of Brooke, created 10th George II. earl of Warwick, it now belongs.

In the civil war it was made a garrison for the parliament by the lord Brooke; and besieged by lord Northampton in the year 1642, who surprised the artillery and ammunition bringing down from London

for its defence. It was then commanded by sir Edward Peito ; who, though he had only one small piece of ordnance, and a few muskets, defended it sixteen days, until relieved by the lord Brooke. The prisoners taken at Edgehill were confined here.

Robert earl of Brooke, in the time of Charles II. much embellished the whole building, and particularly fitted up the state apartments. In the precinct of this castle was a church, dedicated to All Saints ; and according to Rous, founded by the Britons.

Sir William Dugdale says, “ Here is to be seen a large two-handed sword, with a helmet, and certain plate armour for horse-service ;” which, as the tradition is, were part of the accoutrements sometime belonging to the famous Guy : they appear, indeed, to be of much later date ; yet in the first of Henry VIII. the sword having that repute, the king granted the custody thereof to William Hoggeson, one of the yeomen of the buttery, or his sufficient deputy, with the fee of 11d. a day for that service.” This office was continued by Queen Elizabeth. The fee is set down in Peck’s *Desiderata Curiosa*, at 5l. per annum. The horse armour is no longer shewn ; but in recompence, the remaining curiosities have been re-inforced by the accession of Guy’s spear, buckler, bow, spurs, and porridge-pot, as likewise the slipper of the beautiful Phillis, the dulcinea for whose sake he performed all his wonderful achievements.

We are told by John Rouse, that St. Dubritius fixed an episcopal seat here in the church of All Saints, within the precinct of the castle, about the latter end of the sixth century, before he went to Landaff. But however this may be, it is certain, that before the Conquest, there were some secular priests or canons in this church ; who, after the year 1125, were united to the college of St. Mary, in the town, the castle rendering their old church and habitation inconvenient. In the north part of the town was an abbey in the Saxon times, destroyed by Canute, the Dane. Here was like-

wife a convent of nuns, near St. Nicholas's church-yard, which was burned to the ground by the Danes, in the year 1016. The church dedicated to St. Mary, seems to be endowed with land in the reign of the Conqueror.

Henry de Newburgh, the first earl of Warwick of the Norman line, designed to make it collegiate, and to unite All Saints in the castle with it; but dying soon after, his son earl Roger, after the year 1123, finished it, and established therein a dean and secular canons. It was further enriched by the munificence of several succeeding earls, and in particular the chapel of our Lady, on the south side of the choir, founded according to the will of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, was highly deserving of notice. The site of the college was granted by Henry VIII. to the burgeses of Warwick. On the north side of the town, where once stood a parish church dedicated to St. Helen, Henry de Newburgh earl of Warwick, and his son sir Roger, founded a priory of regular canons, in honour of the Holy Sepulchre, and of that order, in the reign of Henry I. The site, at the Dissolution, was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Hawkins, alias Fysher.

At the lower end of Saltford-street was the hospital of St. Michael, founded by Roger earl of Warwick, the latter end of the reign of Henry I. or beginning of that of Stephen, for lepers. This hospital is still existing.

In the north-east suburb was the hospital of St. John Baptist, founded by William earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry II. chiefly for the entertainment of strangers and travellers; besides which, it was to consist of a master, two chaplains, and two poor people; granted by Henry VIII. to Anthony Stoughton.

In the west suburb was a house of Dominicans or black friars, who settled here in the reign of Henry III. There were tenements and gardens belonging to it; which, with the site, were granted to the duke of

Northumberland by Edward VI. "On the north fyde of St. James," says Leland, "is a pretty college, having four priests that sing in St. James's chapel, and they belong to the fraternity of our Lady and St. George."

At Wroxall was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by Hugh de Hatton, in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Robert Burgoyne and John Scudamore.

At Knoll was a chapel built by William Cook, canon of Lincoln, about the latter end of Richard II. and a chantry founded in it soon after.

Two miles east from Knoll is Balsall, the manor of which was given to the Knights Templars by Roger de Mowbray, and became a commandery of that order. It afterwards came to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; and at the general Dissolution, was given to the earl of Warwick. The tenants of the manor could not marry their daughters, nor could the daughters or widows marry without the leave of the knights. Here is an hospital for poor women, founded in the year 1677, by Lady Catharine Leveson.

Solyhull, or Solyhill, is remarkable for its handsome church; it had once a market.

At Henwood, or Heanwood, or Hynewood, anciently Estwell, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Ketelburn de Langdon, in the reign of Henry II. granted to John Higford.

London to Harrow on the Hill.

	M.	F.
Paddington	0	4
Westburn Green	1	0
Kenfel Green	1	4
Hollden Green	1	6
Stone Bridge	1	0
Wembley Green	1	2
Harrow on the Hill	3	0
In the whole	10	0

HARROW is a village situated on a hill surrounded on all sides by a rich vale, having an extensive view each way. Here was formerly a market, but it is now discontinued. The free-school at Harrow has been long celebrated among the first public seminaries of the kingdom. It was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by John Lyon of Preston, a neighbouring hamlet. The statutes were drawn up by the founder; and among the amusements enjoined, shooting or archery was one; and parents were required to furnish their sons with bowstrings, shafts, and breasters. It was long customary for the scholars to have a public exhibition annually, on the first of August, when a silver arrow was the prize given to the best marksman. This has been dropped some years, and public speeches substituted in the room.

*London to Hampstead, Hendon, and
Mill Hill.*

	M.	F.
Pancras, from Holborn Bars	1	4
Mother Red Cap	0	5
Haverstock Hill	1	0
Hampstead	1	0
North End	0	7
Goulder's Green	1	3
Hendon	0	6
Mill Hill	2	0
In the whole	9	1

HAMPSTEAD stands on the southern declivity of a hill, a large and populous village, with many agreeable walks and rides in the environs, which each way abound in houses belonging to people of fashion and fortune. From the heath, on the summit of the hill, is a very extensive view into Essex, Kent, Surry, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire. On the right, between Hampstead and Highgate, is Ken Wood, formerly the seat of lord chief justice Mansfield, and now of his descendants. On the side of Hampstead Hill is a medicinal spring, formerly much frequented. The number of houses in Hampstead is about 680.

Hendon is a village, containing about 240 houses. Here was a house which belonged to the abbot of Westminster, and afterwards became the property of sir Edward Herbert. Near it was a large cedar, which was according to tradition planted by Queen Elizabeth. It was seventy feet in height, and at twelve feet from the ground, twenty feet in circumference. It was destroyed by a storm on the 1st of January 1779. The house afterwards came to the earl of Northampton, who pulled down part of the old house and rebuilt it.

It was then leased to Mr. Aislaby, who laid out 10,000*l.* on the house and grounds. At his death, in the year 1781, it was sold to Mr. Peters, a merchant. At Hendon is a medicinal spring of a cathartic quality.

London to Kenilworth.

	M.	F.
Warwick	94	6
Kenilworth	5	2
In the whole	100	0

AT Guycliff, about a mile from Warwick, fame reports that the celebrated hero, Guy earl of Warwick built a chapel, where he led the life of a hermit, and was at last buried. Persons better informed, think the place took its name from Guido de Beauchamp, of much more modern times; and it is certain that Robert de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, built here a chapel in honour of St. Margaret, and erected a gigantic figure of the famous Guy.

A little beyond Guycliff is Blacklow Hill, where Gaveston, the worthless favourite of Edward II. was beheaded by Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and the earl of Lancaster, who had forced him from the rest of the barons. He was buried at the house of the friars preachers at Oxford. On the spot where he suffered death, a cross was erected, called Gaveston's Cross; and on the south side of the hill, near the top, an inscription was cut in the rock, to signify that in the year 1311, P. Gaveston, earl of Cornwall, was beheaded here.

Kenilworth is a long straggling place, with a market on Wednesday. Here was a castle built in the

reign of Henry II. by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to Henry I. The sheriff of the county reckoned with the crown for the profits of the park; and in the nineteenth of the same reign it was possessed and garrisoned by the king, on account of the rebellion of his eldest son; at which time there was laid in for stores, 100 quarters of bread corn, charged 8l. 8s. 2d. little more than 2d. per bushel; 20 quarters of barley, at 33s. and 4d.; 100 hogs, 7l. 10s.; 40 cows salted, 4l.; 120 cheeses, 40s.; and 25 quarters of salt, 30s. What an amazing disparity between these and the present prices of provisions!

In the beginning of the reign of King John, Henry de Clinton, grandson to the founder, released to the king all his rights in the castle, with the woods, pools, and whatever belonged thereto, excepting what he had in possession at the death of Henry II.; and towards the latter end of his reign, that king caused the castle to be garrisoned, and placed therein, for safety, the prince his son.

In the time of Henry III. it was some time used as a prison, and had twice justices appointed to attend the gaol delivery. In this reign much money was laid out, and the castle underwent many considerable repairs and additions; particularly, in the twenty-fourth year of that king, the chapel was ceiled, wainscoted, and adorned with paintings; handsome seats were made for the king and queen; the bell-tower repaired; the queen's chamber enlarged and painted; and the walls on the south side next the pool entirely rebuilt. Henry afterwards granted this castle to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Elinor his wife, during their lives. This earl joining with the barons, was, with his eldest son, slain at the battle of Evesham; but the castle was six months held against the king, by Henry de Hastings, appointed governor by Simon de Montfort, son of the deceased earl, he being absent in France, whither he went in order to

solicit assistance to raise the siege. During this attack the garrison defended themselves with great resolution, having engines which cast stones of an extraordinary bigness, and likewise making frequent and successful sallies. The king finding a stouter resistance than he expected, turned the siege into a blockade; during which time, in the town of Kenilworth, he assembled a parliament, in order to mitigate the severity of the penalties enacted by that of Winchester, whereby the estates of all persons who had taken part with the barons were confiscated; this he rightly considered would make those who had rashly embraced that party become desperate. Here therefore was made that decree, stiled *Dictum de Kenilworth*; according to which every person, whose estates were thus forfeited, Henry de Hastings, and some of the heads of the party excepted, might redeem their lands, on the payment of a pecuniary fine, not under two, nor exceeding the amount of five, years rent. A pestilential disorder breaking out in the garrison, the castle was obliged to surrender, the besieged being permitted to go freely forth, with their horses, arms, and accoutrements; they had also four days allowed them for the removal of their goods. Bishop Gibson, in his edition of *Camden*, says, "Near this castle they still find balls of stone sixteen inches in diameter, supposed to have been thrown in slings in the time of the barons wars." After the siege the king bestowed the castle on Edmund, his son and heirs lawfully begotten: he likewise granted him free chase and free warren in all his demesne lands and woods belonging thereto; with a weekly market and annual fair. Here, in the time of Edward I. was held a gallant assembly of 100 knights, and as many ladies, headed by Roger Mortimer, earl of March, to which many repaired from foreign parts. The knights exercised themselves in tilting and other feats of chivalry; the ladies in dancing. It is recorded, seemingly as an extraordinary circumstance, that they were clad in silken man-

ties. Their diversions began on the eve of St. Matthew, and lasted till the morrow after Michaelmas-day.

In the fifteenth of Edward II. this castle escheated to the crown by the attainder of Thomas earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded at Pontefract: the unfortunate Edward being deposed by his queen, was here kept close prisoner; and afterwards removed in the night by his brutal keepers, sir John Maltravers and sir Thomas Berkley; and in an open field between this place and Warwick, set on the bare ground, and shaved with dirty water out of a neighbouring ditch. He was shortly after cruelly murdered at Berkley Castle. In the reign of Edward III. the castle and estates were restored to the brother and heir of the duke of Lancaster, who had been beheaded in the preceding reign, from whom it came by marriage with his daughter to John of Gaunt, by whom all the present buildings, except Cæsar's Tower, the outer walls and turrets towards the east end, were erected. By his son Henry IV. it came to the crown, and so continued till Queen Elizabeth granted it to her favourite Robert Dudley, afterwards created earl of Leicester, and his heirs. This nobleman extended the chase, and made so many improvements, that he expended the sum of 60,000*l.* But when the whole was completed, the queen spent there seventeen days, and was entertained with great cost, and a variety of shews, the whole of which was described in an account then printed, and entitled, "*The Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle.*" The earl dying without issue, it was bequeathed to his brother Ambrose earl of Warwick for life, and the inheritance to sir Robert Dudley, who was thought to be his son, who in vain endeavoured to prove his legitimacy. Prince Henry agreed to give sir Robert 14,500*l.* for his title to the castle and appendages: only 3000*l.* of this money was paid; but on the death of Prince Henry it was claimed by his brother Charles, and given to Hyde earl of Rochester.

During the civil wars the castle was demolished by persons, who purchased it of the parliament with a design to make money of the materials. The whole area within the walls measured seven acres. The gatehouse is now fitted up for a farm house. Vast quantities of the materials have been removed for the various purposes of building, repairing roads, &c.; and if the noble owner, the earl of Clarendon, had not given strict orders, little would have been now left. At a small distance was a priory of black canons of the order of St Augustine, founded about the year 1122, by the same Geoffrey de Clinton, who built the castle. The site of the monastery at the Dissolution was granted to sir Andrew Flamok; at present it is the property of lord Hyde. Of this monastery nothing remains but the gate, a small square building, now used as a stable, and two pieces of broken wall.

Two miles east of Kenilworth is Stonely, where was an abbey of Cistercian monks brought from Radmore in Staffordshire, in the year 1154, granted to the duke of Suffolk.

London to Warwick, another Road.

	M.	F.
Banbury, p. 383.	71	5
Warmington	5	1
Burton Dasset	3	2
Gaydon Inn	1	6
Harwood's House	3	2
Warwick	5	6
In the whole	90	6

AT Warmington was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of Preaux in Normandy, to

which the church and manor were given by Henry de Newburgh, earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry I. As an alien priory, it was seized by Henry VI. and given to the Carthusians at Witham in Somersetshire; and at the final dissolution, was given to William and Francis Sheldon. In the parish is an ancient camp of about twelve acres, near which were found, some years since, a brass sword and a battle axe. Salmon places Trifontium here.

London to St. Albans.

	M.	F.
Edgware	8	1
Brockley Hill	2	0
Ellestree	1	0
Radlet	3	0
Colney Street	2	2
Frogmore	1	0
St. Stephens	1	0
St. Albans	1	4

In the whole . . . 19 7

BROCKLEY HILL, or some spot near, is thought to be the place where was the Roman station called by Antoninus, Sulloniacæ. Many Roman coins, urns, and fragments of decayed buildings, have been dug up here; and the parish church of Ellestree is said to have been composed of materials brought from thence. They have a proverb here, relating to the antiquities:

No heart can think, no tongue can tell,
What lies 'tween Brockley Hill and Pennywel.

Pennywel is a parcel of closes across the valley beyond Brockley hill.

St. Albans is a considerable town, situated on the declivity of a hill near the ancient city of Verulam. When Cæsar made his expedition into Britain, this was a large and populous city, and the capital of the Cat-tiuechlan. It was well situated and fortified after the manner of the Britons, surrounded with a mud wall and ditches, but not sufficient to withstand the power of Cæsar, who took it, and put many of the inhabitants to the sword. In the time of Nero it became a municipium, and the inhabitants were endowed with the privileges of Roman citizens. While Paulinus Suetonius was pursuing his conquests in Anglesea, Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, raised a great army, took and destroyed the town, putting to death without mercy all the inhabitants, in revenge for their friendship to the Romans. When the Britons were subdued, the town again revived. The present name it owes to Alban, a citizen, who was converted to Christianity, and suffered martyrdom in the reign of Dioclesian, on a hill near the town, and was there buried. A monastery was afterwards erected in a place, called at the time Holmhurst, said to be the spot whereon St. Alban suffered martyrdom, in a persecution of the Christians, by the Emperor Dioclesian. Ten years after this persecution had ceased, the surviving Christians built a church to his memory; but that having been destroyed in the wars between the Britons, Picts, and Saxons, Offa, the great king of Mercia, repaired the old church, and about the year 793, founded a noble abbey for Benedictine monks, and translated hither the relics of St. Alban, and placed them in a shrine, having first obtained his canonization from Pope Adrian. To this monastery he gave great endowments and revenues; and in a council at Colcyth made constitutions for their government and security.

In the year 1154, Nicholas bishop of Alba (an Englishman born near this monastery, or at Abbots

Langley), being chosen pope, assumed the name of Adrian IV. He granted many privileges to this abbey; among them were these,

1. That as St. Alban was the first British martyr, this abbot should be first abbot in England, and take place of all others.

2. That the abbot or monk whom he should appoint archdeacon, should have a pontifical jurisdiction over the priests and laymen in all the possessions belonging to this church.

3. That no archbishop, bishop, nor legate, should visit or interfere with the affairs of this monastery, which might be regulated only by the pope himself.

4. That the abbot should collect and receive the Romescot, or Peter-pence, through all the county of Hertford. Privileges then enjoyed by no other prior or abbot in the realm.

King Offa when he first founded this monastery, also erected many houses near it for the reception of strangers and travellers, and the necessary lodgings of the servants and officers. They, in process of time, increased to a town, which was called St. Alban's, after the saint to whom the house was dedicated. At the Dissolution this abbey was, according to Dugdale, valued at 2102l. 7s. 1d. ob. q. per annum. Speed gave it at 2510l. 6d. 1d. ob. q. The church, since made use of as parochial, and a great part of its site, were by Edward VI. sold to the mayor and burgessees, for the sum of 400l. The abbot usually sat alone in the middle of the table; and when any nobleman, or ambassador, or stranger of eminent quality came thither, they sat at his table towards the ends thereof. After the monks had waited a while on the abbot, they sat down at two other tables, placed on the sides of the hall, and had their services brought in by the novices, who, when the monks had dined, sat down to their own dinner.

When the news came to St. Albans of Queen Mary's death, the last abbot, for grief, is said to have taken

to his chamber, and died in a fortnight. According to report there was a hollow image, erected near St. Alban's shrine, wherein one being placed to govern the wires, the eyes would move, and the head nod, according as he liked or disliked the offering. In the grand procession through the town, where the image of St. Alban was carried, it was usually borne by two monks, and after it had been set down a while at the market cross, and the monks essaying to take it up again, they pretended they could not stir it, and then the abbot coming and laying his crozier upon the image, and saying these words—"Arise, arise, St. Alban, and get thee home to thy sanctuary." It then forthwith yielded to be borne by the monks.

In the abbey there was a large room, having beds set on either side for the receipt of strangers and pilgrims, where they had lodging and diet for three days, without question made whence they came, or whither they went; but after that time they staid not, without rendering an account of both.

The gate of the abbey, now the goal, was built about the year 1090, by Paul, or Paulinus, the fourteenth abbot; who, as Willis relates, rebuilt the church, and all the other structures, but the bakehouse and pantry, out of the stones, tiles, and wooden materials, of Verulam, which his predecessors had reserved. Matthew Paris says, that when he had finished the church, he built a dark prison for disobedient monks; and it is said there was a communication from the great church to the goal, though long since broken down.

This gate is chiefly of stone, and though not elegant or ornamented, is strong, and well proportioned. The groin-work of the inside of the gate is at this time in perfect repair. There are on each side the arch three rooms; these are likewise arched or groined, and still perfect and strong, so as to be used for the confinement of prisoners. Small erections adjoining to it have been lately added, which serve as a house for the goaler, and other necessary offices.

The shrine containing the reliques of St. Alban was for ages the object of great devotion. The high altar is a curious piece of Gothic architecture.

Within the north entrance is Offa on his throne. Underneath a Latin inscription, which may be thus read in English :

The Founder of the Church, about the year 793.

Whom you behold ill painted, on his throne
Sublime, was once for Mercian Offa known.

In the most eastern part of the church stood the shrine. Six holes remain in the pavement, where the supporters of it were fixed. The inscription is still to be seen,

S. ALBANUS VEROLAMENSIS, ANGLORUM
PROTOMARTYR, 17 Junii, 293.

On the south side of the shrine, in the wall of the South aisle, is DUKE HUMPHRY'S monument, with the arms of France and England quartered, and a ducal coronet. In niches on the south side, are seventeen kings; the niches on the other side have none remaining. The inscription on the duke's monument is in Latin, which may be thus Englished:

Sacred to the pious Memory of an excellent Man.

Interr'd within this consecrated Ground
Lies he, whom Henry his Protector found,
Good Hnmphry, Glo'ster's Duke, who well could spy
Fraud couch'd within the blind Impostor's eye.*
His Country's Light, the State's rever'd Support,
Who Peace, and rising Learning, deign'd to court;
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
Her ample Schools with sacred influence grac'd:

* Alluding to a pretended miraculous cure of a blind man, detected by the duke.

Yet fell beneath an envious Woman's Wile,
 Both to herself, her King, and Kingdom, vile;
 Who scarce allow'd his Bones this Spot of Land:
 Yet, spite of Envy, shall his glory stand.

In the year 1703, digging for a grave, the stairs, leading down to the vault where the body lies, where discovered.

In the vault is a leaden coffin, with the body preserved by the pickle it lies in, except the legs, from which the flesh is wasted, the pickle of that end being dried up. On the wall at the east end of the vault is a crucifix painted, with a cup on each side of the head, another at the side, and a fourth at the feet. The vault is very neat, and hath no offensive smell. The coffin, we are told, had an outside of wood, which is entirely gone.

The west end of the choir hath a noble piece of Gothic workmanship, for the ornament of the high altar. Captain Polehampton, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, gave an altar-piece, which represents the last supper.

Many curious medals and coins are to be seen in the church, which have been dug out of the ruins of the old city of Verulam.

This noble fabric hath wanted its abbot's zeal, and purse too, for repairs, since it hath been a parish church. The roof was preserved by contribution of the nobility and gentry of England, many of whose arms were put up on this occasion; and money has been collected several times besides for its support: indeed such a fine fabric must too often stand in need of such helps, as there is no settled fund to maintain it.

In the church of St. Michael is a monument erected to the memory of sir Francis Bacon lord Verulam, by sir Thomas Meautys, who had been his lordship's secretary. The monument bears this inscription:

Francisc. Bacon, Baro de Verulam, Sti. Albani Viceco.
 Seu notioribus Titulus,

Scientiarum Lumen, Facundiæ Lex,
Sic sedebat.

Qui, postquam omnia Naturalis Sapientiæ
Et Civilis Arcana evolvisset
Naturæ Decretum explevit,
Composita solvantur,
An. Dom 1626, Ætat. 66.

Tanti Viri Mem. Thomas Meautys, Superstitis Cultor;
Defuncti Admirator.

Thus translated :

Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, and Viscount of St. Alban's; or, by his more known Titles, the Light of the Sciences, and the Law of Eloquence, was thus accustomed to sit. Who, after having unravelled all the Mysteries of Natural and Civil Wisdom, fulfilled the Decree of Nature, that Things joined should be loosed, in the year of our Lord 1626, and of his Age 66.

To the Memory of so great a Man, this was erected by Thomas Meautys, who revered him while living, and admires him dead.

Edward VI. granted the town a charter of incorporation to be governed by a mayor and burgessees, with the privilege of holding two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. By a charter of Charles II. the magistracy were for the future to be called mayor, aldermen, and burgessees. The Wednesday's market is discontinued, but that on Saturday is considerable. It contains three parish churches, including the abbey, and sends two members to parliament.

About a mile south from the town, at a place called Heved, or Eywode, an hospital was founded for leprous men, dedicated to St. Julian by Geoffry, the sixteenth abbot.

Between this and the town was Sopewell, a convent of Benedictine nuns, which, according to tradition, owes its origin to the following circumstance: two religious women, whose names are forgotten, having made themselves a kind of hermitage with branches of trees, and covered it with leaves and bark, near

Eywood, by the river side, dwelt there a considerable time, leading lives of such abstinence, chastity, charity, and piety, that the fame thereof reached the ears of Geoffry, the sixteenth abbot of St. Albans, who, about the year 1140 built them a cell, and caused them to be clothed like nuns, and to assume the rules of St. Benedict. This house was subject to the Abbey of St. Albans, and dedicated to the honour of the blessed virgin. From the style of these ruins, as well as from their being chiefly built with brick, they cannot be of much older date than the reign of Henry VII. or VIII. and possibly may be the remains of a mansion built by Sir Richard Leigh, with some of the materials, and on the site of the nunnery. When Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire was written, this house was entire, or at least it is so represented in the plan, and it is in some old surveys called Sopewell Hall, and Sopewell House. It is said that about the year 1730, the buildings here were in such a state as to make Lord Grimstone doubtful which of the two, this mansion, or that of Gorhambury, he should fit up for his residence. It is said that Henry VIII. was married to Anne Boleyn at this place.

Nothing of Sopewell remains but a part of the walls. Near the site is a seat of the earl Spencer, called Holywell House, built by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough: it takes its name from a well in the garden, which the nuns of Sopewell used in the convent. An hospital for women lepers was founded in the meadows near the town, by Garinus, or Warine, abbot of St. Albans, which afterwards became rich enough to maintain a prioress, and several Benedictine nuns, granted at the Dissolution to Ralph Rowlet.

Near the ancient Verulam, are the ruined walls of a chapel dedicated to St. German. In the year 1455, a battle was fought between the Yorkists, commanded by the Duke of York, and the Lancastrians, in which the latter were defeated, the dukes of Somerset and Northumberland killed, and the king himself taken prisoner. Another battle was fought between the same

parties, when the Yorkists were commanded by the Earl of Warwick, and the Lancastrians by Queen Margaret; Margaret proved victorious, and rescued the king her husband from captivity.

About two miles west from the town is Gorham-bury, where Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Great Seal of England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, built a mansion. It is now the estate of Lord Grimston, and a new house has been erected near the site of the old one.

About a mile to the north-west of St. Albans, are some considerable earth works, called Kingsbury Castle, demolished in the reign of King Stephen, where the Saxon monarchs are said to have had a palace or castle.

Sarah Duchess of Marlborough had a seat here, built by the first duke, on the river Verulam, which runs through the garden; and at the entrance of the town are some alms-houses, built by the same nobleman.

The following remarkable inscription and character is cut upon the pedestal of a fine statue of the late Queen Anne, carved by the noted Mr. Rysbrack, and erected at St. Albans, at the expence of the Duchess, in gratitude to the memory of that excellent princess:

QUEEN ANNE was very graceful and majestic in her Person: Religious without affectation. She always meant well. She had no false Ambition; which appeared, by her never complaining at King William's being preferred to the Crown before her, when it was taken from the King her Father, for following such Counsels, and pursuing such measures, as rendered the Revolution necessary. It was her greatest affliction, to be forced to act against him, even for Security. Her Journey to Nottingham was never concerted, but occasioned by the great Consternation she was under at the King's sudden return from Salisbury.

She always paid the greatest respect to King William and Queen Mary; never insisted upon any one circumstance of Grandeur, more than what was established in her Family by King Charles II. though, after the Re-

volution, she was presumptive heir to the Crown, and after the Death of her Sister, was in the Place of Prince of Wales.

Upon her Accession to the Throne, the Civil List was not increased. The late earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England, often said. that from accidents in the Customs, and Lenity in the Collection, it did not arise, one Year with another, to more than Five hundred thousand pounds a Year.

She had no Vanity in her Expence, nor bought any one Jewel in the whole time of her Reign.

She paid out of her Civil List many Pensions granted in former Reigns, which have since been thrown upon the Public.

When a War was necessary to secure Europe against the Power of France; she contributed, in one Year, towards the War, out of her Civil List, One hundred thousand Pounds, in ease of her Subjects.

She granted the Revenue arising from the First Fruits, to augment the Provisions of the poorer Clergy.

She never refused her private Charity to proper Objects.

Till a few Years before her Death, she never had but twenty thousand pounds a Year for her Privy Purse. At the latter End of her Reign, it did not exceed Twenty-six thousand Pounds a year; which was much to her Honour, because it is subject to no Account. And as to her Robes, it will appear by the Records in the Exchequer, that in Nine Years she spent only Thirty-two thousand and Fifty Pounds, including the Coronation Expence.

She was extremely well-bred, treated her chief Ladies and Servants as if they had been her Equals. Her behaviour to all that approached her was decent, and full of Dignity, and shewed Condescension, without Art or Meanness.

All this I know to be true.

SARAH MARLBOROUGH.

M. DCC. XXXVIII.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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